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THE TIMES

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Army alert as fuel strike nears

Troops have been put on alert to go into oil refineries and depots if the tanker drivers decide to strike from Monday. A state of emergency would be declared. Oil company executives have expressed alarm at what they see as manipulation of the drivers' voting figures by The Transport and General Workers' Union Page 2

Anglo-Irish pact under attack

The agreement on an Anglo-Irish council was attacked when the Irish and British Prime Ministers reported to their MPs. The Rev Ian Paisley, Democratic Unionist leader, walked out of the Commons shouting that Mrs Thatcher was a traitor. In the Dail bi-partisanship collapsed as Dr Garret FitzGerald was denigrated by his predecessor, Mr Charles Haughey Pages 2, 4

New threat to cricket tour

A new threat to England's cricket tour of India emerged yesterday when a High Court judge in Bangalore, the venue for the second Test match, was asked to revoke the entry visas of Boycott and Cook because of their sporting links with South Africa. The writ was demanded by the Civil Rights Vigilance Group of Bangalore

Foot attempts to unite factions

Mr Michael Foot, in an attempt to unite the warring factions inside the Labour Party has appointed Mr Wedgwood Benn and Mr Denis Healey to front bench positions. He also said he wanted to deal effectively with infiltration by the Militant Tendency Page 3

Jurors asked about race

Seventy potential jurors at the Central Criminal Court were asked if they supported extreme right-wing or left-wing parties before a jury was selected to try four West Indians on charges connected with the death of a white man Page 6

Oil groups seek price cut

Shell, BP, Esso and other oil companies are pressing the British National Oil Corporation to think again on its recent price increase which took the Forties Field crude price to $36.50 a barrel at a time of declining world demand Page 15

Autonomy talks resume in Cairo

The fundamental question of the control of water resources in the occupied West Bank will be excluded from the talks on Palestinian autonomy which resume in Cairo today. Both sides have decided to postpone discussion of this most decisive issue in an effort to break the 17-month deadlock in the autonomy talks Page 8

Landslide for Trinidad party

The People's National Movement, which had been in power for a quarter of a century, won a landslide victory in the Trinidad and Tobago general election. It crushed what had been regarded as the toughest electoral challenge it had yet faced Page 8

Karpov a game from victory

Viktor Korchnoi, challenging Anatoly Karpov for the world chess championship in Merano, yesterday resigned the fourteenth game on the forty-sixth move. Karpov now leads the series 5-2, and needs one more win to retain the title Page 8

McEnroe keeps fans waiting

John McEnroe refused to play, as scheduled, on the first day of the Benson and Hedges tennis tournament which began at Wembley. However, he was described as "the innocent party" by the tournament director who had reorganized the programme Page 21

BL tea break strike given backing by Duffy

By Clifford Webb, Midlands Industrial Correspondent

The uneasy peace that has prevailed in BL car plants since Sir Michael Edwardes's victory over the unions last week was shattered yesterday when a dispute over tea breaks erupted into a strike at the big Longbridge car plant in Birmingham. The strike was immediately given official support by Mr Terence Duffy's Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers.

In a show of militancy that took management and other unions by complete surprise, Mr Duffy also served warning on Ford that if shopfloor opposition to the company's offer of a 4.5 per cent pay rise turned into the all-out strike threatened for next Tuesday week the AUEW would give that official support also.

It was the speed of his intervention in the latest BL strike that provided the biggest shock. The strike by 1,800 workers on the Metro and Mini day and night assembly track was only 24 hours old and, until his intervention, had involved relatively few members of his union. By last night production of the two cars was at a standstill with a further 4,500 workers laid off. The company said that thousands more will be sent home if the strike continues for even a few days.

Tempers already on short fuse exploded when the Longbridge management tried to implement an 11-minute cut in the time allowed for daily tea breaks, from a total of 51 minutes to 40. It took that unilateral action after the breakdown of talks with the unions on the introduction of the 39-hour week agreed between the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions and the Engineering Employers' Federation. BL has withdrawn from the federation, but has said it will honour the deal.

Announcing official backing for AUEW members on strike at Longbridge, Mr Duffy said: "We are not going to tolerate any company, including BL, trying to interfere with the 39-hour week. We do not approve of any company abolishing the tea break to make up time after conceding the 39-hour week."

The Transport and General Workers' Union, which represents 55 per cent of BL's manual workers and the bulk of those taking part in the present strike, has not even considered making the strike official at this stage. Mr Brian Mathers, the union's senior Midlands official, said: "There has been no approach for official backing, but if there is it will be sympathetically considered".

BL met its joint union negotiating committee last Thursday and proposed the one-hour reduction in the working week should be partly offset by cutting the so-called "relaxation time" to 40 minutes. It said that approximated to a reduction from 12 per cent of the working day to 9 per cent, which was in line with the average for the motor industry.

The unions replied that the shorter working week was already being financed by improved productivity. BL protested that that was not in line with the engineering industry agreement, which had accepted that the cut should not be allowed to increase manufacturing costs.

After the breakdown of the national-level talks on Thursday BL announced that the 11-minute reduction in break time would be introduced at Longbridge this week. However, under pressure from the works committee, led by Mr Jack Adams, the plant convenor, it agreed to suspend the action while plant management met local shop stewards.

Those talks were no more successful and 1,000 men walked out on Monday's night shift. Yesterday's day shift voted to join the strike and 800 workers left the factory.

The strikers will hold another factory gate meeting tomorrow. Production of the Allegro and engines for cars assembled at Longbridge and Cowley is not affected at this stage.

Assembly lines workers in BL do not take set tea breaks. They operate a flexible system which permits individuals to take time away from the track by replacing them with relief workers known as slip men. BL said last night that no one timed individual breaks and in practice most workers did not take the full 51 minutes.

Shop stewards yesterday said the 11-minute reduction was a thinly disguised attempt to reduce the number of slip men. The management was intending to pick off the rest of the company's 34 car plants one by one. BL denies that.

The great majority of the 1,800 strikers are grade three production workers who earn a basic wage of £97 a week plus bonus incentive payments. At Longbridge, those reached the maximum of £22 a week before the recent wage strike.

Mr Duffy's intervention in the Ford pay dispute comes after the breakdown of negotiations on Monday. Union leaders have told the management that unless its 4.5 per cent offer is improved by Friday they will recommend the company's 54,000 manual workers to strike from November 24.

Reagan restates belief in limited nuclear war

By Our Foreign Staff

President Reagan told a Washington press conference yesterday he stood by his comments that there could be a limited nuclear war in Europe without it spreading to an exchange of intercontinental ballistic nuclear missiles.

But he said that the original comments, made during a lunch with newspaper editors, had been taken out of context and he reaffirmed his Administration's commitment to trying to gain agreement on a reduction of nuclear weapons in Europe at the forthcoming talks with the Soviet Union in Geneva.

Looking slightly nervous and nonplussed by a question asking him directly if he believed there could be a nuclear weapon exchange in Europe which would not turn into all-out intercontinental war, he replied haltingly.

"I could see where both sides could still be deterred from going into the exchange of strategic weapons if there had been battlefield weapons, troop-to-troop, exchange there (in Europe)," the President said.

His earlier comments on October 16 brought a storm of protest from Europe, particularly in West Germany. The controversy was fuelled last week when Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, told a congressional committee that Nato had considered using a nuclear warning shot as a demonstration to deter aggression.

Answering further questions yesterday, the President said a nuclear engagement limited to Europe was a possibility: "I believe still could take place."

Asked about Mr Haig's statement, Mr Reagan said: "There seems to be some confusion whether that is still part of Nato strategy or not". He said he had not been able to determine the answer to that question.

Asked again about the possibility of a tactical nuclear exchange in Europe, he said that in the event of war, "There is a high risk. There is no question of that".

When asked about his partial endorsemen of the eight-point Saudi peace plan for the Middle East, Mr Reagan said he knew his remarks had been controversial but that he saw the plan as a hopeful sign because it implied recognition of Israel as a nation.

"The most realistic approach is the one we are taking", Mr Reagan said, emphasizing his continued support for the Camp David process.

Questioned on the United States economy, Mr Reagan acknowledged that his goal of balancing the federal budget by 1984 had become an unlikelihood because of continuing high inflation.

"I think we're going to have some hard times the next few months", Mr Reagan said when asked about recent pessimistic statements by some of his economic advisers.

Asked about public differences among some of his advisers, notably Mr Haig, Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Defence Secretary, and Mr Richard Allen, the National Security Adviser, Mr Reagan said: "There seems to be too much loose talk going on but it has been exaggerated out of all proportion."

"We are not in disarray", Mr Reagan said, referring specifically to foreign policy. He did not think the United States had ever had a stronger relationship with its allies in Europe.

Of the recent Cancun conference, Mr Reagan said: "I was not burnt at the stake. Everything turned out just fine." Overall, he said of foreign policy, "I think we have made great progress". Mr Haig had done a remarkable job and was "trusted and approved of by every country we do business with".

Questioned on American policy to El Salvador, where there have been reports that the guerrillas may soon control half the country, Mr Reagan said he had no intention of committing American troops to support the Government.

In a prepared statement read before questions were asked, Mr Reagan said again he would veto Bills passed by Congress which did not reach the target budget cuts for which he had asked. The Administration would "not be deterred by temporary economic changes or political expediency" and would stick to its course of reversing the policies of tax and public spending increases of the last 40 years.

The cost of a wife is £204 a week

By Lorna Bourke

The commercial rate for a housewife's work is now £204 a week, equivalent to the salary of an Army sergeant major, a bishop, or a fire chief, a recent survey conducted for the insurers, Legal & General, says.

Even costing a wife's time out at £204 a week, or £10,600 a year, her work is still valued at not much more than £2 an hour, the absolute minimum paid for domestic help. This is for a seven-day-a-week job and 12 to 14 hours a day.

Duties priced by Legal & General include cooking, child minding, waitressing, dishwashing, driving, shopping, cleaning, laundering, sewing, and other activities all based on employment agencies, average fees for different jobs.

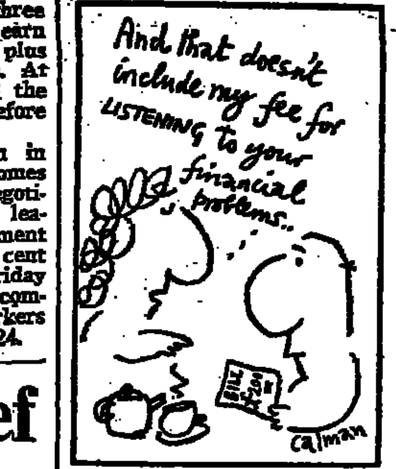
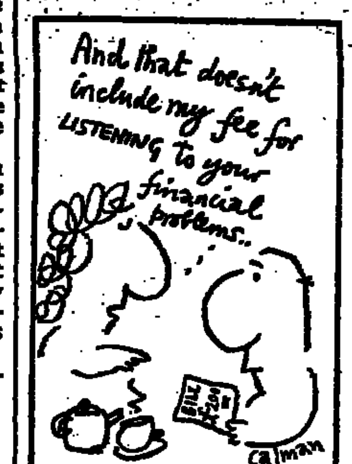
Inflation has taken its toll. A similar survey conducted for the company in 1975 costed out a women's time at £71 a week. Although the statistics provoked considerable controversy at the time, there is little evidence to suggest that families took the lesson to heart and insuder the wife's life.

A chart compiled by Gallup, which conducted the survey, shows that the housewife is fully employed for seven days a week. Her potential earnings reached a peak of £35.86 on a Thursday. They are lowest on Sunday, when she works only six and a half hours with an earnings potential of £13.

Of the married couples surveyed, a surprisingly large proportion of husbands did not see that their wives might face financial problems if anything happened to them. Half felt this would not be much of a problem or no problem at all, and 12 per cent admitted they did not know.

The survey is designed to highlight the potentially disastrous effects on the husban's finances if the wife should die, obliging the husband to hire domestic help as a replacement. Few husbands think of insuring their wife's life, and Legal & General are tackling this problem by offering an insurance scheme to employers rather than approaching the individual employees.

The scheme offers employers cover of up to £50,000 per employee for an average cost of around 0.1 per cent of total payroll.

The Gallup survey commissioned by Legal & General showed that most husbands claimed to appreciate the financial value of their wives' housework, but only one husband in four had insured his wife's life.

On average, six wives in every thousand will die before their husband reaches retirement age. Legal & General's insurance cover is not designed to cover the full cost of employing a housekeeper, but to provide the financial assistance enabling the husband to carry on work while he makes alternative arrangements.

Female employees who lose a husband will be similarly entitled to benefits under the scheme, known as Coping and Caring. The company admit that the best answer would be for individuals to make their own arrangements, because cover will cease when an employee leaves his employer.

☐ Feminists were not impressed with the estimate of £10,600 a year (Lucy Hodges writes). Mrs Ann Sedley, women's rights officer of the National Council for Civil Liberties, said this was a very low price to pay for the kind of work women do at home. "I would think this is a low estimate for housewife insurance," she said.

The survey was useful to the extent that it highlighted the work done by women at home, but the concept of a housewife was rather outdated, she said.

A WIFE'S WORTH

Time		Activity	Cost per hr (£)
7.30-8	am	Cook	1.84
		Waitress	
		Dishwasher	
8-9	"	Driver	1.23
9-10	"	Shopper	1.85
10-11	"	Cleaner	1.83
11-12	"	Laundress	1.92
12-1	pm	Laundress	1.92
1-2	"	Cost Clerk	2.23
2-3	"	Cleaner	1.33
3-4	"	Cleaner	0.96
		Driver	1.23
4-5	"	Childminder	1.72
5-6	"	Childminder	1.72
		Cook	1.96
6-7	"	Childminder	1.72
		Waitress	1.61
7-8	"	Childminder	1.72
		Dishwasher	1.83
8-9	"	Seamstress	1.83
		Daily Total	31.47

Woman to lead fight against Métro crime

Mlle Nadine Joly, aged 29 (above), has been chosen to head a new 450-strong police force that will keep order on the Métro (our Paris Correspondent writes).

M Jean Perier, the Prefect of the Paris police, made the appointment, with effect from the beginning of this month. Mlle Joly has already served five years as a police inspector. She was born in Courmas, in the Marne department.

The increase in assaults and hooliganism on the Paris Métro prompted the Prefect of Police to reinforce the existing anti-gang police on patrol in the stations, corridors and trains.

In 1980, 803 attacks on Métro users were recorded in Paris. The Prefect decided to step up security measures and Mlle Joly is now in charge of 286 "underground" policemen and two squadrons of mobile police. In all, she has about 450 under her orders. She directs her brigade from a desk at police headquarters, with the help of a detailed map of the Métro.

GLC faces chaos as Denning rules rates levy is illegal

By Robin Young

A unanimous decision by Lord Denning and two other judges in the Court of Appeal yesterday quashed the Greater London Council's supplementary rate precept which was to have financed the cheaper fares introduced last month on London Transport buses and Tubes. The precept was to have raised £123m.

Mr Kenneth Livingstone, leader of the GLC, who personally instituted the "Fares Fair" policy, said that he was confident the decision would be reversed in the House of Lords. "We are in the middle of a three-round fight. It is who wins the final that matters," he said.

Pending the appeal, likely to be heard in the Lords as a matter of urgency within the next fortnight, London Transport's fares will remain unchanged, though technically illegal. London Transport told the court it would take up to 14 weeks to make the administrative arrangements to alter fares.

The Court of Appeal decision, based on interpretation of the Transport (London) Act 1969, has no immediate implications for subsidised transport systems in other parts of the country.

It does raise the possibility that Mr Livingstone and his Labour colleagues will be personally bankrupted and disqualified from holding elected office. That could happen if the appeal fails and the district auditor decides to proceed against councillors for the losses the GLC will incur.

Mr Livingstone said that it would have been impossible for him to obtain a majority for anything that was thought to have been illegal. "The only effect on me personally is that I may have to pay more for my Tube fair," he said.

The case against the GLC had been brought about by the Conservative-controlled London borough council of Bromley, which was yesterday congratulated by the Prime Minister, Mrs Thatcher, on its initiative.

In the High Court last week the supplementary rate was held to be lawful but, in the words of Mr Justice Phillips, "at the margin of what is permissible".

Upholding Bromley's appeal, the judges were critical of Mr Livingstone, his policy, and sis way of pushing it through.

Lord Denning, the Master of the Rolls, said: "I realize that this must cause much consternation to the GLC. They will be at their wits' end to know what to do about it, but it is their own fault. They must unscramble the affairs as best they can. They cannot burden the rate payers of London with this supplementary precept."

Mr Livingstone and the Labour group had disregarded pleas by council officers that the ratepayers should be considered, and had decided to proceed, although their calculations of the cost had been falsified by the loss of block grant revenue from the Government.

"They decided to press on regardless of the penal blow it would inflict on the ratepayers", Lord Denning said.

The GLC had also failed to follow statutory procedure, issuing no written directive to London Transport to revise its fares and not consulting with county councils whose areas were served by London Transport.

The Labour group were under a complete misapprehension in regarding themselves as having a mandate, and as being committed by their manifesto.

"A political manifesto is not to be regarded as gospel. It is not binding. They often contain promises and proposals that

Continued on back page, col 6

Heseltine firm on referendum

By Philip Webster
Poltical Reporter

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, gave worried Conservative backbenchers no hint last night that the Government will give way to their pressure and weaken his proposal to compel local authorities to hold referendums before levying rates above a Government fixed ceiling.

Called to explain his plans to the backbench environment committee Mr Heseltine, after speaking and answering questions for more than an hour and a half, gave the impression that the Cabinet has decided to make no concessions in the hope that opposition from inside Conservative ranks will fade away.

This may be mistaken. Mr Reginald Prentice, MP for Daventry, and Mr Alan Haselhurst, MP for Saffron Walden, added their voices yesterday to those who mean to oppose the Local Government Finance Bill when it comes up for second reading.

Mr Prentice, a former minister, said in a letter to his local party: "I feel bound to oppose

Continued on back page, col 3

Howe 'tax' changes to fall on better off

By David Blake, Economics Editor

The Government is likely to announce higher national insurance contributions before the end of the month. This could bear particularly heavily on the higher-paid by raising the upper threshold on which the contribution is levied. At present, National Insurance contributions are only paid on the first £200 a week of earnings, with £27 of that being exempt.

The statement could well be separated from other Government announcements on the economy. There is no prospect of a decision on British membership of the European Monetary System until well into next year, probably at Budget time.

The Government is also making such slow progress in deciding public spending plans for next year that it will probably have to postpone an announcement of its forecasts for the economy until December, breaking a tradition that this is published in November.

The Chancellor will probably be questioned by members of the Commons Treasury Select Committee on the progress the Government is making in drawing up an autumn statement on the economy when he appears before them next Monday. But suggestions that there might be a major autumn statement which would effectively rewrite the Government's medium-term financial strategy and take Britain into the European Monetary System are now effectively ruled out.

The delay over a decision about joining EMS is caused partly because of difficulties over the rate at which the pound would go in and partly because there are still doubts about whether this is the best way to aim for greater exchange rate stability.

Any decision may well have to wait until a new version of the medium-term plan is announced, probably at the time of the Budget.

The latest internal forecast prepared by the Treasury was made on the assumption that the Government would be able to limit spending next pear to its planned level of £110,000m, but a figure of £115,000m or even higher is now considered possible. This represents a considerable defeat for the Treasury.

This is possibly why the statement on National Insurance contributions may now be made separately from the Chancellor's other economic announcements.

The Government Actuary has given a warning that the National Insurance Fund will be in deficit next year and that contributions will need to go up. The Government is likely to make employees pay a higher proportion of the money than employers.

One possibility under consideration is changing the thresholds which govern the share of incomes on which the National Insurance contribution is paid.

Raising the upper threshold would mean that more money would be raised from the better off. At present the system means that the insurance contributions, bear particularly heavily on those of modest earnings.

The Chancellor will want to avoid a repeat of an embarrassing clash last year over the presentation of the changes in National Insurance, which led to accusations taht he had misled the Commons.

The new higher rates of contribution, which could work out at an increase of about £1 a week for the average earner, would not take effect until next spring. The impact on take-home pay could be reduced by cuts in the effective rate of income tax through increasing personal allowances.

Money supply, page 15

Troops on alert as tanker men's strike draws near

By David Felton, Labour Reporter

Oil company executives last night expressed alarm at what they saw as manipulation of voting figures by the Transport and General Workers' Union (TGWU) in the threatened tanker drivers' strike.

Troops have been put on alert to go into refineries and depots once a state of emergency is declared.

The strike is due to start on Monday and a state of emergency would be declared by the Government within a matter of hours. Troops are understood to be undergoing final training at a camp in Dorset in preparation for the requisition of tankers from the oil companies to ensure that essential supplies are maintained.

As controversy raged over Monday's decision by the TGWU senior shop stewards to declare invalid votes by 2,000 BP oil distribution workers, oil companies viewed "with suspicion" the consultation process adopted by the union on whether to strike or accept the 8 per cent pay offer from the four main oil companies.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher is said to be taking a close interest in the union's voting mechanisms and is drawing parallels with the union's voting on the election for the deputy leadership of the Labour Party at the party conference in September.

Army preparations for the threatened strike are being drawn up at the West Moors petroleum depot in Dorset, where up to 10,000 troops are being trained in the use of pumps and piping. The Cabinet is expected to be briefed tomorrow on the strike preparations which are conducted through the Civil Contingencies Unit.

It is thought that the BP workers may have voted in favour of acceptance of the company's offer, which would increase average weekly earnings by tanker drivers to more than £200 a week, but the decision by the TGWU shop stewards to declare the vote invalid was strongly criticized yesterday.

The stewards decided that the 2,000 workers did not have sufficient information before they voted, but Texaco, whose stewards decide on Friday whether to support the strike call, said last night that the union's consultation process was "suspect".

Texaco said: "We are in the dark. We have no right to demand to know how the union is carrying out the voting, but we are suspicious of how it is being handled."

Workers in the four companies are said by the union to have voted on the 8 per cent offer a meetings at terminals and depots but Shell management said last night it had no knowledge of formal meetings taking place in its depots to discuss the offer.

"The only possible way it could have happened is informally over a cup of tea in the canteen", the company said.

Mr Alex Kitson, acting general secretary of the union, was reluctant to discuss the threatened strike when he left the union's Westminster headquarters last night. He denied that there was a split in the union over the dispute but he refused to discuss the BP vote.

Mr Kitson, who has been reported as saying that he hoped to force the Government into a "U-turn economically" by a tanker drivers' strike, also refused to say whether he had ultimate responsibility for the dispute or whether it had passed to Mr Mostyn Evans, the union's general secretary, who has been absent because of illness.

The oil companies are clearly anxious about the union's voting procedures.

Shell senior stewards meet today to decide whether to endorse the strike call by a TGWU delegate meeting last month. Esso stewards are due to meet tomorrow and the Texaco stewards' conference will be on Friday.

The BP stewards are also due to meet on Friday to review the decisions of the fresh meetings ordered by the stewards on Monday. The new meetings will be asked specifically to vote on the strike call and it will be made clear that a vote to reject the call will mean that the offer is accepted.

More spies 'could be named soon'

By Craig Seton and Stewart Tendler

Mrs Margaret Thatcher was unruffled yesterday by a warning that two more former Soviet spies could soon be named. She refused to give the Commons more information about the scope of the investigation. into the spy ring surrounding the now disgraced Anthony Blunt.

The Prime Minister told MPs that nothing said on the subject recently "has come as a surprise to me in any way" and she insisted that Prime Ministers and Home Secretaries, for at least a decade, had been informed of the etent of the counter-espionage operation.

Facing anxious questions from MPs about the case of Leo Long, who confessed last week that he had spied with Blunt, Mrs Thatcher said the group of spies had been investigated "time and again".

She said during question time: "We should never use parliamentary privilege to imply guilt by association or by accusation."

Mr Dennis Canavan, Labour MP for Stirlingshire, West, accusing Mrs Thatcher of a whitewash in refusing to disclose how many people had been offered immunity to gain confessions to spying. said *The Sunday Times* had the names of two more traitors who might be revealed this weekend.

He said: "One of them appeared to have expressed surprise at not being prosecuted after confessing to MI5. How many more members of the old boy network of traitors and spies must the media reveal before the Prime Minister comes clean and accedes to my demand for a full scale public inquiry into this establishment cover up".

Prior rejects appeal for Ulster ferry aid

A political argument is looming over the Government's refusal to save the P&O ferry link between Liverpool and Belfast which is due to close today.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher and Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, both ruled out any chance of government subsidies.

After meeting a deputation of Labour MPs and trade unionists, Mr Prior said: "It would be foolish to spend taxpayers' money on subsidizing a service which in P&O's own estimation has no long-term prospects of viability and which other operators are willing to test commercially."

"It is in everyone's interest, the travelling public, commercial interests, seamen and shore staff in both Belfast and Liverpool, to cooperate to ensure that a new and commercially successful link can be established as soon as possible."

In the Commons, Mr Michael Foot, the Opposition leaders, urged the Prime Minister to keep the ferry link going. "You should take special action which could assist the general atmosphere in Ireland and the approach to fresh arrangements for Ireland generally", he said.

But Mrs Thatcher said: "It is not the Government's intention to provide a subsidy or intervene in that dispute."

Seamen opposed to the closure have prevented seven P&O ships from leaving port. Mr John Fitzgerald, the union spokesman, yesterday gave warning that the dispute could lead to a national strike.

Further action could stop P&O's entire fleet. "From there the consequences are enormous. We could even have a national strike if it drags on."

When the dispute began, seamen occupied the two affected ferries, the Ulster Queen and the Ulster Prince.

On Monday, crews on the Bison and Pointer, which operate the profitable roll-on roll-off services between Liverpool and Larne and Belfast and Stranraer, were persuaued to support the sit-in.

Crews on the freight vessel, Buffalo, refused to sail from Fleetwood to Larne, where the men on board her sister ship, Puma, refused to sail to Fleetwood. And yesterday sailors on board the P&O freighter, North Sea, refused to sail from Ipswich to Holland.

The Association of scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs has agreed to black all paperwork connected with the P&O ships.

Ex-UDR man shot dead

A former member of the Ulster Defence Regiment was shot dead in Armagh last night. The man, aged 56, was shot as he left a rehabilitation centre where he worked in the city.

He was the 118th member or former member of the UDR to die during 12 years of bloodshed.

His death came as doctors battled to save the lives of two off-duty UDR men, shot in separate incidents near the border with the Irish Republic.

One, who had a brother killed by the IRA five months ago, was shot in the head and back in co Fermanagh, late on Monday night. Ten miles away the second man was hit in the shoulder after being ambushed as he drove from his farm at Fivemiletown, co Tyrone yesterday.

The gunmen had taken over a house and held a family hostage. They escaped in the family's car into the Irish Republic.

Where demolition will come as a relief

In two weeks Manchester City Council will decide if a large housing estate of more than 1,000 homes in the south-east of the city should be demolished only 10 years after the houses were built.

Judging from the likely recommendations of architects and the housing committee, the council will have little choice but to admit that Fort Beswick Estate, once dubbed the "highways in the sky", was a planning and building disaster and should make way for traditional two-storey brick council houses. The homes were built between 1969 and 1973.

The feeling on the estate and among some councillors is that the bulldozers cannot move in quickly enough. Ever since the homes were built in unit form in factories and bolted together on the site there have been complaints of damp, vermin, cracks, isolation, and crime.

The premature demolition of an estate built to last 60 years should be an embarrassment, but it has to be seen in the context of a time in which architechts were striving to move away from the disastrous high-rise tower blocks. Instead, they opted equally unfortunately as it has turned out, for the medium-rise building of up to seven storeys, and linked the blocks by walkways or "decks".

That seemed a bright idea at the time, but the three miles of walkway in Fort Beswick, which allow a resident to cross the estate ithout setting foot on the ground, effecively destroyed community feeling and played a part in an epidemic of vandalism that is wreaking havoc in empty flats.

Almost as soon as work began on the £5m estate it became apparent, that despite their good intentions, the architects had not allowed for structural deficiencies and council tenants' all too obvious hatred for rows of anonymous flats.

Insufficient allowance for the contraction of concrete units led to leaks and cracks appearing within a few years. The council is seeking legal advice whether to take action against the builders, Bison Concrete (Northern), whose system of factory-built units has long since disappeared, along with the tower blocks.

Nor does it seem that whatever decision is reached will be the end of the matter. Fort Ardwick in Manchester, a similar estate but half the size, is to be investigated and could also face eventual demolition.

It is estimated that it would cost nearly £10m to repair Fort Beswick, with no guarantee that the faults would not reappear. Instead, the suggestion has been put forward that it could be demolished for £5m and 300 houses built on the site for a further £4m. These suggested houses would not differ much in style from the old Victorian terraces that were razed to make way for the concrete jungle.

Mr John Smith, chairman of the housing committee which seems to have endorsed at least partial demolition, said yesterday: "We have learnt our lesson. We went through a phase which every city in Britain experienced and all are now experiencing the same sort of problems. We have now moved back to traditional council houses with gardens."

Fort Beswick certainly presents a grim prospect on a grey November day.

Residents speak of boredom, loneliness, fleas, cock roaches, woman, pointed out water *streaming* down the walls of her house and mould on the ceiling. "There is no atmosphere here and the kids are always fighting", she said. "We have had our house fumigated three times to get rid of bugs. I hope the pull the lot down." and the lift never works. There is a horrible smell on all the landings. It is t horrible place to live, and I am delighted to hear the buildings might be pulled down."

Mrs Nuala Murphy, aged 24, said: "The toilets are blocked ad the lift ever works. There is a horrible smell o all the ladigs. It is a horrible place to live, ad I am delighted to hear the buildigs might be pulled down."



The grim flats facing demolition after only 10 years' use.

In Brief

Tunnel to Isle of Wight proposed

The Isle of Wight may not be an island much longer. A plan for a £24m six-mile link under the Solent, between Portsmouth and Ryde has been drawn up by Mr Peter White, chairman of the island's transport committee.

Mr White says it would increase the flow of holidaymakers and ease commuting. The island has the South's highest unemployment rate.

Two die in fire

Mr Maurice Flynn and his daughter Patricia, aged 17, died in a fire in their flat in East Acton, London, yesterday. His wife and two sons escaped.

Jail break-in

Two raiders were being hunted by the police in Devon for breaking into a prison at Channings Wood, Newton Abbot yesterday. They were disturbed before reaching the workshop.

Riot claims rejected

Claims for compensation of £7,000 for windows broken in Scunthorpe and Hull at the time of the Toxteth and Brixton riots, have been rejected by Humberside County Council's police committee.

Wrong arm of the law

A police alsatian bit the arm of his handler, Police Constable Alan Shepley as he tried to arrest a man with an axe in Normanton, Derbyshire, yesterday.

Dail attack on Irish unity talks

From Christopher Thomas Dublin

Dr Garret Fitzgerald, the Prime Minister of the Irish Republic, came under intense Opposition attack in the Dail yesterday over the limited agreement he reached with Mrs Margaret Thatcher at Downing Street last Friday.

He insisted, however, that the Irish Republic and Britain were now jointly committed to the task of reconciling the Irish people.

Mr Charles Haughey, the Fianna Fail leader, assured the final collapse of the Irish parliament's bipartisan approach to Northern Ireland by delivering a sustained critique in which he derided the proposed Anglo-Irish Intergovernmental Council and spoke of further frustration and continuing violence.

Dr FitzGerald, reporting to the Dail for the first time on the outcome of the talks, presented the summit as a first cautious step towards Irish unity and drew particular significance from Mrs Thatcher's assertion that she would bring forward legislation if the people of Northern Ireland opted for unity.

He said no British government had expressed itself in quite those terms since the Sunningdale talks in 1973 and as a result the British and Irish governments were in closer accord.

Mr Haughey, however, dismissed Mrs Thatcher's remarks as insignificant because it had been implicit for 60 years that the British would, probably with enthusiasm, support any desire by unionists to join the rest of Ireland.

The strength of Mr Haughey's attack leaves no doubt that he has reverted to his more familiar hardline approach over Northern Ireland after adopting a concilatory tone during his 18 months as Prime Minister.

Judge limits second move to use contempt Act

By Frances Gibb

A second attempt to ban press reports of legal proceedings under the new Contempt of Court Act was made in the High Court yesterday, at the end of the first day's hearing of a test case which challenges the use of the same powers by West Sussex magistrates.

A journalist, Mr Ian Farquharson, the National Union of Journalists and the *West Sussex County Times*, backed by the Newspaper Society, are contesting a ban imposed by *Horsham magistrates on reporting* of the committal proceedings in an alleged gun-running case.

Reporting restrictions had been lifted in the case, but counsel for one of the defendants successfully applied for the ban under Section Four (ii) of the Act because the case, he said, involved emotive issues and magistrates would hear details of political assassinations. Publicity would be prejudicial to the interests of justice.

Yesterday, at the end of a day's legal argument, Mr Brian Leary, QC, counsel for one of the defendants, asked for a similar ban under the same section to be imposed by the High Court judges.

He said he was anxious that no *details* be published until the judges, Mr Justice Forbes and Mr Justice Glidewell, had given their judgment on whether to quash the order for the ban.

Although he had had assurances from journalists in court that names would not be mentioned, Mr Leary said, he was anxious that the order should be made wide enough to stop publication of other prejudicial details by other journalists.

He referred to an article about the case in *The Observer* last Sunday, pointing out that that article did not give the defendants' names.

Mr Justice Forbes said an order prohibiting any press report until judgment was far too wide. He instead made an order banning publication of the defendants' names and of certain details relating to political assassinations.

Earlier, Mr Desmond Browne, counsel for the *West Sussex County Times*, told the court that the ban imposed by Horsham magistrates on October 16 effectively meant that there would be no reporting of the case at all.

Not only could journalists not publish details of the proceedings, they could not now publish the names, addresses and charges faced by the defendants, as well as the results of the committal. That was clearly wrong and undesirable and, in the view of Mr David Griffett, the editor of the newspaper, brought nearer the day of secret courts.

The order postponed reporting of the case until a crown court hearing, Mr Browne said. "But postponed news is prohibited news because stale news is no news. If the report of a committal proceeding is postponed, the likelihood is it will not be reported at all."

The new powers in the Contempt of Court Act to ban *press reports had been* used to circumvent a defendant's right to lift reporting restrictions on committal proceedings, he said. "It is an irony that this Act, which as it went through Parliament was hailed as a liberalizing act, is being turned on the press as imposing restrictions that were never there before."

Substantial publicity at committal could not be equated with a substantial risk of prejudice to the crown court trial. Press publicity of the committal proceedings in the trial of Mr Jeremy Thorpe was followed by an acquittal

The case continues.

Praise for Carrington halts Synod debate on arms

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

A remarkable tribute to the statesmanship of Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, from the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, stopped a disarmament debate at the General Synod of the Church of England yesterday.

The Synod proceeded no further with its consideration of a motion calling for the appointment of a Secretary of State for Disarmament, and turned to other matters.

The debate was full of evidence of great concern on the issues of arms control and nuclear weapons, and the loudest applause was for a member who insisted that the Church of England must rapidly make up its mind where it stood.

But Dr Runcie's endorsement for Lord Carrington's peace-making work seemed to bring about an abrupt change of attitude on the right way to proceed to express their general concern. He said neither the motion nor any of the tabled amendments deserved support.

"I want to pay tribute to some of the recent speeches of Lord Carrington," the Archbishop said, "such as his initiative in the Middle East, his speeches as president of the Council of Ministers in Europe, and his more sympathetic attention to development policies."

Dr Runcie recalled that on several recent issues, he had been at odds with the Government. But he went on: "I believe at this moment we should welcome and support the statesmanlike way the Foreign Secretary wins respect as a genuine seeker for peace and international justice, within the present political realities."

It was better to back the Foreign Secretary's efforts than to divert attention with a proposal "which might be merely cosmetic or might seem to be another contribution on the part of the church which is predictable, carping and complaining."

The motion calling for a Cabinet minister for disarmament had come top in the ballot for private members' motions. Proposing it, the Bishop of Bath and Wells, the Right Rev John Bickersteth, said he, like many others, felt a new urgency about the issue of nuclear war although, like the Archbishop of Canterbury later, he distanced himself from the campaign for unilateral nuclear disarmament.

It was encouraging that so many had marched for peace in London last month, but he gave a warning against "the over-simplification" of CND.

"Suddenly the evil of what we are doing is becoming apparent to hundreds of thousands of ordinary citizens in many countries," the Bishop said. "We have realized that we are acquiescing in plans for the destruction of civilization."

The Cabinet minister would be a focal point for "this convergence of British opinion", he said. Mr Douglas Hurd, the Minister of State at the Foreign Office, was on his own admission, too busy.

The Synod was told that a report on the fundamental ethics of nuclear deterrents was being brought to it for debate next year.

NO GRANTS FOR VISA STUDENTS

By Diana Geddes Education Correspondent

The definition of an overseas student was clarified by the Court of Appeal yesterday.

Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, with Lord Justice Eveleigh and Lord Justice Templeman, ruled that a student on a student visa renewed every year was not "ordinarily resident", no matter how long he had lived in Britain, so was not entitled to a grant.

The ruling also has implications for deciding which students should be charged the new high overseas student fees.

A local authority must grant an award to a student pursuing specified courses if he or she has been "ordinarily resident" throughout the three years preceding the first year of the course.

In four of six cases considered, the students had been resident for longer than three years, but at least part of their stay had been on student visas, and that period could not count towards the three years of ordinary residence, even though two were United Kingdom citizens.

The court dismissed appeals by Mr Jitendra Shah, Mr Hamid Akbarali, Mr Abu Abdullah and Mr Madjid Shabpar against refusal of grants.

The court ruled that Mr Nilish Shah, a Kenyan citizen, and Miss Joanne Ablack, a United Kingdom citizen, had been resident over the relevant period, and ordered that their cases be remitted for reconsideration.

Science report

The race to study threatened species

By Tony Samstag

With 10 per cent, or about 25,000, of the world's plant species thought to be endangered, plant biologists are racing against time to study *primitive* cultivars (that is, cultivated plants) and wild species that may be of use to man.

In a booklet published by the World Wildlife Fund, Robert and Christine Prescott-Allen offer a useful restatement of the case for preserving even the most obscure species, and a summary of progress to date.

Modern cultivars have often been bred for certain characteristics: giant fruits and storage organs, seedlessness, ease of harvesting and the like. Other qualities, such as disease and pest resistance or environmental adaptability, may suffer; and the tendency towards monoculture aggravates the effects of that genetic insufficiency.

In the case of pests and diseases, the authors write: "Sometimes, evolution is so rapid that the pathogen has overcome the resistance before a new variety can be put on the market."

When the lack of a certain characteristic threatens the viability of a particular crop, plant breeders look for that characteristic in the various relatives on a descending scale: modern cultivars, land-races (the traditional or primitive cultivars), and finally the wild species.

Cross-breeding with wild or primitive species has been instrumental, for example, in increasing sunflower yields by 20 per cent and more than doubling sugar yields of cane, while "the new cherry rootstock 'Malling' Colt — a cross between the cultivated cherry and the wild *Prunus pseudocerasus* from Northern China—has virtually saved the United Kingdom cherry industry . . . from decline".

Prospects for plant conservation are still uncertain, the authors conclude, especially when compared with the overwhelming public interest in the conservation of large wild mammals. Cross-breeding of wild plants can take a very long time, perhaps 20 years in some cases; during that period, habitat destruction may well have wiped out thousands of species that have not even been discovered.

Plant breeders and conservationists, meanwhile, rely on a combination of genetic banks and nature reserves to salvage as much as they can before time runs out.

Source: *Wildplants and Crop Improvement* by Robert and Christine Prescott-Allen. World Wildlife Fund, Panda House, 11-13 Ockford Road, Godalming, Surrey GU7 1QU.

NURSES IN PAY PLEA TO THATCHER

By Our Health Services Correspondent

Leaders of Britain's 500,000 nurses are seeking an urgent meeting with the Prime Minister because of "deep bitterness and frustration" about their pay.

They claim to have been misled by Dr Gerard Vaughan, Minister for Health, who 18 months ago, promised a new, fairer mechanism for determining nurses' pay. Now they have been told they will have to abide by the 4 per cent cash limit set for next year's health service pay round.

No new mechanism will be discussed until after the Megaw Committee reports on Civil Service pay next summer, Dr Vaughan has said.

Mr David Williams, chairman of the Nurses and Midwives Whitley Council, and assistant general secretary of the Confederation of Health Service Employees (Cohse) said: "We have been misled and misused by the health minister.

Unions affiliated to the TUC, representing 650,000 health workers, have decided to submit a claim of 11 to 12 per cent in line with inflation, and it seems possible that the Royal College of Nursing, which is not affiliated, might join them.

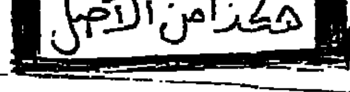
The college, which opposes industrial action, is launching a campaign at its annual general meeting today.

Nurses' pay, excluding payments for weekend and night duty, range from £107.93 to £138.37 a week for a sister; with staff nurses at £85.34 to £104.06 and enrolled nurses at £76.82 to £92.73 a week.

MR NIGEL LEE

Nigel Lee, aged 32, of Braidwood Court, Hyson Green, Nottingham, who was jailed for four months by Nottingham magistrates on September 23 for a public order offence, during the summer riots, was released on October 9 after appeal at Nottingham Crown Court. The court dismissed his appeal against conviction, but partly allowed his appeal against sentence. The judge said the court accepted police evidence that Mr Lee used abusive words and struggled to resist arrest, but had doubt whether he was using abusive words and violence towards the police before they arrested him.

Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 25; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B frs 35; Canada $2.50; Canaries Pes 125; Cyprus 500 mils; Denmark Dkr 6.50; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mkk 6.50; France Frs 6.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 75; Holland Gl 3; Iran IR 135; Iraq LD 0.500; Irish Republic 30p; Italy L 1500; Jordan LD 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.450; Lebanon Ll 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 35; Madeira Esc 75; Malta 30c; Morocco Dir 7; Norway Kr 6.80; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 75; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 3.25; Singapore $4.5; Spain Pes 125; Sweden Skr 7.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria L£5.50; Tunisia Din .600; USA $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 50.



Foot promises to fight 'damage of extremists'

By George Clark

Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Opposition, yesterday reasserted his determination to try to untie the warring factions inside the Labour Party, giving a role on the front bench to Mr Denis Healey and Mr Wedgwood Benn, as part of the healing process.

More significantly, he said he wanted the party to deal effectively within the next year with the damage being done by the infiltration of extremists belonging to the Militant Tendency. He described them as "a pestilential nuisance".

If he can persuade the party's national executive to take prompt action against the Trotskyist entryists, whom Mr James Callaghan, the former leader, has said are leading the party to disaster and alienating the support of Labour voters. Mr Foot will have some influence on moderate, mainstream Labour MPs who are now under threat of not being reselected or are considering retiring or switching to the Social Democratic Party.

But in an interview on BBC radio with Sir Robin Day, he conceded that it would not be easy. "It is very difficult to know how you take effective action against them [the Militant Tendency]", he said.

"You could expel them," suggested Sir Robin.

"It is not easy to expel them, *particularly* when they are not members of a particular organization", Mr Foot replied. "However, I am not prejudging this question. This matter came up at the organization committee of the party yesterday on the basis of a letter sent by members of the Manifesto group ... Whether that is the best way to raise the matter is another question ... but it is still possible for the executive to return to that subject if they wish to look at aspects of the Militant Tendency and of others who may be involved in these matters ..."

He rejected Mr Callaghan's suggestion that the militant Trotskyists were leading the party to disaster. He thought they were a pestilential nuisance, but how one dealt with a nuisance was another question.

"I want to deal with it effectively so that, having spent a considerabvle time over the diversion on the deputy leadership election *over the past year, we* do not spend next year arguing about the expulsion of the Militant Tendency or the expulsion of others.

"Indeed, I still hope that I can be the leader of a party in which there are no expulsions because I remember that expulsions, whether of the right or of the left, can do great damage to the party."

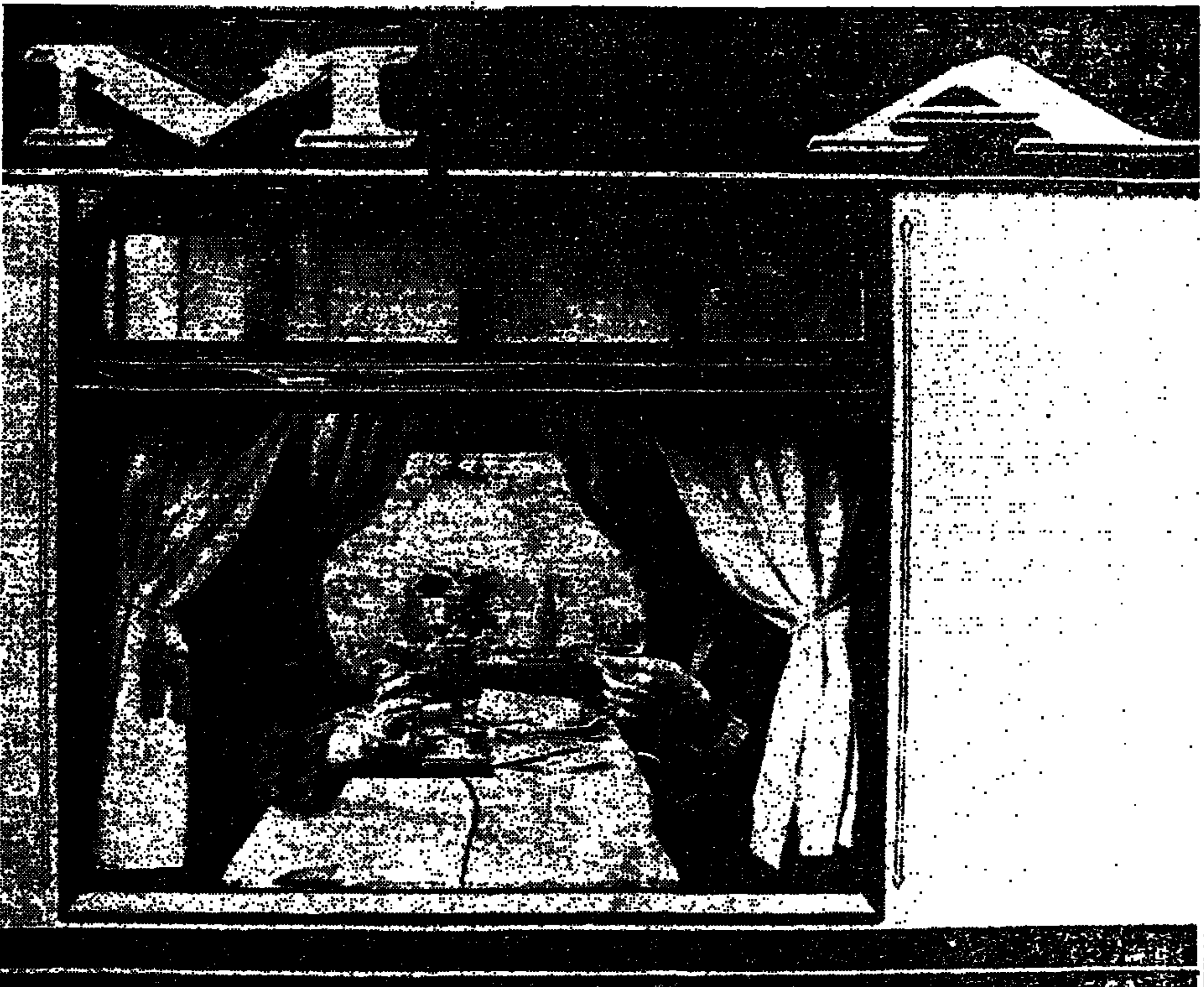
Earlier in the interview, Mr Foot said he had not the slightest intention of giving up the leadership, despite the promptings of newspapers. So long as he was the elected leader, he would do his best to discharge his duties.

When asked why Mr Benn had been chosen as front bench speaker in last night's energy debate, Mr Foot said Mr Benn had considerable knowledge about the nation's energy problems. The whole Shadow Cabinet, "without a single whisper of discontent", had agreed with the suggestion that Mr Benn should *speak*.

A leading article in *The Times*, in which Mr Foot was likened to a "a pilot on the flight deck of his plane who has not been told that a hijack is taking place", was put to him.

Mr Foot replied: *The Times* has never been the best qualified to advise me how to lead the Labour Party".

"They were not very good on appeasement either", Sir Robin said. "And not very good on appeasement, I am grateful for your prompting," Mr Foot said.



Passengers on the newly-restored Orient Express drink a toast to the success of the new service

Dreams of the Orient

The Orient Express is back in business, and the public were afforded a glimpse yesterday of the anachronistic delights in store for them when a smattering, at least, of the legendary London-to-Venice service resumes next year (Tony Samstag writes).

Four, luxury Pullman carriages and a baggage brake have been restored to their decadent Thirties grandeur by Venice Simplon-Orient-Express Ltd and are to figure prominently in the twice-weekly service from London to Folkestone and then, via Sealink, onward from Boulogne.

But legends do not come cheap. The 23-hour journey will cost £250, excluding meals.



The faces at the window yesterday belong to Miss Sara Jordan (above, left) and Miss Kim Burgess. Both are students.

Hot water from below ground on tap soon

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

Hot water from an underground reservoir, formed about 20 million years ago in a strata ofsandstone 6,000 ft beneath the southern counties of England, will begin to flow to the surface in a few days.

Provided the temperature and the chemistry of the water conforms to predictions of the geologists, construction will start on the first geothermal power station in Britain.

The borehole from which the hot water will be extracted is in the middle of Southampton. The water will be pumped at about six gallons a second through a heat exchanger to transfer the energy to purer water supplying a district heating service.

The first buildings to be linked to the scheme will be at the civic centre and city swimming baths. But shops, offices, hotels, light industry and recreational facilities in a new development will be the main customers.

The aquifer being tapped is estimated to stretch from Poole in the west to Brighton in the east, bounded by Winchester in the north. Hence there is optimism about developing the reservoir as a significant source of supply.

BEER STRIKE OVER

A strike of 460 draymen employed by Bass North, which closed 300 public houses and laid off thousands of staff in the Yorkshire and Humberside area, ended yesterday when they accepted the brewery's original wage offer of between £8.70 and £9.50 a week.

Policeman bailed

A police chief inspector accused of causing criminal damage to a telephone box, was remanded on bail by magistrates at Staines, Surrey, yesterday. Leslie Matthews-Stroud, aged 47, of London Road, Staines, will appear in court next month.

Broadmoor escaper demands his release

By Lucy Hodges

Alan Reeve, the convicted killer who escaped from Broadmoor top-security hospital three months ago, wants the Home Secretary to announce his release in view of last week's judgment by the European Court of Human Rights.

In a letter to a reporter on *The Times*, posted in London on Monday, and signed by him and his fiancee, Patricia Ford, with whom he is on the run, Reeve says that the *European judges' decision* vindicates their action "insofar as it recognizes at last implicity that we behaved as good citizens".

The Times has forwarded the letter to Thames Valley Police.

The European Court judgment, which is expected to be written innto law during the passage of the Mental Health (Amendment) Bill through Parliament, says that all restricted patients should be able to appeal for release to a court or tribunal. At present the Home Secretary decides on their release. It also says that there has to be reliable medical evidence that a person is of unsound mind in order to be detained.

The Home Office declined yesterday to comment on Reeve's letter.

The letter, which carries a SW1 postmark, is one of several Reeve has sent recently to people he was in contact with before his escape.

In their latest letter Reeve and Miss Ford say that the Home Secretary's refusal to authorize release, against the advice of medical and nursing staff at Broadmoor, is an example of political bias and inhuman disregard of a person'e life.

The couple said that the Home Secretary should withdraw arrest warrants for them.

Detective Sergeant Michael Cassidy, of Thames Valley CID which is organizing the hunt for Reeve, said that the search had gone quite dead.

Crosby by-election

Williams attacks tigers of left

From Anthony Bevins Political Correspondent

Mrs Shirley Williams said yesterday that Labour's right wing could be wiped out of existence by the "tigers" of the hard left.

The Social Democrat-Liberal Alliance candidate for the Crosby by-election told a press conference: "I am not sure there will be a Labour right-wing when it comes to the next election".

Moderate Labour MPs were leaving or being ousted from the party at staggering speed. "We may get a Labour Party which is in fact a new Marxist party by the time the next election comes."

She welcomed the refreshing left-wing candour of Mr John Backhouse, the Labour candidate, who has declared his commitment to a package of Bennite policies. "He is a great symbol of what is happening", she said.

She said yesterday was the first anniversary of Mr Foot's election as leader of the party, but she could not wish many happy returns. "One might describe his first year as a whistlestop on the way to disaster".

Listing the nails driven into Labour's coffin, Mrs Williams recalled that the Labour conference had confirmed left-wing policies, that Mr Benn and Mr Hefffer had been reelected to powerful chairmanships on the national executive, that an investigation of the Militant tendency had been ruled out, and that extremists had been chosen as candidates over moderate MPs in Bradford and Bermondsey.

She also said that the trickle of Labour MPs refusing to stand for reselection as candidates had grown to a flood. "The straight truth is that they are not prepared to be talking dummies, with strings pulled by the Militant tendency".

Mrs Williams turned to Mr Foot's "astonishing" decision to allow Mr Wedgwood Benn to make yesterday's front bench speech in the Commons on energy.

Mr Benn had been picked for such a big opportunity on the eve of the forthcoming Shadow Cabinet elections. That, she said, was one more sign of Mr Foot's determination to curry favour with the left, "which is like patting a tiger on the head, and that is exactly what Mr Foot has been doing".

Mrs Williams added: "The tiger responds by gobbling up yet another moderate MP."

She said the party was increasingly being hijacked by the hard left, many of them new members. "They want to join in the final feast of the tigers."

Asked what would happen if the alliance held the balance of power after the next election, she said that if Labour went far left and the Conservatives failed to change their policies, the alliance would win outright.

If the Conservatives swung towards the centre, the alliance would be most unlikely to support a left-wing Labour government.

She said: "If the Conservative Party changed substantially, there might be a balance of power situation, and that would make the Conservatives a party we could probably work with."

Mrs Williams said that if such an administration agreed to pursue moderate concensus policies, it was possible that the alliance would maintain that government on power beyond the fundamental delivery of proportional representation.

Another sign of cross-currents at Crosby came yesterday when a card-carrying member of Crosby's Conservative Association punctured the party's claim that there was overwhelming by-election backing for Mrs Thatcher's policies.

Mr John Butcher the Conservative candidate, said in a press statement yesterday that a public meeting on Monday had shown overwhelming endorsement of government strategy.

"I have not yet met a voter who has told me face-to-face that he is switching," he said.

In fact, Monday's meeting in the heart of a Conservative ward disclosed marked criticism of the Government's approach to the economy.

There were indications from the platform of the party's private concern that Crosby could inflict a humiliating vote of censure on the Government.

One who criticized the government at the Monday meeting was Mr Alastair Burley, who runs a small industrial business on the borders of the constituency. He said yesterday that he had voted Conservative for more than thirty years and was still a paid-up party member.

But he added: "I would not support the Conservative Party now because it has become so right-wing under Mrs Thatcher. She is a most able woman, but her outlook is not my outlook. She is taking us back to the cloth-cap years of the 1930s.

Mr Burley, who served for six years on the CBI council, explained: "I do not think this Government's monetarist policies will work".

From yesterday's later editions

CAMBRIDGE BACKS THE LADY

A motion at the Cambridge Union calling for stricter laws on obscenity was carried by 357 votes to 191. Mrs Mary Whitehouse was the principal speaker for the motion, and the main opposer was Mr Victor Lownes, former chairman of the Playboy Organization in Britain.

Combating racism

The formation of special anti-racist police squads, as proposed by the Joint Committee against Racialism, is not favoured by Mr Whitelaw, Home Secretary. Instead he recommends police monitoring of such attacks and improved training.

Complaint upheld

Mr Cecil Clothier, the Health Service Commissioner (Ombudsman) upheld a complaint by a patient who was refused a false breast after an operation because the consultant surgeon thought it would be too expensive to the health service. The surgeon was reprimanded.

Injury benefit plan aimed at long-term disabled

By Pat Healy, Social Services Correspondent

Radical changes in the industrial injuries scheme to concentrate more cash help on the long-term severely disabled at the expense of those suffering from less serious injuries were outlined in a White Paper yesterday.

The main improvements would come from extending the present special hardship allowance to more industrially disabled people and raising its present maximum level from £19.32 a week to £48.30.

The main losers would be the 548,000 people who claim injury benefit each yeay. That is to be abolished under the Social Security and Housing Benefits Bill next year. At present the benefit is paid at £2.75 a week more than sickness benefit, a differential that has not changed in cash terms since 1967.

In addition, the White Paper proposes to withdraw the unemployability supplemet, now paid *to 300 people* at a weekly rate of £28.35 a week; to end the hospital treatment allowance paid to 3,000 people a year, and to withdraw the special hardship allowance from people over retirement age except for those pensioners already receiving it when the change is made.

The White Paper makes it clear that the main proposals for improving industrial injury compensation are open to discussion, and comments are being invited up to next March.

Those proposals are concerned mainly with the future of the special hardship allowance, now paid to 147,000 people on top of disablement benefit because they cannot return to their original jobs and cannot follow alternative employment with equivalent earnings.

The White Paper proposes that the allowances should be renamed "reduced earnings allowance", cover half the earnings losses up to a much higher figure, be extended to the very severely disabled, and be made independent from disablement benefit. In addition, the new allowance would be increased in line *with movements in earnings*.

The White Paper also proposes to bring payment of disablement benefit forward to 15 weeks after the injury, instead of 26 at present.

Reform of the Industrial Injuries Scheme, Command Paper 8402 (Stationery Office, £3.05).

PARLIAMENT November 10 1981

Britain seeking closer cooperation with Eire

COMMONS

The Prime Minister, in a statement about her meeting in London on *Friday with Dr Garret Fitzgerald*, the Prime Minister of the Republic of Ireland, said the Government's objective was to create a situation in which meetings between the British Prime Minister and the Taoiseach were seen to be routine.

They had taken a significant step in that direction on Friday. It had been a friendly meeting and helped to consolidate the relationship between the United Kingdom and the Republic.

Mrs Thatcher said: "The *Taoiseach and I agreed that an Anglo-Irish* inter-government council should be established. It will provide a framework which will facilitate more regular and more frequent contacts between ministers and officials. It involves no change whatever in the constitutional position as regards relations between the United Kingdom and the Republic.

"In the same context, there was agreement to work towards the establishment of an advisory committee on economic, social and cultural cooperation. Closer cooperation and friendship are not matters for governments only. I hope that this committee will have a wide membership, representative of a broad cross-section of ordinary people and organizations with interests in this country and in the Republic of Ireland.

"The suggestion was made in the studies that an Anglo-Irish inter-parliamentary body might be established at an appropriate time. It was envisaged that the members of such a body would be drawn from the British and Irish Parliaments, the European Parliament and any elected assembly that may be established for Northern Ireland. The Taoiseach and I agreed that this would be a matter for the two Parliaments themselves to pursue."

As Mrs Thatcher started reading her statement she was interrupted first by the Rev Ian Paisley (Antrim North, Dem U) and then by Mr Peter Robinson (Belfast East, Dem U) who shouted from the upper gallery for MPs.

First, Mr Paisley rose to his feet and said: "On behalf of the people of Ulster I brand the Prime Minister a traitor and a liar". He then stormed from the gallery.

As surprised MPs began to laugh, the Speaker, Mr George Thomas, said: "I think the kindest thing for us to do is to continue". A few seconds later, Mr Robinson rose to his feet and shouted: "On behalf of the people of Northern Ireland ..." As he continued to laugh and shout, he, too, left the gallery.

Mr Michael Foot, leader of the Opposition (Ebbw Vale, Lab): There should be continuous and close meetings and discussions between the British and Dublin Governments. We greatly welcome these and proceeding discussions.

Our previous criticism was that the results of these discussions were not made public so we are glad there has been a change with reports being made fully.

The Government should report persistently on discussions it may have on the establishment of this Anglo-Irish Council. We welcome especially the statement that any change in the constitutional status of Northern Ireland would require the consent of the majority of *Northern Ireland people*.

The Opposition have put forward proposals for advancing towards a united Ireland. That is the right course in which we should travel and there could be fruitful discussions. We should have an early debate so we can discuss the proposals.

Representations were made by many Labour MPs this morning on the break down of the arrangements about the Belfast-Liverpool ferry. This is a matter of great concern to Northern Ireland people with the jobs of many people involved.

Mrs Thatcher: The constitutional position of Northern Ireland is set out in the Northern Ireland Constitution Act 1973 under which Northern Ireland remains part of *the United Kingdom* unless the majority of people there wish otherwise as a result of a poll conducted in the way set out in that Act. That guarantee is enshrined in our law and will remain there.

On the P and O ferry, Mr James Prior, the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, saw a group of people about this today, but it is not our intention to provide a subsidy or to intervene in that dispute.

Mr James Kilfedder (North Down, UU): *Regardless of what Mrs Thatcher* has said, the cold reality is that the terms of the communiqué and the consequent events which will flow from it represent a significant first step by the Government towards seeing Northern Ireland out of the United Kingdom and a consequent betrayal of the birthright of Ulster loyalists.

Mrs Thatcher: The reality is a guarantee that Northern Ireland remains part of the United Kingdom unless its people consent otherwise.

Mr James Molyneaux (South Antrim, Off UU): The people of Northern Ireland are experiencing a sense of betrayal that no amount of denial can remove.

Mrs Thatcher: I have tried all the time to understand the *feelings of the people of Northern Ireland*, but I would remind Mr Molyneaux that the Taoiseach and the two previous Taoiseachs have both accepted publicly that any change can only come about with the consent of the people of Northern Ireland.

That in itself is a great advance on the position that used to be taken up. In the meantime, the guarantee that Northern Ireland remains part of the United Kingdom is enshrined in the 1973 Act and remains.

Mr Stephen Ross (Isle of Wight, L): The Prime Minister can be assured of our support and we impress on her not to be put off in her determination to pursue these talks by noises on and off the stage. (Cheers).

He asked if any progress had been made on extradition and on the inter-parliamentary grouping which had been suggested.

Mrs Thatcher: It seems to me reasonable to try to have friendly relations with an adjacent state and *I am sure it is the right* policy to pursue in the interests of the United Kingdom, including Northern Ireland, and in the interests of the Republic as well.

We in this country abide by the extradition treaties and extradite people even to the Republic should the circumstances warrant. The Republic does not have extradition. I doubt very much whether we shall succeed in persuading them to have extradition, but this matter is pursued with them from time to time.

The parliamentary proceedings is a matter for this House and for the similar House in the Republic of Ireland and I would not wish to interfere. I would hope it would be discussed in the appropriate forum here.

Mr Gerard Fitt (Belfast, West, Soc): The vast majority of the people in the island of Ireland and in this island will welcome these *talks. (Cheers.)*

Would the Prime Minister take into account the need for a sense of urgency about the parliamentary forum, as it was agreed at the Downing Street talks? There would be few *objections* on this side of the House to the setting up of that parliamentary forum, and there may be a number of supporters from within her own benches.

Mrs Thatcher: On the parliamentary aspect, there is an Anglo-Irish all-*party group* and *perhaps* that would consider these matters further. The sense of urgency would have to come from MPs on both sides. I do not think it is necessarily right that Government itself *can* intervene in these things.

Sir John Biggs-Davison (Epping Forest, C): The exchanges in the House show how important it is to carry Ulster Unionists with the Government's endeavours and to show them that they are not going to be abandoned to the mercies of so-called loyalist extremists and exhibitionists. (Cheers)

Mrs Thatcher: I deeply agree. We have always stressed the importance and significance of the guarantee because we hope to retain the confidence of our Ulster Unionist friends.

Mr Enoch Powell (South Down, Off UU): A nation cannot secure its own peace and security by entering into arrangements which its own people rightly regard as a conspiracy against them with their enemies?

Mrs Thatcher: The people I represent are all the people of the United Kingdom. I do not think they would take the view Mr Powell takes.

Mr Gerard Fitt asked whether the Speaker intended to take action against the MPs who had interrupted from the gallery.

The Speaker: You are obviously under a misapprehension. Any MP *is entitled to call his question* from where members sit on either side of the House. It is a long established custom.

I have not named them for interrupting. If I did so for every interruption, I would be kept very busy indeed.


Molyneaux: Sense of betrayal


Fitt: Talks welcomed

N Sea oil regime will protect Britain's national interest

ENERGY POLICY

Britain, to take advantage of its position over oil, must control investment in the North Sea, its development and its trading pattern, Mr Merlyn Rees, chief Opposition spokesman on energy, when the debate on the Queen's Speech was resumed in the Commons. All that, he said, was being put at risk by the policies outlined in the legislative programme for the session.

The injection of free market forces, he went on, would also force up the price of gas and the British Gas Corporation had made clear that its prices were not only reasonable but earned high returns on capital invested.

Mr Rees (Leeds, South, Lab) moved an amendment to the motion for a loyal address in reply to the Queen's Speech. It regretted that the speech "contained proposals which, in putting private profit before the public interest, strip the nation's North Sea gas and oil assets, create great uncertainty in the coal industry's *future* and wreck any prospect of an overall energy policy".

He said the Government's policy in the public sector was to treat all operations in it in the same way. On oil and gas, the Government was fundamentally wrong. These were natural resources; they belonged to the people and were not to be wasted on a wanton belief in free market forces. Free market forces by nature were short-run and decisions on oil and gas had to have a long-term vision.

The Government was privatizing the British National Oil Corporation. That company's assets would rise as the oil prices rose with the long-term world energy shortage, and this country would lose that added value. It was one of the most successful organizations, having moved quickly into profitability. In *no* way could the Government say that BNOC had failed the nation.

It was important to know whether the new state-owned company would be an equity company or a sort of *nationalized industry*. There could be trouble in the EEC about it. Would it be able to act as the BNOC had during the oil crisis? Would the members of its board be there to exercise their commercial judgment?

BNOC at present handled the strategic reserves of oil on behalf of the Government. Who would do so in the new set-up: the trading company or the production company?

There were stories that the Government was selling off a large chunk of strategic reserves of oil. It was important to know whether that was so. If the judgment on that was left to a free market, it would not get him far.

The British Gas Corporation saw no business or economic reason for *breaking up the present* integrated structure which provided a first-class, all-round gas service.

Rees speaking

The Gas Corporation's pricing policies had been to the benefit *of* industrial and domestic users. The corporation had repaid all borrowings and was in no way a burden on the public sector borrowing requirement. It was 100 per cent self-financing.

The Gas Bill would give producers a licence to auction gas which would go to the highest bidder.

This auction would lead to faster depletion. Only bulk fuel users would be of interest to the producers and this was where the fuel would be burned inefficiently.

Was Sir Denis Rooke, the British Gas Corporation chairman, to be sacked because he dared to stand up and put the view of his board, a view which had been unanimous?

There was an assured future for coal yet the coal industry was too often knocked and not given credit for the incredible technical developments which had taken place in recent years.

He hoped that the external financing limit would not force the *NCB to shut down collieries in* parts of Scotland and Wales because, despite some problems, there were large supplies of coal and new collieries should be opened up.

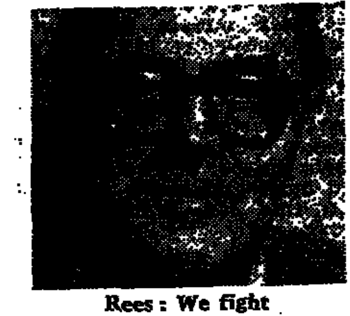
The Opposition would fight the *Government at every stage*. Energy resources must be owned by the community. In the abstraction of oil, the private sector should have a viable part, as in Norway and BNOC. But control should be with the Government and BNOC. A Labour Government would reverse the Government's policy and a future BNOC would be 100 per cent owned.

He wished to make it plain to any outside interest contemplating buying shares that these assets would be restored to public ownership on terms which would ensure that no private speculative gains were made at the nation's expense.

Mr Nigel Lawson, Secretary of State for Energy (Blaby, C), said fears about the Government's plans for the coal industry were unfounded. The British coal industry had a golden future within its grasp. But that future could be assured only if the National Coal Board was successful in moving towards a sound and viable financial footing.

The coal board had been given an external *financing limit* this year of £1,117m. The Government had approved a massive capital investment programme for modernizing the coal industry costing more than £800m in 1981-82 alone.

There would be early legislation to increase the present statutory limit on the borrowing of the NCB and to allow continuing grant support for its operations and revenues.


Rees: We fight at every stage.

Last February a Bill had been produced providing for the privatization of BNOC, but this had not prevented the Opposition *launching an extraordinary campaign* of misrepresentation and emotional poppycock.

The Conservatives had never believed that the business of government was the government of business. No government had found a satisfactory basis for running the nationalized industries which accounted for more than 10 per cent of national output and more than one-sixth of total fixed investment.

One industry where no serious case had been made out for state ownership was North Sa oil production. Since the birth of this highly successful industry, the overwhelming bulk of oil had been produced by private sector companies.

The oil producing business of *BNOC accounted for only 7 per* cent of total North Sea oil production with the offshore oil interests of the British Gas Corporation accounting for a further ½ per cent.

The successful development of *these resources depended on the* expertise and initiative of the private sector which no government in its sense would jeopardize by wholesale confiscation and nationalization.

The Government was not planning to break up the BNOC oil producing business to sell off the assets to foreign multinationals. The business would be floated as an independent British oil company in which the British people, including BNOC employees, would be able to acquire a genuine stake for the first time.

Understandably, concern had been expressed about a possible loss of British control over its oil, but in part this reflected the *simple socialist confusion* between the nation and the state. There were also fears that control of BNOC oil producing business *might* pass out of British hands, although this was unlikely with a substantial government minority holding and the remainder of shares widely spread.

The Government would ensure that written into the articles of association of the new company would be effective safeguards against any undesirable change of control.

The myth of an abdication of *national control must be nailed* once and for all. The existing North Sea oil regime, which was wholly independent of the ownership of the oil producing business of BNOC, far from being inadequate was if anything more than adequate to protect the vital national and strategic interest.

The Government's proposals had been welcomed throughout industry. He was not surprised that the idea of competition in place of monopoly was anathema to the Labour Party.

The chairman of the British Gas Corporation, Sir Denis Rooke, had put forward a rival plan of his own, suggesting the corporation with its oil assets and statutory monopoly intact might be privatized. This suggestion would not do. A privately owned statutory monopoly would be nothing less than a *licence to print money* of the most grotesque and irresponsible kind.

The Government's proposals were in the interests of the consumer, taxpayer and industry and Government was determined to press ahead with them this session. (Conservative cheers).

During the later stages of Monday's debate, Mr James Callaghan (Cardiff, South-East, Lab), the former Prime Minister, said the Conservative Party was condemning a generation to long-term *unemployment*. There were three million now and he doubted whether that figure would be substantially reduced. There were alternatives which ought to be considered.

The monetarists and the right wing in the Conservative Party were leading the Government and the country to disaster; just as surely as the militant Trotskyists in the Labour Party were leading his party to disaster, alienating Labour supporters as they went.

Mr Julian Critchley (Aldershot, C) said there was no hope of winning *the objectives* of restoring national morale and prosperity unless the Government could persuade the majority of people to support it *within* the next two years.

Labour MP attacks party leader

Mr John Grant (Islington, Central, Lab) *said* Mrs Thatcher's doctrine of personal infallibility and imposing on the people what she thought was good for them had a great deal in common with the blinkered sectarian approach of the hard left which was destroying the Labour Party.

Although he was not completely sold on the opinion polls he wondered how an Opposition leader could lag in public esteem behind the worst and most lamentable Prime Minister since the war.

It gave him no pleasure to say it, but the unmentionable had to be mentioned. It was time to say to Mr Michael Foot that his continued attempts to appease the unappeasable, to placate and accommodate Mr Benn had brought him, along with the Labour Party, into *public ridicule, scorn* and dispute.

Mr Barry Jones, an Opposition spokesman on employment (Flint, East, Lab), said that embarrassed heavy criticism of its economic strategy the Conservative Party *had now embarked on* a new offensive against the Trade unions.

The Government was preparing to construct a legal charter for vengeful, vindictive and intimidatory behaviour from every rogue and embittered employer.

Mr Peter Morrison, Under Secretary of State for Employment (City of Chester, C), said Britain was bound to lose jobs if it did not remain competitive.

This required good industrial relations, *sensible* manning levels as adaptable and flexible workforces.

To suggest that the Government did not care was wrong and not borne out by the facts. This year more than £1,000m had been spend on measures specifically designed to help those without a job and that would be increased by £400m next year. Every single taxpayer would contribute about £50 a year to help the special employment measures.

The Government would be taking its decisions on the industrial *training boards* shortly. *Mr Tebbit* had met at the employment policy committee of the TUC this evening to hear their views. Views were exchanged on the objectives on a wholly amicable basis.

There were good signs around. Pay *settlements were half what* they were in the last pay round, more than £1,000m had been spent since 1980, short-time working was down and stoppages were down.

Carrington encouraged by Middle East talks

LORDS

Recent proposals by Crown Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia represented an important and constructive step towards a settlement of the Arab-Israel dispute, which continued to fester and was a constant threat to stability. **Lord Carrington**, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs said in the resumed debate on the Queen's Speech.

H said his discussions last week with the Crown Prince and his colleagues to explore the common ground between his proposals and EEC policy had been encouraging. Britain and her Community partners believed it was in the interests of all parties in the Middle East that withdrawal of Israeli forces from Sinai should be implemented smoothly and effectively, and that there should be no renewal of tension in the Sinai.

They were therefore exploring *the possibility of participating* in the Sinai Multinational Force in a manner consistent with the established policies of the Ten.

Earlier, **Lord Carrington**, opening the debate, said: Cooperation with other countries—above all *with allies in the North Atlantic* Alliance, EEC partners and Commonwealth countries—remained the only realistic approach to the great majority of Britain's foreign policy objectives.

The EEC was central, not just to *Britain's wider political* and economic interests, but to everybody in their daily lives. That was reflected in the Government's priorities in foreign policy. The tariff-free market of 300 million people, represented by the Community and its European associates, now took 60 per cent of Britain's exports and was crucial to the welfare of the British people. It was also helping to attract foreign investment.

For nearly two years the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan had *cast a blight not only upon* that unhappy country, but, more importantly, on the entire relationship between East and West. The Soviet Union appeared to hope that the world would forget. That was an illusion.

Although such problems existed that did not remove the need for lines of communication between East and West. That was not just his view. The American Secretary of State (Mr Haig) and the Soviet Foreign Minister (Mr Gromyko) met twice in New York in September and were to meet in Geneva in the New Year. Britain hoped the dialogue would have good results.

There was scope for progress if the Soviet Union was ready, as the West was, to show restraint in its international activities.

Arms control and disarmament remained at the centre of relations between the East and the West. It was there, above all, that they would like to see some progress. One result of the meeting between Mr Haig and Mr Gromyko in September was agreement that negotiations on theatre nuclear forces should begin on November 30.

It was not good enough for the Soviet Union to call for a *moratorium which, coming into force* after several years of Soviet deployment and before Nato had begun to modernize its theatre nuclear forces, would merely perpetuate the present imbalance.

Nato is willing (he said) to accept equal ceilings at the lowest possible level. We are ready to look again at our development plans in the light of progress in negotiating Soviet reductions. The ideal outcome would be a zero level on both sides. This would involve the Soviet Union dismantling and destroying all its relevant long-range theatre nuclear missiles, so that Nato could agree not to proceed with its new deployment.

Whether that ideal objective was achieved, or whether the two *sides might have to settle for* something less ambitious, would depend entirely on how far the Soviet Union was prepared to go.

Turning his attention to the Middle East, he said that 1981 had produced little good news.

We have seen (he went on) the tragic death of that great and courageous man, President Sadat. There has been fighting in the Lebanon, and continuing conflict between Iraq and Iran. And all the time the Arab-Israel dispute has continued to fester, a constant threat to stability.

The Ten are committed to cooperate actively in the search for a settlement through negotiation in the Middle East. Their policy, set out in the Venice declaration *last year, insists on guarantees for* the security of the state of Israel; and it places equal emphasis on justice for the Palestinian people and their right to self-determination.

The Ten have also taken a close interest in the eight points proposed recently by Crown Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia; the presentation of these points by a leading Arab country represents an important and constructive step.

Acting on behalf of the Ten members of the Community, I *visited Riyadh last week to* explore with Crown Prince Fahd and his colleagues the common ground between the Venice principles and the eight points. I was encouraged by those discussions.

Britain and her partners in the Community have expressed their firm support for the Egyptian Government and her people and their belief in the need for continuity and stability in Egypt. They also welcome the Egyptian-Israeli treaty and the agreement on *the withdrawal* of Israeli forces from Sinai.

We believe that it is in the interests of all parties in the Middle East that this agreement should be implemented smoothly and effectively and that there should be no renewal of tension in the Sinai. We are therefore exploring the possibility of participating in the Sinai Multinational Force in a manner consistent with the established policies of the Ten.

We would be foolish to forget *(he concluded) that it is by* cooperation, above all with our allies in Nato and our partners in Europe, that we must work to keep Britain safe and prosperous. We shall work for a strong Europe, acting in close partnership with a strong America. While we can achieve this, I see no *reason to fear that the bells will* toll for us.

Carrington: Fahd plan a constructive step.

Lady Llewelyn-Davies, *for the* Opposition, said that the fundamental dilemma for Lord Carrington and the Government in planning their foreign policy was that at the moment there was a bigger gulf between Britain and the United States than at any time since the Suez disaster.

The Government had somehow to synthesize the conflicting views on the Middle East and allay the terrible anxieties created by the *absurdly conflicting statements* by America about Nato policy and nuclear weapons.

A peace settlement acceptable to both the Israelis and the Arab world was urgently needed. It was impossible to imagine the Israelis accepting Jerusalem as capital of an Arab Palestine, or giving away the strategic Golan Heights. Nor was it acceptable for Israel to be menaced on all sides by weaponry financed by the Russians.

If the Saudis tabled a resolution at the United Nations embodying the Fahd plan, it would only invite a United States veto, which would help no one and put the western alliance greatly at risk. The Government should advise against such a course.

Russia was actively afraid of nuclear war which no nation could win, and frightened people tended to act desperately and irrationally. While no one could excuse Russian aggression in Afghanistan, or their submarine off Sweden, it had to be realized that Russia as well as the Europeans was increasingly worried by the increased belligerency of American pronouncements and lack of a coherent foreign policy.

Thinking and acting as if war were inevitable could well make it so, and this was the seriousness of General Haig's remarks on a nuclear strike demonstration. A nuclear demonstration was madness, as it meant inevitably the start of a nuclear exchange from which no one could survive, least *of all Europe*.

Lord Gladwyn (L) said British membership of Nato was essential and it was desperately sad that the Labour Party had now adopted a policy *manifestly* inconsistent with the maintenance of the alliance. They could only pray that the Labour Party would never be in a position to put such a policy into effect.

The Bishop of Durham, Dr John Habgood, said he appreciated the nervousness expressed by the Government about any sort of movement, such as the unilateralists, which might imply a weakening of resolve by western powers. But from a world perspective it looked like an unwillingness of the nuclear powers to consider anything which might begin to put the arms *race in reverse*.

Would *it* not be possible (he said) instead of concentrating on the threat of such a popular movement to see the present tide of opinion as also providing us with an opportunity for slightly more courageous political action than has been seen in the past.

Lord Chalfont (Ind) said the Soviet Union was waging a massive and expensive propaganda campaign of which the peace movement was an extremely powerful instrument.

It was necessary for western governments to meet the problem head on. It must be ensured that the peace movement and those who gathered around it were constantly and relentlessly exposed to public examination. Such movements were not entirely idealistic and benign. The end result of their policies would be one of great danger for the West.

The British and American governments had fully documented evidence of the extent to which alien political influences were exploiting the peace movement in western Europe and the United States.

Governments which are responsible for the safety and security of the West (he said) should not be mealy-mouthed or over-fastidious about this. If they have that evidence then they should release it. This is a war and it is a war of information and communications—and the governments of the West must win it.

Although it was called by its supporters a peace movement, it was no such thing. *It* was a movement of appeasement and surrender.

Lord Kennet (SDP) asked why the west *Europeans* allowed Americans to negotiate over their heads about the removal, or not, of weapons which stood or would stand in their countries. The soil was ours, the risk was ours and the remedy had to be ours.

The Earl of Cathcart (C) said long-term peace could only be achieved across the negotiating table with agreements properly supported by safeguards on both sides. The West could not take action which weakened the current defence posture of Nato.

Lord Stewart of Fulham (Lab), former Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said that it appeared to be the view in some quarters that Lord Carrington had been over-zealous in championing the Saudi peace plan.

The plan did represent an advance on previous Arab pronouncements, but whereas everything relating to the Palestinians was stated in clear terms, anything which might encourage the Israelis was in guarded and uncertain terms in which no nation could pledge its security.

It was to be hoped the Foreign Secretary would bear this in mind in future handling of the matter.

Lord Carver (Ind), former Chief of the Defence Staff, said the concept of a demonstrative one-off nuclear shot was absurd. It was not a new notion—it had been going around Nato when Lord Carrington was defence secretary and he himself was Chief of the Defence Staff, and they both then thought it absurd. A no-first-strike agreement should be pursued with the Russians. Nato had to increase conventional forces.

It was an irrational and absurd strategy for the West to strike first with nuclear weapons because of the prospect of defeat in a conventional war. They would inevitably finish worse than the enemy and everyone, including the enemy, would be worse than if it had not been fired.

PM: Judges are impartial

LONDON FARES

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, vigorously denied at question time that the Appeal Court ruling on the Greater London Council supplementary rate was a political rather than a judicial decision.

Mr John Hunt (Bromley, Ravensbourne, C) had asked: Has she had time to study the judgment in respect of the GLC supplementary rate?

Will she commend the initiative of Bromley Council, which alone among the London boroughs has stood up against the rapacious demands of the GLC? Will she lend her support to its continuing efforts on behalf of London's hard-pressed ratepayers?

Mrs Thatcher: I join in congratulating Bromley Council upon its initiative. I did see the judgment, which will have been greeted with relief by many people.

Whether it will be a matter for appeal *I do not know*, but *it* will be for the GLC to consider what action to take in the light of that judgment.

Mr Alexander Lyon (York, Lab): Although it may be one thing to say that the council has exceeded its statutory powers, it is quite another to say that even if it has the statutory power *it* acted unreasonably in balancing the interests of ratepayers and fare payers.

In such circumstances the judges were making political and not judicial decisions. (Labour cheers.)

Mrs Thatcher: I wholly reject that. Judges give decisions on the law and the evidence before them. They do so totally impartially. (Conservative cheers.)

Nothing has been a surprise

LONG CASE

It would be totally wrong to name people knowing that a prosecution could not be mounted against them or because their confession had been obtained in a way which would render it inadmissible, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, said in reply to questions about spying.

That (she continued) is the honourable course to take, if I might use that word, and I think it is the right one to continue to take.

She also stated that nothing that had been said recently had come as a surprise to her in any way.

Mr Edward Leadbitter (Hartlepool, Lab) had said: Official statement and events since the period of Philby, Blunt and now Long exposure has caused increasing public concern that the cover-up, the non-prosecution of treachery, the continuation in office and special privileges to such persons are matters which should not have been tolerated. (Cheers.)

Would she consider the importance attached to the non-statements regarding other persons who have committed offences or are security risks? Will she not agree that this applies to those who may be in office of the Blunt and Long school?

Mrs Thatcher (Barnet, Finchley, C): said she had tried to be frank with the House: as frank as she possibly could.

Earlier, Mr Alan Beith (Berwick upon Tweed, L) had asked: Will she reflect on the Long spying case? One lesson of this is that if ministers do not have to answer to Parliament for particular matters they are likely to be told less about them.

It is important that we devise secure mechanisms by which Parliament can make ministers answerable on these matters.

Mrs Thatcher: If Mr Beith looks at my speech in the Blunt debate, the extensive statement in the Hollis debate and the long answers to questions I have given, he will find that most of the answers to his questions to which it is reasonable to give answers, are there.

There is something which I must make clear because of some reports. It is said ministers—Prime Ministers and Home Secretaries—are not informed. In a previous debate or reply, I made it very, very clear that at least for the past decade Prime Ministers and Home Secretaries have been informed.

Nothing that has been said recently has come as a surprise to me in any way.

Mr Dennis Canavan (West Stirlingshire, Lab): How does she reconcile the whitewash reply given yesterday with the fact that *The Sunday Times* has two more traitors who may be revealed this coming weekend, one of whom apparently expressed *surprise* at not being *prosecuted* after confessing to MI5?

How many more members of the old boy network of spies and traitors must the media reveal before she comes clean and accedes to my demand for a full-scale public inquiry into this establishment cover-up?

Mrs Thatcher: These matters, all concerning the same group of people, have been investigated time and again. I have been very forthcoming in the amount of information I have tried to give the *House and still maintain the* interests of security.

Most of the House would agree that we should never use parliamentary privilege to imply guilt by association or by accusation, nor should we use it to name people knowing that we have not sufficient evidence to mount a prosecution. That, I believe, is the right view to take. It is the view I shall continue to take.

Mr Harvey Proctor (Basildon, C): While welcoming her full and *frank statement* yesterday, will she confirm whether investigations were made about Mr Leo Long's activities between 1946 and 1952 when he held more senior positions in intelligence and had access to more sensitive information than he *had prior to 1945. or are* we relying only on the words of a self-confessed Soviet spy?

Mrs Thatcher: I gave a full reply on Mr Long. I would not wish to add to it without further careful *notice of this specific question*.

Nearly 1,000 more Soviet warheads

DEFENCE

The number of United States nuclear warheads had remained about the same while the Soviet Union had increased the power and destructiveness of its warheads since the Salt II arms limitation talks had concluded, Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Defence, said. The capability of the Soviet systems outnumbered those of the West by about four to one.

Mr Nott also said that Trident was the absolute minimum force requirement for an independent deterrent.

Mr Norman Atkinson (Haringey, Tottenham, Lab) asked Mr Nott for details of the increased numbers of nuclear weapons installed by the USSR since acknowledgement of a nuclear parity between the Warsaw Pact and Nato alliances at the conclusion of the Salt II talks.

Mr Nott (St Ives, C): The Salt II talks were concerned only with strategic nuclear weapons, and it is only at this level that broad strategic parity was acknowledged as existing.

Since the conclusion of the Salt II talks the number of United States warheads has remained approximately the same. The Soviet Union on the other hand has *greatly modernised and increased* the accuracy of its strategic systems by the deployment of new types of intercontinental ballistic missiles up to the full Salt II limits, increasing their total number of warheads by almost 1,000.

At the theatre level, there is considerable disparity in favour of the Warsaw Pact and it has widened greatly.

The United States has unilaterally removed 1,000 nuclear warheads from the European stockpile. There has been no similar response by the Soviet Union which has already deployed 750 SS20s and Backfire bombers and is now introducing new SS21 and 22 missiles while still keeping in service their older aircraft and missiles.

Mr Atkinson: If the Government has now said that it is unwilling to join any nuclear disarmament talks until such time as they can proceed to them on the basis of parity with the Soviet Union—that is parity between the Warsaw countries and *Nato—the implications of the* answer are horrifying from the point of view of the Western world.

Mr Nott: We fully support and have been part of the preparation for the European theatre disarma*ment talks which open on* November 30. We have been playing a leading part in this, talking with the United States and our Nato allies as to what the opening bid should be in an attempt to get arms reductions instituted. It is our determination to get arms down.

Mr David Clark, an Opposition spokesman on defence (South Shields, Lab): Mr Nott's answer about the strategic nuclear power of both sides highlights the need for disarmament talks now with Salt in abeyance. It would be sensible for Britain to take the initiative and announce the postponement or cancellation of the Trident programme. That is only another escalation.

Mr Nott: The Trident programme has nothing to do with the talks which open on November 30. They are concerned with long range theatre nuclear weapons, whereas Trident is a strategic system. Trident is the absolute minimum force requirement for an independent deterrent.

I hope that the strategic arms reduction talks will open between the United States and the Soviet Union next year. We are playing a major role in trying to get these disarmament talks going and to make them successful.

Mr Patrick Duffy (Sheffield, Attercliffe, Lab): The most important *matter* on which he has not brought out is, despite the non-ratification of the treaty, that neither side has undertaken any developments which would contravene the Salt II limitations.

Mr Nott: As far as one can judge *neither side has breached the Salt* II limitations. We must get these Salt talks started again between the United States and the Soviet Union. We will do our best to encourage the United States to open these negotiations as soon as they are ready to do so.

Trident is subject to cash limits

Mr Nott, questioned about the cost of the Trident project, said: We are still studying the final configuration of the United Kingdom Trident force, I will announce our decisions and their cost implications in due course.

Mr Alan Beith (Berwick-upon-*Tweed, L): Which estimate will* be the nearest—the £5,000m figure given in July, 1980, or the £8,000m figure which Liberals forecast in the debate on the subject? This massive diversion from conventional equipment is likely *to lower the nuclear threshold and* poses the danger of the suicide option of first use which General Haig referred to.

Mr Nott: When I am ready I will make a statement. The Trident force will represent 3 per cent of the total defence budget over the 15 years that we are planning to build it. I cannot believe that that represents a sharp adverse impact on our conventional programme.

Mr David Stoddart (Swindon, *Lab*): Various estimates of up to £8,000m are being produced for the cost of this project. Is there no limit to its expense? If there is, will Mr Nott tell us?

Why should this project not be subject to cash limits when local authorities, the health service and other desirable projects are being held back by the Treasury?

Mr Nott: There is a limit to its cost. (Labour shouts of "What is it?".) *It is subject to cash limits*, in exactly the same way as every other project.

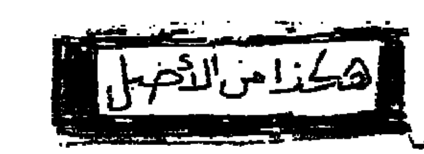
Mr Hilary Miller (Bromsgrove and Redditch, C): Can he confirm that the American decision to make the Trident missile available and the cost at which it is to be made available, are dependent upon an undertaking on our part not to diminish our conventional forces, particularly our naval watch in the Atlantic?

Mr Nott: The United States administration *is* keen that we should modernize our independent strategic nuclear deterrent because it believes it is an added guarantee for the maintenance of peace.

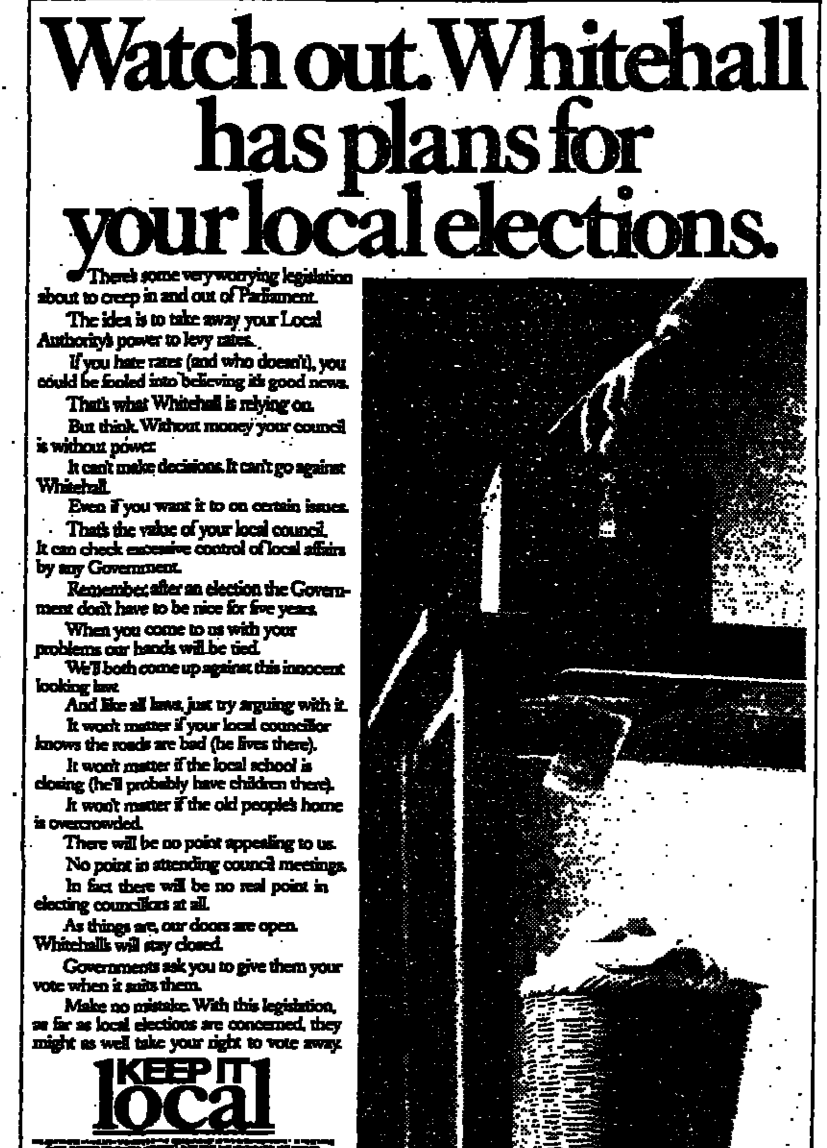
The additional resources which the Government has already agreed to put into defence—amounting to 3 per cent in the next few years—more than absorbs the cost of Trident over the next few years, so with the extra defence spending we have agreed, there *is* no reason for conventional forces to be adversely affected thereby.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Questions: Scotland. Conclusion of debate on the Queen's Speech. Main topic—decline of British economy. Lords (2.30): Continuation of debate on Queen's Speech. Main topic—economic and industrial affairs.









Why we're running these advertisements.

In recent weeks we've been trying to warn the public about Whitehall's proposed rating legislation.

Everybody dislikes rate increases. So Whitehall's proposals may sound attractive.

But if they become law, the consequences could be serious.

Whitehall would control local rates. It would be able to imprint the ideas of any central government on local policies.

Local authorities would become powerless to make local decisions.

Even though they know best what local problems are.

As it is, councillors are aware of the needs of the area they serve because they live there. Educate their children there.

And are always open to approach, or reproach, from their ratepayers.

They are elected to their positions irrespective of which party holds the reins in Westminster.

And historically have had the right to disagree with central policies.

Local authorities have been able to check the excesses of the Government in power.

But now this moderating influence is in danger of being removed.

Why?

Simply to penalise a handful of local authorities who have not met the spending limits imposed on them by Whitehall.

Most have managed to make the severe cuts asked of them.

Even though central government has actually increased its spending while Local Authorities have been tightening their belts.

The Public Expenditure White Paper (March 1981) shows that since 1975 Central Government expenditure has gone up by 8%. Local Government expenditure has dropped by 20%*

The cunning part of the proposed legislation is in Whitehall's idea to force referenda on Local Authorities before they implement any policies they might need to.

It would seem fair, and democratic.

Except that it will cost millions of pounds of rate-payers' money.

Except that it undercuts the mandate given local councillors by the rate-payers who voted them into office to pursue those self-same policies. Without reference to any central authority.

Except that the wording of any referendum would be decided by Whitehall.

And except for the fact that no government has ever gone to the people before hiking our taxes up.

We believe that if Whitehall gets its way with the new legislation, doors that were once open will become closed.

And that by consolidating power at the centre now, Whitehall will be preparing the ground for radical changes to our democratic system.

Perhaps in five or ten years.

When there are new governments in control.

We have been forced to advertise our case since we believe that Whitehall has purposely been diverting attention away from the real issues.

Before these proposals are made law, we think they should be debated.

In public.

Write to your M.P. Speak out now.

Help keep local affairs local.

KEEP IT local

*CMND 8175

70 would-be jurors are asked about race views

Seventy men and women called for jury service crowded together in a court at the Central Criminal Court yesterday and were asked by a judge to express their racial or political views.

The unusual jury selection process was sanctoned by Judge Edward Clarke, QC, after consultation with lawyers in the case of four West Indian men on charges arising out of the killing of a white man in Hackney, London, on May 8.

All outsiders were asked to leave the body of the court to make way for the would-be jurors.

Then Judge Clarke told them that at the request of the prosecution and defence he wanted to say to them: "If any of you hold strong views against black people or in support of parties of the extreme right like the National Front or the British Movement, or the extreme left like the *Socialist Workers'* Party or the Anti-Nazi League you should, under those circumstances, disqualify yourselves by saying you should not wish to be considered for this jury".

The judge added: "That does not mean you can go home. It means you will serve on another jury where those considerations do not apply."

The judge asked for a show of hands for those who considered their views too extreme for the case. Four white men raised their arms and were asked to leave the court. A jury of 10 white and two black people were then sworn in to try the case, which will start on Thursday. Defence counsel objected to nine potential jurors and one was objected to by the prosecution.

The four defendants are Newton Rose, aged 20, a decorator, of Olinda Road, Stoke Newington, Ian Henry, aged 20, of Meridian Walk, Tottenham, Michael Clarke, aged 20, of Scarborough Road, Leytonstone, and Orville Johnson, aged 20, of no fixed address.

Mr Rose pleaded not guilty to the murder of Anthony Donnelly, aged 22, a labourer of Darnley Road, Hackney.

All four pleaded not guilty to attempting to pervert the course of justice by making false statements to detectives investigating the murder

CLOCKS HAUL

Thieves escaped with clocks and watches valued at £17,500 after breaking into the shop of Evans and Evans at Alresford, Hampshire, yesterday.



Crisis at Christmas: Mr Len Murray, TUC general secretary launching a campaign for the single homeless at the Mission Day Centre, Whitechapel Road, East London yesterday. With him is one of the old people for whom the charity is seeking aid.

Peace group protests

Nuclear HQ for National Trust land

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

The increasingly vocal peace movement has declared war on a Ministry of Defence plan to excavate National Trust land in the Chiltern Hills to build an underground operations centre for the RAF. It will be hardened against nuclear attack.

The centre, on land near High Wycombe in Buckinghamshire, is intended to replace "Bomber" Harris's obsolete wartime operations room, still in use near by as part of Nato defences.

Mr Benedict Rubbra, who lives a mile from the intended site and is a member of the Wycombe peace council, says that those who support the National Trust's aims are being betrayed by its intention to surrender land to the ministry without a public inquiry.

The centre will command RAF operations throughout the world, except those of the tactical air force in West Germany. It would be an obvious wartime target.

Mr Rubbra claims that, when completed, the new bunker will be topped by a 33ft mound covering 9 acres, in an enclosure of about 11 acres, surrounded by two 6ft 6in security fences, one with lights. During the construction there will be up to 75 lorries a day, he says, for between four and 10 years, travelling through two National Trust villages, Bradenham and West Wycombe.

Part of the controversy surrounds access to the land through Grim's Dyke, an ancient monument which runs for several miles through the Chilterns.

The Ministry of Defence says that only the width of a road could be affected, and that any damage would be made good. The National Trust says that a hardened earthen track already crosses the ditch; the gap would be widened to provide temporary access during construction.

The Ministry of Defence said yesterday that villagers who were worried about lorry traffic had been told that no decision had yet been taken on the route.

The mound would rise to abut 30ft only at its highest point. Top soil would be replaced over the site, it would be reseeded and trees would be planted.

Mr Julian Prideaux, National Trust director for the Thames and Chiltern region, said the trust was approached in 1978 by the Ministry of Defence to lease 12 acres of land at Hollybush Farm, near RAF High Wycombe. It did not form part of the important valley landscape and was well screened by woodland.

The county council had said that most of the roads leading to RAF High Wycombe were not capable of taking heavy lorries. The trust, with the ministry and local authorities, was exploring ways of bypassing Bradenham with a temporary access road.

"We do not know what the effect will be on the properties at Bradenham or on the quality of life." The ministry had said the optimum period of construction would be five years.

Mr Prideaux said that the regional commitee was not yet satisfied with some aspects of the proposals and had no intention of settling the matter until they were. Full agreement had yet to be reached.

☐ The proposed doubling of the size of a missile test area in the Western Isles has drawn protests from Skye and Lochalsh District Council. The Ministry of Defence wants to extend the 10 square miles restricted fishing in the inner sound of Raasay to prevent damage to costly hydrophones fixed to the seabed.

The range is used for the test firing of missilesby submarines,for reseach and development of heavyweight torpedoes with accoustuc guidance, and for the test firing of the air-dropped Stingray missile.

Mr William Nicolson, chairman of the district council, said:"These people are going back on their word to us. I have been at several meetings in past years with ministry officials and Royal Navy representatives and every time we have agreed to more measures for this range we have been told no further extentions or restrictions would be wanted".

A senior navy offficer at base headquarters in Kyle of Lochalsh saud the extention would tidy up the range limits, at present irregular area in mid-channel, to cover the full width of the channel.

☐ The Home Office published a free pamphlet yesterday answering criticisms of civil defence.

Intended to be available from local authorities, police stations and libraries, the pamphlet explains the need for deep bunkers to protect key personnel in nuclear attacks. It says that millions of lives could be szaved by civil defence.

Nimeiry outlines recovery plan as Cabinet falls

Khartum, Nov 10.—The dismissal of the Sudanese Government, announced last night by President Gaafar Nimeiry, confirms a serious deterioration in the country's economy.

The President severely criticized the Government for a serious deterioration in production in the past few years. He announced a 12.5 per cent devaluation of the Sudanese pound, a 40 per cent increase in taxes on oil, a 10 per cent rise in taxes on imports and the abolition of subsidies on cooking oil, wheat and sugar. The measures were part of an 18-point economic recovery plan.

The subsidy on cooking oil is being dropped at once, and those for wheat and sugar phased out. Their abolition, when townships are suffering food shortages, could provoke unrest and have serious repercussions. The subsidies have been costing £500m a year. The International Monetary Fund said they had to end, in return for aid of $22m (£100m) as part of a policy of real prices. The government resisted at first but has had to submit.

The country also faces apublic debt of $3,000m. Western creditors in the Club of Paris agreed in 1979 to reschedule it, but experts consider it doubtful that Sudan can meet its first payments when they fall due.



President Nimeiry: Libya accused of fomenting unrest.

Despite Sudan's agricultural and mineral potential, it is among the world's 25 poorest countries. Its gross national product has been stagnant since 1979. The chief export, cotton, earning $180m last year, comes nowhere near covering even the oil bill, which has risen to $480m. The serious trade deficit has worsened in the past few years, climbing from $200m in 1972-73 to $500m for the current fiscal year. President Nimeiry disclosed last night. Some specialists see even that figure as optimistic, suggesting the deficit is $700m.

Political crisis is nothing new for the regime which took power in 1969. It has faced down a number of attempted coups, the most serious was 1971 resulting in fierce repression of the Sudanese Communist Party.

The present crisis comes at a time when authorities here claim the country faces Libyan attempts at destabilization. The Sudanese Government has accused Colonel Muammar Gaddafi of Libya of employing a fifth column of thousands of unregistered refugees from Chad, where Libyan troops moved in last year.

Since last July the Government has cracked down mercilessly on the Chadian refugees, in a"cleansing campaign" involving identity checks on nearly 15,000 people in Khartum and its environs.

Before that, there was a big confrontation with the transport unions at the beginning of the summer, when they staged a lenghty railway stike which disrupted communications in Africa's largest country.

President Nimeiry is reported to have asked ministers to carry on dealing with everyday business until a new Administration can be appointed.— AFP.

UN drive on pirates who raid boat people

From Neil Kelly
Bangkok, Nov 10

Nobody in his right mind would go to sea in the Gulf of Thailand, the United Nations refugee official said, pointing to new figures about piracy.

This year, according to the statistics, 355 Vietnamese refugees have been killed by pirates in the gulf, 522 women refugees have been raped, and another 200 abducted. Only one refugee boat in five escaped the pirates.

Yet there was no sign that the pirates were a deterrent to boat refugees, the official said. More than 13,000 Vietnamese have reached the Thai coast this year.

The statistics are based entirely on the refugees' own reports. "In those circumstances", the official said, "reports do tend to be exaggerated, but we believe the overall picture is accurate enough."

Because piracy continues to flourish, the Bangkok office of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees is organizing a new campaign to curb it, at a cost of $3.6m (about £1.9m) for six months. UNHCR officials say they believe the funds are readily available from foreign governments.

Not all the money will be spent at sea. United Nations officials want the Thai police to take action against known pirate communities in southern Thailand.

In some villages the men are sometimes heard boasting of having a good time with Vietnamese girls, according to international officials, who say the men are fishermen-pirates preying on the refugee boats. Many of these communities are too powerful and lawless for the local police.

Their boats are often unregistered and therefore the authorities have no record of them. They go to sea without identification marks, a fact mentioned by most victims of pirate attacks.

With 50,000 fishing boats in the Gulf, over-fishing and related problems like pollution increase piracy as impoverished fishermen struggle for a living.

Almost all pirates are fishermen who cannot earn a living legally. Ethnic animosities between Thai, Khmer and Vietnamese exacerbate the problem. The Thai authorities say that apart from the refugees, about 400 fishermen have been killed this year by other fishermen in the Gulf.

Refugees say some pirates do them more good than harm. After seeing the plight of refugees they abandon their attack and instead hand over fuel, food and water and send the refugees on their way. Others, after robbing and raping, have been known to give their victims food and other necessities.

Most casualties in the attacks drowned after pirates rammed their boats: However, 25 were individually murdered — *shot, stabbed or thrown* overboard.

Letter from Taishan

Big business below the sacred mountain

Having weathered the storms of the Red Guard mobs who smashed statues and defaced ancient inscriptins in 1966 anbd 1967, one of the sites traditionally considered the most sacred in China now faces another invasion—this time by foreign tourists.

German, Italian and Japanese visitors throng the guesthouse at the foot of Mount Tai, and some of them are prepared to face the gruelling clumb of more than 3,000 steps to the summit and then spend the next week nursing their aching calves.

Tourism is big business in China these days, and Shandong province, where Mount Tai is located, has some of the most interesting venues—including the birthplace of Confucius—where one may talk to some of his thousands of reputed descendants.

The mountain is famous for its temples and shrines, most of them, dedicated to the ancient Chinese religion of Daoism. It was sacred to the emperors of China, whose official creed was Confucianism but who sometimes had themselves carried up the mountain in state with huge retinues.

The big temple at the foot of Mount Tai was one of the three placs in China where it was considered most efficacious for the emperor to offe prayers for h eaven's blessing on the land and people. The temple was one of the historic sites which even the late Chou En-tai failed to seal off before the Red Guards charged in to smash anything thought typical opf the feudal past.

But the Red Guards have not enjoyed a monopoly on iconoclasm. Just visible through a tiny peephole in the door of a storeroom at the temple, towering ever debris and discarded building materials stands a 10ft-high statue of the late Chairman Mao Tse-tung. It dominated the entrance to the temple during the Cultural Revolution period, which ended with his death in 1976. Now, clearly, nobody knows what to do with it.

At the risk of infringing traditional geomantic ideas about the sacredness of the mountain, the authorities are building a cable-car facility. Porters trot up the mountain with heavy loads of explosives hung on shoulder poles, for use in blasting a way clear.

To cope with the increased numbers of foreign tourists, the provincial government has opened hostels and guesthouses proviously used mainly for conferences of officials and party cadres. By Western standards, the comfort is sparse and the buildings poorly finished. But to the Chinese, these guesthouses seem like the lap of luxury, and the party-controlled media keep admonishing the cadres not to turn conferences into self-indulgent holidays. Chefs turn out famous Shandong dishes, especially fish, and bake a variety of steamed breads and excellent wholemeal rolls.

Service is another matter. Chinese waiters and waitresses are taught to regard meal service as a disciplined affair, in which the diners arrive in a group at the appointed hour, eat what is put in front of them and are glad of it.

The constant demands of foreign tourists — "bring some salt; give us some butter; take that away and warm it" — can induce, first, astonishment, then surliness and passivity on the part of some waiters. Others, let it be said, regard nothing as too much trouble to keep the foreigners happy.

Cadres employed locally to escort the foreigners often behave like kindergarent teachers — physically pushing their charges hither and thither and fussing like hens when anyone dawdles or straggles.

Most tourists love a market and the rural fairs in Shandong are particularly lively. The visitors' clamorous demands to stop for photographs and bargaining may embarrass the guides, who have to follow a strict time schedule and who may not have police permission to stop along the way. But the eccentric taste of foreigners for the crude products of the countryside is at last being recognized as innocuous.

People in the larger towns no longer mob foreigners out of curiosity, but in the rural areas one can hear the most frank observations about one's personal appearance and general strangeness.

Getting around involved definite risks. The roads are surprisingly good, but the Japanese buses which are used to ferry tourists around become deadly weapons in the hands of many drivers, who have not learnt the most basic elements of road safety, and put all their faith in the horn. I have a couple of small scars from this trip, and generally accidents are much more frequent than is necessary.

Perhaps the most surprising thing about visiting famous places outside Peking is the persistence of local dialects. Shandong does not have a fully-fledged dialect like those of the southern provinces — incomprehensible to anyone from another part of the country — but there are scores, probably hundreds of sub-dialects, often varying from one village to the next. A local interpreter joins the tour at the provincial capital of Jinan to sort out possible misunderstandings.

One wonders what Confucius — one of the world's earliest philologists and a pioneer of the standardization of the Chinese language — would have made of it all.

David Bonavia

Building society secretary jailed for £150,000 theft

From Our Correspondent, Derby

A building society secretary on a salary of £6,000 spent hundreds of pounds on entertaining guests at his £58,000 country house, it was said at Derby Crown Court yesterday.

Roy Ward, who was jailed for three years on theft and forgery charges, included among his guests the directors of the society from which he was regularly stealing large sums of money.

Judge Hopkins told him: "I just do not understand why the directors, who knew the way you were living, did not realize there was something very suspicious about it and take steps. That might have ended your dishonest career at an early stage".

Mr Ward, aged 52, of White Carr Lane, Brackenfield, Derbyshire, started stealing small amounts from his employers in 1972. By the time of his arrest, last year, he was taking almost £1,000 each week, Mr Christopher Pitchers, for the prosecution, said.

His home was furnished with antiques, his two children had ponies and went to public schools, he had three cars, including a Volvo and a Range-Rover and the family took holidays abroad. However he was never paid more than £120 a week, the court was told.

The directors of the Alfreton Building Society suspected him of theft but because he had sole control over the day-to-day running of the society's one office, he evaded all attempts to catch him out, Mr Pitcher added. His downfall began when he applied to extend the mortgage on his home and lied about his salary. Mr Ward admitted stealing £150,000, all of which he had spent.

Entitlement to sick pay cut

By Pat Healy
Social Services Correspondent

Fewer low-paid employees will be entitled to the full rate of employers' statutory sickness pay of £37 a week under *the Social Security and Housing Benefit Bill*, published on Monday.

The Bill allows the full rate to be paid to people earning £60 a week or more, instead of £45, as originally indicated. Those earning less than £60 will receive the lower payment of £25 a week, but the Bill requires both amounts to be reviewed annually, in line with prices.

Employers' sick pay will replace, with two flat rate sums, the present National Insurance Sickness Benefit for the first eight weeks of sickness from April, 1983. The Bill indicated that the National Insurance Fund would save £385m in a full year from benefit not paid out, but lose £565m because employers would be able to deduct their sick pay payments from their own contributions to the fund.

The Bill will also abolish injury benefit, and make sickness pay subject to tax and National Insurance contributions. The Department of Health and Social Security expects to save 3,000 jobs under the new sick pay scheme, while the Inland Revenue will need 125 more staff.

The Bill disclosed that the new benefit will mean an increase of local authority staff of between 1,500 and 1,600.

'Good and Great' list attracts 600

By Peter Hennessy

More than 600 people have written to the Civil Service Department asking for their names to be put on the Government's "List of the *Good and Great*" since *The Times* announced in September that Whitehall was keen to hear from individuals interested in public service.

Ministers use the list to select persons to be appointed to committees of inquiry, royal commissions and a wide range of public bodies.

The department is still keen to hear from those with something to offer. requests for self-nomination forms should be addressed to: Director, Public Appointments Unit, Old Admiralty Building, Whitehall, London, SW1A 2AZ.

BILL TO ENFORCE FOREIGN RULINGS

A Bill to make it easier for judgments by foreign civil courts to be enforceable in the United Kingdom, and vice versa, was published yesterday (Our Legal Correspondent writes). It also simplifies the procedure for reciprical enforcement of judgments between Scotland, Northern Ireland, and England and Wales.

The Civil Jurisdiction and Judgments Bill, which gives effect to an EEC Convention of 1968, also lays down the circumstances in which nationals of one member state can bring a civil actioon in the courts of another.

Restrictions on tattooists are ordered

By Nicholas Timmins

The Government is to give local authorities powers to regulate the activities of tattooists, acupuncturists and ear-piercers because of outbreaks of hepatitis in recent years.

Measures to that effect have been drafted by the Department of Health and Social Secutity for inclusion in a proposed local authorities Bill.

The increased popularity or tattooing, and piercing, not only of the ears but other parts of the body, has led to outbreaks of hepatitis where proper hygiene standards were not observed. The risk *comes* when a customer is a carrier of the disease and unsterilized needles are reused, or from dyes into which the infected needles have been placed.

In 1978 and 1979 several hepatitis cases were traced to tattooists. In one outbreak in Kent 34 people were infected. In another outbreak, seven were infected, while two cases were traced to a neighbour working from home. Although serum hepatitis can be lethal, none of the victims died, although a quarter of those in the worst outbreak needed hospital treatment.

About 20 cases of hepatitis a year, about 2 per cent of the total, are notified as being due *to tattooing*. Those, however, "are almost certainly just the tip of the iceberg", according to Dr Norman Noah, of the Communicable Diseases Surveillance Centre, who has drawn up a model code for safe tattooing.

Because the disease can take up to six months to develop, it is often difficult to pinpoint the source of infection. In the Kent outbreak, for example, the 34 cases were established as due to tattooing only when two cases were linked by chance and investigated.

Hepatitis is highly infectious, one cubic centimetre of blood theoretically containing enough virus to infect 12,500 people. In most parts of the country, however, anyone can set up as a tattooist, earpiercer of acupuncturist without regulation, unaware of the infection risks.

Recently, the Greater London Council and local authorities in the West Midlands and South Yorkshire took powers to register practitioners, but in each case an Act of Parliament was needed. The cost has deterred some other local authorities from acting out the new measure would give all of them the regulatory powers required.

Dr Noag, who yesterday welcomed the decision, said he was preparing a code of practice for acupuncturists.

Doctors told to encourage disabled self-help groups

By Annabel Ferriman, Health Services Correspondent

Doctors should stop criticizing *patients' associations* and encourage all those suffering from chronic disabilities to seek counselling from fellow sufferers, Dr Charles Fletcher, a chest physician and former television doctor, said yesterday.

Dr Fletcher, a diabetic, Lady Masham of Ilton, a paraplegic, and Sir Peter Medawar, CH a Nobel Prize winner and stroke victim, all gave moving personal *accounts of coping* with their disabilities at a Royal College of Physicians symposium in London.

Dr Fletcher said that doctors often showed little sympathy to their diabetic patients and kept them on unnecessarily strict regimes. By frequently checking his blood and urine sugar levels, he had found he could be fairly free with his diet and live a relatively normal life.

"I think that patients' associations, which many doctors tend to run down, can be enormously helpful". The mother of a child diabetic had been told by her doctor there was no need to join the Diabetic Association because he could give her all the information she needed. But *he could not introduce her to* other mothers, he said.

All hospitals clinics should have card indexes of patients who were doing well, despite their disability, who could provide counselling for other patients, he *added*.

Lady Masham, who was crippled by a riding accident in 1958, said that she thought it best for new paraplegics to be treated in spinal injury units; because they received *inspiration from* those *with* worse injuries but higher morale.

Sir Peter Medawar, Nobel Prize winner for medicine in 1960 and a former director of the National Institute for Medical Research at Mill Hill, described his experiences after his stroke in 1969 at a "Dotheboys" Hall rehabilitation centre.

The tone of the place was set in the first 20 minutes when the director said it was not worthwhile prescribing anything for his paralyzed arm because it would never get better. It never did get better but he felt that no new patient should have been treated in such a blunt and insensitive way.

TV LICENCE PROTESTER SET FREE

A pensioner who chose to go to jail rather than pay a fine for not having a television licence has been released after an anonymous businessman paid his fine.

Len Walker aged 67, was back at his home in withywood Drive, Malins Lee, Telford, Shropshire, last night after being released from Shrewsbury Prison. He had served two days of a 14-day term, *imposed in default* of a £24 fine made by magistrates at Wellington last August.

Mr Walker, a founder member of the Telford branch of the British Penisoners and Trade Unions Action Association, had said he was making his protest on behalf of all Britain's pensioners who could not afford the cost of living on the present State pension.

Mr Harry Crompton, branch secretary, said, "This businessman has acted for the best motives, but he has rather knocked the wind out of our sails.

Len would have been quite *happy to have served the full* 14 days

Later the charity, Task Force working with old people, called for the authorities to work towards free television licences for all pensioners.

TEACHERS TO SEEK INDEX LINKED RISE

By Our Education Correspondent

Union leaders representing 450,000 teachers in England and Wales agreed yesterday to press for a pay increase linked to the rise in the cost of living over the past year; the annual inflation rate is at present 11.4 per cent.

Mr Fred Jarvis, general secretary of the National Union of Teachers and leader of the Burnham committee, the national negotiating body on teachers' pay, said that there had been an overwhelming majority on the teachers' panel in favour of a claim based on the movement of the retail price index since their last in April 1981.

"We owe it to teachers to seek to do that, knowing the hardships that many are suffering and knowing also on the comparability of their *salaries has been eroded*", he said.

The teachers' panel also decided to press for the establishment of special machinery to determine teachers' pay in future on the *basis of comparability with* other professional groups, and for safeguards to protect teachers' salaries from the effects of the fall in the number of pupils in schools. A teacher's salary is based in part *on school size*.

Moonies view Asia as mediator

From Our Correspondent, Seoul, Nov 10

The Rev Sun Myung Moon, the controversial religious leader whose followers are known as the "Moonies", today revealed that the "historic mission" of his Unification Church was to solve the North-South problem and to use the "yellow race" to mediate between the upper and lower classes of the world.

Mr Moon aged 61, was addressing more than 800 scholars from 109 different countries, at the opening of the tenth International Conference on the Unity of Sciences here.

Mr Moon said that Korea was emerging as the centre for a new civilization which would block the Soviet Union's global aggression. The countries involved would be Korea, the United States, West Germany, Japan and Germany. "China would not mind joining together with Korea". He said that Japan, though not wanting to strengthen its own armaments, could produce weapons in China.

He proposed the construction of a "great Asian Highway" running through mainland China, North and South Korea and across Japan and its islands, via underwater tunnels or bridges.

The five-day conference, being held for the first time in Korea, the "spiritual homeland" of the Unification Church, is the largest so far and will cost about $2m (£1m).

It is funded by the Unification Church, though only a few of the participants are church members. Invited guests and their spouses have all expenses paid, free board and lodging in de luxe hotels and *tourist* excursions, but not air fares. Those delivering a major paper are paid an honorarium of aout $800.

But the participants deny they are along for the ride. "This conference gives us a *unique chance* to exchange ideas", said one participant.

Mitterrand's poll rating rises despite problems

From Jonathan Fenby, Paris, Nov 10

Six months after the election of President Mitterrand France today took stock of its sharp move to the left in a mood which combined continued support for the Socialist adminstration with a growing awareness of the challenges ahead.

The President's standing in public opinion polls is slightly higher than his election score on May 10. One weekend survey showed that the proportion of people giving him a positive rating had increased from 44 per cent at the end of his first 100 days in office to 53 per cent.

But while the polls bring good news to the Elysée Palace, the Government faces a growing problem over the response to its economic and social reforms.

On the one hand, the disenchantment felt by many French employers shows no sign of lessening. On the other trade union groups have been adopting an increasingly militant line about what they see as the slow pace of social and economic change.

The conflict between the expectations aroused among Socialist and Communist voters on May 10 and the economic realities of a country trying to boost its business competitivity was at the bottom of a decision before a Cabinet meeting at the Elysée today.

At issue was how to prevent the social security system from running a 30,000m francs (£2,857m) deficit next year. Improvements in health care and other social security services were among the Socialists' election promises. What was left undecided was how they should be financed and how the perennial deficit should be ended.

For the unions, whose support is an essential element of thea dministration's overall strategy, one thing was clear—workers should not be asked to pay any more. To make them do so would be inconceivable, M Henri Krasucki, deputy leader of the biggest labour federation, the CGT, declared. The Communist Party, to whom both M Krasucki and M Jack Ralite, the Minister of Health, belong, agreed as did Socialist union leaders.

But French companies, which have been urged by M Mitterrand to reconquer the domestic market from foreign competitors as well as reinforce their export drive, were insisting that they could not pay any larger contributions without losing competitivity both at home and abroad.

The Cabinet decision was a compromise: both employers and employees will pay more.

The increased burden will fall rather more heavily on companies than the ministers concerned with industry and the economy had wished. For the unions, the decision had a bitter taste as the administration for whose election they had worked so hard reinstituted an increase in employees' contributions first proposed, but then abandoned, by the previous Government.

Speaking shortly before the social security decision was reached, M François Ceyrac, the chairman of the employers' federation, expressed concern at the "serious and deep lack of understanding" between private firms and the Government six months after M Mitterrand's election.

While the Government's nationalization programme and the anti-capitalist pronouncements of Socialist members of Parliament continue to antagonize business leaders, their attitude towards the Mitterrand administration is also strongly affected by their uncertainty where the French economy is heading, and what their place in it will be a year after the left's electoral victory.

M Mitterrand and M Pierre Mauroy, the Prime Minister, insist on the importance of the role of small and medium-sized firms in the reflationary expansion they plan for France. But even M Mauroy, who has built up a reassuring popularity in the past six months, occasionally lets fall remarks calculated to undermine the cooperative spirit reached by the Government.

On a provincial tour yesterday, he sounded a warning that if the Government did not receive a satisfactory response to its attempt to cut unemploy ment by voluntary means, "we will not hesitate to take measures which will obviously be stiffer, that is to say, enforced retirement".

French newspapers, reviewing the President's first six months today, emphasized the change that had been introduced through such measures as decentralization, nationalizations, abolition of the death penalty, increases in the minimum industrial wage and M Mitterrand's strong presence in international affairs.

Underlying their comments was an awareness of the differences between the fundamental philosophies of the left and its defeated opponents on the right.

For *Le Monde*, the confrontation was likely to go on until the changes now being introduced had taken root in the country's life. For the generally pro-Socialist *Le Matin*, on the other hand, the Government would do well to reflect that it could not govern France alone.



Gulf between Mugabe and minorities is widening

From Stephen Taylor, Salisbury, Nov 10

Mr Robert Mugabe completed his tours of Zimbabwe's rural areas at the weekend in a fashion which may have produced the desired effect of restoring the popularity of his Administration to its previous level among the majority, but has done nothing to repair a widening estrangement from minorities.

The Prime Minister wound up the last of the series of rallies which started in August with probably the most scathing public attack he has yet made on the country's whites. Only days before he had again accused opposition leaders—another popular butt—of plotting against the Government.

The theme of Mr Mugabe's speeches has become familiar over recent weeks, the targets generally being Mr Ian Smith's Republican Front and Bishop Abel Muzorewa and his supporters.

In Belgrade last night, on his tour of Eastern Europe, he repeated his allegation that South Africa was intending to destabilize Zimbabwe by training 5,000 former Muzorewa auxiliaries in sabotage.

These are statements which have been made before, but Mr Mugabe's tone is sharper, notably at a rally attended by up to 40,000 in Gatooma at the weekend.

According to press reports which have not been denied by the Prime Minister's Office he launched into a tirade against white employers, accusing them of abusing their black workers and profiting by "sucking their blood like vampires".

Further comment was stirred by his reported encouragement of blacks to strike whites who used racially insulting language. "From now on I give you my permission to hit every one who calls you a kaffir", he said. "But do not beat the innocent ones; only those who ill-treat you."

The Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries responded that Mr Mugabe's apparent condonation of violence could result in a "dramatic deterioration in industrial relations".

Mr Geoffrey Kluckow, chairman of the Republican Front, said that those whites who had been unable to live under a black government had already left the country and those who remained were committed to its development. "It is our country as much as it is for everyone", he said.

Such politically popular swings by the Prime Minister at the whites may be one way of distracting the majority from their grievances, but it does not sit well with his image as a moderate conciliator.

That image would appear to have taken something of a bruising, although in speaking to other constituencies—for example the white farmers he addressed in Karoi last week—the Prime Minister is his usual restrained self. Then he was generous in his praise of the farmers' accomplishments while rebuking them in mild terms for their treatment of workers.

The strong impression remains that government politicians are tailoring their speeches according to the audience. That has been part of Mr Mugabe's delicate balancing act since independence, and if the results sound less diplomatic now it is because Mr Mugabe appears to believe that the ruling Zanu (PF) party has lost touch with its grass roots.

The concern that lies behind that belief—that the majority are expecting more than any government in the circumstances would be able to give—may in turn account for some of the wilder swings at Bishop Muzorewa and other black politicians who draw their support from the same areas as Zanu (PF).

In spite of Mr Mugabe's speeches, which are seen by some as indications that he is genuinely worried about his position, there can be few African leaders in history who have felt sufficiently secure to spend less time in their capitals than away from them. Since embarking on the meet-the-people tours the Prime Minister has also made lengthy visits to Scandinavia, Australia and now Eastern Europe.

EEC seal ban sought

From Ian Murray, Brussels, Nov 10

A ban on the import of all products derived from seals into the EEC is being recommended by the European Parliament's environment committee.

The committee hopes that the ban, if agreed by Parliament when it debates the issue early next year, would go a long way towards making the trade in sealskins less profitable.

The 10 members of the environment committee gave unanimous support to the recommendation at their meeting today after studying a report on the danger to seals caused by indiscriminate killing which had been prepared by Mrs Hanna Maij-Weggen, a Dutch MEP.

According to Mr Barry Seal, the Labour MEP for Yorkshire, West, who has drawn up a report on trade in endangered species, seal imports into the Community at the moment are worth about £20m a year.

Affair in Peking raises a storm

From Our Correspondent
Paris, Nov 10

Relations between France and China have been unexpectedly shaken by the repercussions of a romance between a French diplomat in Peking and a young Chinese woman artist who was sentenced yesterday to two years in a reeducation camp for staying in his room and for "incitement to debauchery".

So serious has the matter trip to Peking ending today by M Michel Jobert, the Foreign Trade Minister, who told Chinese leaders that if he had known the conditions in which his visit would take place he would never have gone to China.

M Claude Cheysson, the Foreign Minister, said tonight: "Since French opinion is concerned, Franco-Chinese relations are affected. France had made a number of approaches to the Chinese authorities about the case in recent weeks expressing its hope that the artist would be allowed to leave China to join her diplomat fiancée abroad and to marry him.

The diplomat, M Emanuel Bellefroid, aged 39, who had been in Peking for six years, met the artist, Li Shuang, aged 25, about a year ago and they subsequently became engaged. French sources said the Chinese authorities initially indicated that Li Shuang, known as a non-conformist artst, would be allowed to marry M Bellefrod; but in September, shortly before the date set for the wedding, she was arrested.

News of the sentence became known after M Jobert arrived in Peking, and discussions of the case took up most of his time there, instead of the scheduled programme on trade and economic cooperation. French sources said the discussions were held in an atmosphere of tension and mutual incomprehension.

☐ Peking: Mr Zhao Ziyang, the Chinese Prime Minister, accused the diplomat of having "financed, aided and served as an intermediary" between Chinese dissident circles and abroad, and told Mr Jobert as much (AFP and Reuter report).

He made it clear at their meeting yesterday that the case "would be settled according to Chinese law" and that "it concerned only China".

Living together before marriage is frowned on in China and to do so with a foreigner is considered especially scandalous.

IN BRIEF

90 arrested for looting

Antanarivo. — Madagascar radio reported that police had arrested 90 looters following two days of riots and widespread looting. The rioting broke out on Sunday after the Fima football team beat the provincial team Fortior in the national championships.

Population warning

Cape Town.—Enforced birth control might have to be applied in South Africa by future generations unless all population groups voluntarily adopted family planning measures, Dr Johan de Beer, Director-General of Health, Welfare and Pensions, told the President's Council, a multiracial government advisory body.

'Extinct' bird found

Washington.—The yellow-fronted bowerbird, a colourful tropical bird not seen for 85 years and thought to be extinct, has been found in New Guinea, the National Geographic Society announced.

Snow in Bulgaria

Vienna.—Heavy snow and strong winds caused severe damage in Bulgaria and more than 100 towns and villages reported electricity and water supplies cut, the official BTA news agency said.

Purge in Turkish radio and TV

From Sinan Fisek, Ankara, Nov 10

The Turkish Government yesterday carried out a purge at the radio and television organization, TRT, which has shocked journalists here.

More than 100 employees—reporters, producers and technicians known for their "progressive" views—have been named over the past two days to Government posts largely unconnected with their true professions. TRT employees have civil servant status, so the move was completely legal.

Mr Oktay Arayici, formerly head of the radio cultural programmes and a successful playwright, was transferred to a post at the Istanbul Port Authority.

Mr Cetin Oner, a former actor-director turned producer of television dramas, will now be a civil servant at the Natural Disasters Department of the Ministry of Housing and Reconstruction.

Mr Selcuk Altan, a journalist for more than 20 years who joined TRT as a reporter a few years ago, was transferred to a post at the legal department of the Ministry of Public Works. Miss Feryal Oskay, a television reporter, will work at the regional office of the Forestry Department in Amsya, in northern Turkey.

Mr Mustafa Sahin and Mr Okan Pelit, two television cameramen, were posted respectively to the State Fisheries Department in Trabzon, on the Black Sea coast, and to the Civil Aviation Department of the Ministry of Transport.

These purges signify a loss of professional status for the employees and a big reduction in salary. They will have to give back, along with their press cards, the remainder for November of a special bonus they received every month and which amounted to a 60 per cent increase on their basic salaries. They will not be paid these bonuses in their new jobs.

Observers speculated that many of them would rather resign than accept the new postings. This was probably the intention of the Government.

Rumours circulating in TRT say that as many as 1,000 of the organization's 7,000 employees will be involved in eventual purges. One source reported that more than 250 others would be named to different posts within TRT, and about 40 would be simply fired in the near future.

El Salvador leaders deny guerrillas are winning civil war

From Our Correspondent, New York, Nov 10

President José Napoleón Duarte of El Salvador says the left-wing guerrillas are in retreat and the civil war can be won by the Government, in spite of evidence to the contrary.

Señor Duarte, in an interview at his home with *The New York Times*, said the guerrillas were losing support and military strength. The necessary ingredients for defeating them were increased economic aid and a doubling in strength of the Army.

More military supplies were needed to replace those being used rapidly in increased fighting this year and more technical advisers to help the armed forces would be welcomed. He ruled out direct military help from neighbouring Guatemala and Honduras, or from any other country: "We have to solve our problems internally".

Argentina is reported to have offered fighting units and the military commands of Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador have been conferring.

The strength of El Salvador's armed forces stands at 20,000 but up to 50,000 are needed to counter the estimated 4,000 guerrillas, Señor Duarte claims. This is based on the 10 to one ration developed by the British during the communist insurgency in Malaya in the 1950s.

Colonel José Guillermo García, his Defence Miinster, has told a press conference in Washington that the armed forces were in control of El Salvador. The aim of these claims is to counter assertions by Mr Alexander Haig, the United States Secretary of State, that there is stalemate in the civil war.

Observers claim that Mr Haig's assessment is at best optimistic about the regime's position.

The Washington Post, in a special report today, said the Army has lost control of a quarter of El Salvador's territory to the guerrillas. The Army was in imminent danger of losing land access to nearly half the country if the rebels continued a bridge demolition campaign.

The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) claims to have destroyed 32 bridges this year, isolating towns and parts of provinces where the guerrillas have freer reign and have set up local governments.

Most spectacular of the sabotage was the destruction of the country's largest bridge, the De Oro over the Lempa river, 48 miles from San Salvador. Señor Duarte and Colonel García dismissed this as an act of terrorism that could have been accomplished by any small group of trained guerrillas.

Colonel García said: "There has been an increase in terrorism in recent months, isolated but coordinated terrorist attacks. They create an appearance of success." When guerrillas saw they could not win militarily, they shifted to a campaign to destroy the country economically by blowing up bridges, factories and power stations.

The United Nations Human Rights Commission issued a report yesterday blaming left-wing guerrillas, right-wing death squads and Government security forces for the wholesale killings in El Salvador.

The report said it was impossible to say which faction was most to blame but it accused the civilian-military junta under Señor Duarte of passivity and inactivity in the face of the violence.

Shuttle countdown

Washington.—The countdown for the second launch of the space shuttle Columbia was started again with great hopes that this time nothing would prevent a launch early on Thursday.

Government sought

Brussels.—King Baudouin met three key politicians separately to see how a new Belgian Government can be formed taking into account the political shifts that occurred in last Sunday's national elections.

Gulf leaders seek to coordinate defence policies

From Edward Mortimer, Riyadh, Nov 10

Defence cooperation and relations with the United States are the issues likely to dominate the summit meeting of six Arab Gulf states which was opened here tonight by King Khalid of Saudi Arabia.

The meeting brings together the six traditional rulers who between them control the Gulf's south-western shore. It is six months since they met at Abu Dhabi to form the Gulf cooperation Council. Under whose charter such summits are to be a regular twice-yearly occasion.

The intervening period has Seen a series of ministerial meetings, devoted mainly to economic cooperation but dealing also with political questions, and a meeting of chiefs of staff to consider common defence problems.

Saudi Arabia is by far the largest and most powerful of the states involved, the others being Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain, Oman and the United Arab Emirates. The formation of the council, with its headquarters and secretariat in Riyadh, shows a greater willingness than in the past, on the part of the smaller Gulf states, to accept Saudi leadership.

Old jealousies and rivalries have been partly overcome by common fears since the Islamic revolution which three years ago transformed Iran, on the other side of the Gulf, from a somewhat officious policeman of Western interests into an exponent, and would-be exporter, of Islamic revolution.

The threat was sharpened last year when war broke out between Iraq and Iran. The Arab Gulf states sympathized with Iraq, but feared that Iran would retaliate against them. This was what prompted Saudi Arabia's demand for Awacs surveillance aircraft. Recent Iranian attacks on oil installations in Kuwait served as a reminder that Awacs could have a role to play in the defence of the Gulf as a whole.

At the same time Iraq's inability to bring the war to a successful or even dignified conclusion has prevented it from pursuing its own claims to leadership of the Arab world and left the field free for the Saudis.

The Gulf states are anxious to move towards a common market and even a common currency, and especially to coordinate their industrial development so as to avoid uneconomic duplication of investment. This is much easier said than done, but the ministers and experts have been working on it with a seriousness which has surprised some observers.

Defence cooperation is a more sensitive issue since it inevitably raises the question of alignment with foreign powers, and specifically with the United States. The rulers of Kuwait are firm believers in a non-aligned foreign policy, while those of the other states are in varying degrees pre-Western.

The most uninhibitedly pro-Western is Sultan Qaboos bin Said of Oman, who last year agreed to give American forces access to his country's ports and airfields in the event of an emergency in the region.

Oman is the only Gulf state participating in the American Operation Brightstar' exercises which have just begun. But last week it reduced the level of its participation, which will now involve only a brief and largely symbolic landing of United States marines.

This was no doubt a gesture intended to reassure Arab opinion and improve the chances that the summit will adopt Oman's views, offered in a working paper, on the need for close coordination of security and standardization of defence equipment.

Iranian criticism of the Awacs deal provoked scathing editorials in the Saudi press yesterday, accusing the Iranians of deviating from Islam. Last night Saudi radio and television for the first time drew attention to an Israeli violation of Saudi airspace — in fact not an uncommon occurrence — claiming that the Israeli jets were forced back by Saudi Fighters.

This too would help to disprove Iranian claims that Saudi Arabia is subservient to the United States and in collusion with Israel.

Truth is veiled in a verbal battle

From Robert Fisk, Beirut, Nov 10

Within one day of Israel's latest verbal barrage against the Palestine Liberation Organization — claiming that the PLO had broken the terms of the ceasefire in southern Lebanon — the Palestinians have fired off a few shots of their own. Both salvos have fallen a little short of the truth.

Mr Yassir Arafat, the PLO chairman, claimed at a press conference in Beirut that Israeli military activity has increased along the south Lebanese border and that Israel was planning a major attack on Palestinian guerrilla positions.

He said that four Israeli brigades were massed along the frontier in preparation for a ground assault into Lebanon. For his part, Mr Ariel Sharon, the Israeli Defence Minister, alleged that Palestinian Guerrillas had been building up their military supplies in southern Lebanon and now possessed up to 270 artillery pieces, 60 tanks and 100 troop carriers.

The fact that almost every United Nations contingent in southern Lebanon is on the lowest scale of alert suggests that Mr Sharon and Mr Arafat are exaggerating the danger of another conflict in the south of the country.

There are, in fact, no substantiated reports of Israeli military manoeuvres along Israel's northern border. Nor are there any signs of increased Israeli military traffic in Major Saad Haddad's militia enclave, while in the Palestinian-controlled area of southern Lebanon, there is scarcely a tank to be seen.

Indeed, the only tanks in the hands of the PLO are vintage Soviet-built T34 vehicles which should really be in a military museum. Although they were probably gifts from Syria, they appear to have started their active career more than two decades ago in the Indian Army.

The PLO, however, have recently acquired more Katyusha rocket launchers, a fact privately attested to by United Nations officials and admitted with less discretion by Palestinian officers in southern Lebanon.

The Katyushas caused considerable damage in northern Israeli towns before the ceasefire was enforced last July. A number of new heavy machine guns — apparently arriving here from Libya by way of Syria — have also appeared in the south.

Mr Sharon was correct in suggesting that the Palestinians were increasing their fortifications north of the United Nations lines in Lebanon. PLO men have been digging in for the winter north of the Litani River, building earth revetments for their vehicles and constructing shelters in "the iron triangle", the Palestinian-controlled acres inside the area patrolled by the Dutch battalion of the United Nations force.

But Mr Sharon neglected to mention that Major Haddad's Israeli-supplied militias have also been reinforcing their gun positions south of the United Nations lines and building a line of earthen bunkers, apparently for tanks, just outside the Major's "capital" of Marjayoun.

Mr Sharon also failed to point out that Israeli regular troops have been building concrete shelters beside the radar station that they maintain four miles inside southern Lebanon.

Mr Arafat, however, has not chosen to recall that many of the recent violations inside the United Nations territroy were the work of guerrillas

The PLO has failed to produce the men responsible for an assassination attempt on the United Nations deputy commander last month. The culprits are believed to have been members of the Muslim nationalist Amal Movement.

It is a sign of the times that a United Nations officer could this week describe the present state of affairs as "about the quietest we can ever remember in southern Lebanon".

US moves troops into Egypt for war games

From Our Correspondent, Cairo, Nov

Units of the United States army and air force began to arrive in Egypt today to take part in the largest manoeuvres here of the American rapid deployment force. The exercise will involve Egyptian troops and about 4,000 Americans and is designed to test the United States ability to protect its interests in the Middle East.

Operation Brightstar 82 as the exercise is called, will start near Cairo West airport later this week as parallel manoeuvres take place in Sudan, Somalia and Oman, making up the first multinational tactical test faced by the rapid deployment force.

An American military spokesman said that units of the 24th infantry started arriving in C5 and C141 transport aircraft and more troops, equipment and logistics experts will arrive later.

About 350 Army, Navy and Air Force personnel will conduct manoeuvres with Sudanese troops while in Somalia another 300 will carry out logistics training operations at Berbera. In Oman American Navy and Marine forces, operating in the Indian Ocean, will work with the Sultan of Oman's forces.

Last year's operation, called Brightstar 81, was confined to Egypt, involved about 1,400 men and, unlike this year, did not include the command structure of the rapid deployment force. Equipment to be tested during the American's month-long stay includes A10 tactical fighter aircraft, M60 tanks, M113 armoured personnel carriers, helicopters and artillery.

Door left open to negotiations

Lévesque denounces Ottawa accord

From John Best, Ottawa, Nov 10

The Quebec Government has decided against calling an early referendum or provincial election over last week's constitutional settlement between the other nine Canadian provinces and the Federal Government.

Mr René Lévesque, the *Premier* of Quebec, addressing the Quebec Legislative Assembly yesterday said, however, that both options remain under study.

"We will continue to reflect", he said. Mr Lévesque again denounced the new federal-provincial agreement, which is a formula for bringing home the British North America Act of 1867 from Westminster.

"Never will we tolerate the effect of this knife-wound in the fabric of our collective existence", he told legislators of the predominantly French-speaking province.

The signatories to the agreement had made "a Canada without Quebec, a Canada from which Quebec would be excluded though it would be bound hand and foot".

Mr Lévesque appeared to reject the Federal Government's offer of negotiations to try to remove Quebec's objections to the accord, which concerns both the amending formula and the bill of rights to be entrenched in Canada's new constitution.

"There is no question of accepting the Ottawa accord", he said, adding that "before anything" the Federal Government would have to renounce all the provisions in the accord which diminish Quebec's rights.

But Mr Lévesque may have left the door to negotiations open just a little. "He didn't say no in plain terms", commented Mr Claude Ryan, the Quebec Liberal Opposition leader.

In Ottawa, Mr Jean Chretien, the Federal Justice Minister, said the Government would continue to explore ways of bringing Quebec into the agreement. It is likely, therefore, that it will be some time before the Government's revized constitutional resolution is cleared through Parliament and is sent to Westminster.

Russia uses spy claim to justify sub incident

From Michael Binyon, Moscow, Nov 10

The Russians Today countered the outcry over the submarine incident by suggesting that Sweden was allowing its territory to be used for secret electronic espionage against the Soviet Union.

A Tass report from Stockholm, without making any mention of the recent grounding of the submarine in Swedish waters near the Karlskrona navel base, said Swedish military intelligence had long been spying on the Soviet Union in close cooperation with Nato intelligence services.

Quoting a Swedish journal *Pax*, Tass said the United States had set up a network of listening posts and communications stations in Denmark and Norway in the 1960s and a similar station was located on Lovoe Island, six miles from Stockholm.

"It makes it possible to listen in to areas deep in Soviet territory, determine the location of military bases, control and communication centres and monitor the flights of aircraft," Tass said. The station was linked to a Nato network of similar posts that were directed against Communist countries.

The brief Tass report is clearly an attempt to justify to members of the Soviet public, who may have heard from foreign radio broadcasts, about the diplomatic dispute the submarine's discovery caused, what is apparently presented as a legitimate action in defending Soviet security.

□ **Stockholm:** Sweden reacted angrily today to claims by a former Soviet Army colonel, Mr Daniel Procktor, that radiation detected on board the Soviet submarine come from a luminous watch. He was speaking at a peace meeting in Oslo (Our Correspondent writes). "The captain of such a submarine would not have access to nuclear weapons in peacetime," said Colonel Procktor, who now heads a Moscow research institute studying international relations and the world economy. He had been invited to Oslo by the Norwegian Peace Committee.

In Stockholm, Mr Ola Ullsten, the Swedish Foreign Minister, responded: "The Russians had the opportunity to let us check the radiation. They refused. They have no credibility left."

A Defence Ministry spokesman said the radiation was from at least a kilogramme (2.2lb) of Uranium 238.

□ **Madrid:** The head of the Swedish delegation to the European security review conference said the submarine was discovered in an intentional violation of Swedish territory, on the very day the conference resumed its work after a recess "in order to finish its important task of restoring confidence in Europe" (Harry Debelius writes). The vessel was there "for the purpose of carrying on illegal activities", Mr Carl Rappe said.

"It goes without saying that this was a flagrant violation

Tel Aviv silent on 'airspace violation'

From Our Own Correspondent, Jerusalem, Nov 10

The Israeli Government today maintained an official silence over the claim by Saudi Arabia that Israeli jets yesterday violated Saudi airspace and returned to their base after being intercepted by Saudi fighters.

A senior Foreign Ministry official only repeted the assertion that Iarael never comments on the operational whereabouts of its air force, inside or outside the country. But Western observers believe that Israeli aircraft have made frequent training and reconnaisance flights over parts of Saudi Arabia in recent years.

Private consultations were held today between Israeli officials and diplomats from the American Embassy in Tel Aviv.

The Americans are acutely aware that the overflight controversy has come to a head at a time when tension between Israel and Saudi Arabia is high, both because of the recent Senate vote in favour of the Awacs surveillance aircraft sale and bitter Israeli opposition to the eight-point peace proposal of Crown Prince Fahd o Saudi Arabia.

While the Israeli Government refused to talk publicly about the incident, it was noted that the timing of the reported overflights had coincided almost exactly with a press conference yesterday at which Mr Ariel Sharon, the Defence Minister, issued a detailed attack against Saudi Arabia. He said that it would now be treated "exactly as any other hostile confrontation state". During the press conference at the Defence Ministry, foreign correspondents were handed 17 pages of specially prepared material designed to demonstrate in detail the military threat now posed to Israel by Saudi Arabia and "the myth" of Saudi moderation.

One section was devoted to backing a claim that Saudi Arabia has become a confrontation state in the Arab-Israeli struggle.

The Israeli documents specifically mentioned the Saudi armaments stationed at Tabuk, near its border, the Saudi air base in the area where yesterday's overflights were alleged to have taken place.

Israeli intelligence pinpointed Saudi military strength near the border

"If in the past Saudi Arabia took part in the wars against Israel by sending small expeditionary forces, the developments are enhancing the Saudi military potential to a point where it risks to confront Israel with a significant threat in any future war" the document said.

"During a war, it might be imperative for Israel to remove the Saudi Awacs threat", the document stated. "Awacs in the Saudi order of battle dangerously increase the odds of confrontation with Saudi Arabia. Should the system be managed by a United States crew or even only presumed to include American individuals in a contingency situation, Israel would be presented with the most excruciating dilemma of how to deal with the threat."

Water dispute excluded from Cairo talks on autonomy

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, Nov 10

When Israeli and Egyptian Ministers meet in Cairo tomorrow in their latest attempt to reach agreement on Palestinian autonomy, one of the key questions which will be deliberately excluded from detailed discussion is control of the already over-exploited water resources in the said 2,200 square miles of the occupied West Bank.

It is because the differences over the politics of water are so fundamental that they are being by-passed. Both sides have decided to postpone argument on problems where disagreement is greatest in an effort to reach at least limited agreement on the formation of an elected autonomy council.

Althoug this new approach may at last succeed in breaking the 17-month deadlock, it has not inspired international confidence that the negotiations can produce a sufficiently wide-ranging form of self-rule either to shore up the Camp David processor to win cooperation from the 700,000 West Bank Palestinians

Water has been a divisive issue in the area since the time of King Solomon and the Quarrelling tribes of Israel. At the root of the present dispute is the premise that whoever controls the West Bank's water will control the West Bank.

Israel's uncompromising stand — insisting that the resource remains intirely under Israeli jurisdiction — is reinforced by fears that if control were ever relinquished, the Palestinians could not only drive out *Jewish settlers by* cutting off their water, but also wreak havoc to the country's national water supply.

The Government's concern arises from the little known fact that, Israel draws one third of its annual water consumption of 1,600 million cubic metres of water from the underground reserves of the occupied Jordanian territory. Hydrologists have shown that any large-scale Palestinian drilling on the western slopes of Samaria could destroy this vital source of supply by rendering it irreversibly saline.

The esential role played by West Bank water in boosting supply inside Israel's pre-1967 borders is understood to be one of the main factors in the shared determination of both the Government and the Labour Opposition that the entire West Bank should never again be handed back into Arab hands.

Western diplomats point out that this argument does not take into account that the autonomous Palestinians or even a demilitarized Palestinian state would be presumed to be at peace with Israel. It also assumes that the Palestinians would be prepared deliberately to salinate their own main water supply.

Explaining the Israeli stand that the water supply in the region between the Mediterranean sea and the Jordan river is interdependent Mr Yaacov Vardi, a leading Israeli hydrologist said: "You have to look at the whole area like one ship. It is impossible to drill holes and then hope that some of the cabins will not sink".

By an irony of history, the West Bank is an area where semi-desert conditions prevail although it is part of a region once known as the Fertile Crescent. "I t is one of those places where water is more precious than oil." An American voluntary worker based in Jerusalem explained. "Although the subject is not widely discussed, it is capable of producing a gut reaction as strong as anything in the Arab-Israeli conflict."

Disputes with the Arabs over water go back for years. The most drastic example came in 1964 when Israel diverted the Jordan river as part of a national irrigation plan and the Arab states threatened to turn away the water at its source, which could have ruined Israel.

In the 1967 war, Israel made certain that it brought the Jordan river's source in Syria under its control. This partly explains its continuing reluctance to give up the Golan Heights.

Although water has long been one of the most sensitive aspects of Israel's 14-year occupation of the West Bank, it only came to the fore internationally in 1979. In that year, foreign television teams descended on the Arab village of El Auja to film its drought-stricken banana plantations and contrast them with shots of a crowded swimming pool at an Israeli kabbutz near by. At that village deep-bore Israeli drillings were blamed by Palestinians for drying up a spring with an annual average outflow of 11 million cubic metres of sweeet water.

The military government (which controls all water matters in the West Bank) argued that the drying up of the spring had nothing to do with the Israeli drillings, and eventually appeared to be justified when the spring began to flow again in abundance.

Statistics supplied to *The Times* this week by Tahal, the Israeli water planning corporation, go a long way towards explaining Palestinian bitterness over the water question. The 700,000 West Bank Arabs now consume between 110 million and 120 million cubic metres of water a year, while only 20,000 Jewish settlers consume about 22 million cubic metres — a figure which is rising as numbers expand.

Mr Ibrahim Matar, an Arab agricultural expert said: "The Isrelis are in absolute control or our water resources. Every well is forcibly equipped with a meter and consumption artificially pegged to the level in 1976.

As with the question of land, to which it is closely related, the question of water in the West Bank lies at the heart of the Israeli concept of Palestinian autonomy. The right-wing Government of Mr Menachem Begin is determined never to concede the control won during the 1967 war, while the Egyptians remain adamant that the concept of "full autonomy" must involve at least some control of the main natural resource.



Adequate water supply is a matter of life and death in Samaria, where labourer is working in a field

Korchnoi resigns fourteenth game

Merano, Nov 10 — Anatoly Karpov won the fourteenth game in his defence of the world chess title today when Viktor Korchnoi, the challenger, *resigned before play* could resume after the overnight adjournment.

Korchnoi, playing Black, had sealed his forty-sixth move but resigned without playing it, giving Karpov a 5-2 lead in the series, one win from retention of the championship.

Despite Karpov's imposing lead, Korchnoi's chief spokesman, Mr Edward Sztein, insisted he could still turn the match around.

We will fight. We believe *even* now the match is far away from the end, Mr Sztein said. However, another of his seconds said: "The prevailing mood in the camp is one of gloom".

Experts said Korchnoi might postpone the fifteenth game, which is due on Thursday. Each man has used up two of the three timeouts allowed *each player under the* championship rules. This would put the game off until Saturday. In any case, Korchnoi will be playing white, which gives him a slight advantage since white moves first.

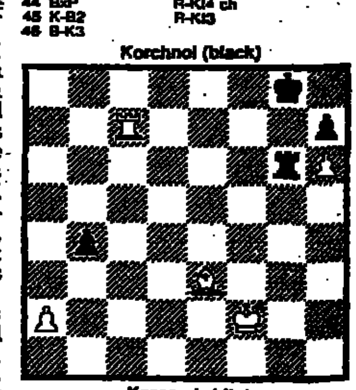
At the start of yesterday's game Karpov, aged 30, arrived a few minutes after Korchnoi, who had won the thirteenth. Karpov was dressed in a new grey suit conforming with his habit of wearing a new outfit after losing a game.

— Reuter, AP

Opening Ruy Lopez

1	P-K4	P-K4
2	Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3
3	B-Kt5	P-QR3
4	B-R4	Kt-B3
5	O-O	KtxP
6	P-Q4	P-QKt4
7	B-Kt3	P-Q4
8	PxP	B-K3
9	QKt-Q2	Kt-QB4
10	P-B3	P-Q5
11	BxB	KtxB
12	PxP	QKtxQP
13	Kt-K4	B-K2
14	B-K3	KtxKt ch
15	QxKt	O-O
16	KR-Q1	Q-K1
17	Kt-B6ch	BxKt
18	PxB	Q-B1
19	PxP	R-Q1
20	P-KR4	P-QB4
21	R(R1)-B1	Q-B2
22	P-R5	Q-K4
23	P-R6	QxQKtP
24	R-Q7	RxR
25	QxR	R-Q1
26	QxP	Q-K2
27	R-B1	R-Q8
28	Q-R8 ch	R-Q1
29	Q-B6	P-Kt5
30	Q-R4	Q-Q6
31	R-B1	Q-Q4
32	Q-Kt3	Q-K5
33	Q-B2	QxQ
34	RxQ	P-B4
35	P-B4	K-B2
36	P-Kt4	R-Q4
37	PxP	RxP
38	R-Q2	R-B3
39	R-Q7 ch	K-Kt1
40	P-B5	RxBP
41	R-K7	KxP
42	RxKt ch	KxP
43	R-QB7	K-Kt1
44	BxP	R-Kt4 ch
45	K-B2	R-Kt3
46	B-K3	

Korchnoi (black)



Karpov (white)

HURD WILL DISCUSS PEACE PLAN

Growing diplomatic confusion over the European Community's proposed contribution to the Sinai peacekeeping force will be among the main topics during the visit to Washington of Mr Douglas Hurd, Minister of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

The Middle East is among Mr Hurd's special responsibilities.

Israel fetters academics amid West Bank unrest

From Our Own Correspondent, Jerusalem, Nov 10

Several senior Palestinian academics in the occupied West Bank have had their movements restricted by Israeli authorities as widespread Arab unrest in the region continued for the eighth consecutive day.

Dr Gabir Baramki, one of two vice-presidents of Bir Zeit University, told me tonight that he and four other members of the university council had been placed under temporary town arrest. Dr Izzat Ghurani, the university's vice-president for financial and administrative affairs, has been placed under house arrest for three days.

The moves come after last week's indefinite closure of Bir Zeit, the largest Arab campus in the West Bank, with a student complement of 2,000 and *some* 300 *teaching* staff.

Students and staff from the university have begun a campaign to try to bring international academic pressure to persuade Israel to reopen the campus, which has been the scene of anti-Israeli demonstrations.

Israel radio reported that detention orders had also been imposed on other prominent West Bankers, including the editor of the left-winger newspaper, *El Shaab*, and a councillor from the town of El Bira. Yesterday the Israeli censor imposed a 10-day ban on the radical Arab daily *Al Fajr*.

Elsewhere, an almost total commercial strike in annexed East Jerusalem continued for its second day, with shops and schools closed, Israeli security forces were patrolling the area in force and two youths were arrested when they tried to unfurl a Palestinian flag.

The strike and other demonstrations—including the burning of tyres at the Kalandia refugee camp—were all in protest at Israel's decision to split the military and civilian administration.

Mr Ariel Sharon, the Defence Minister, gave a warning yesterday that tougher Israeli measures would be taken in the West Bank against those in sympathy with terrorist organizations while "a new era" would begin for the peaceful population.

Landslide win in Trinidad

Port of Spain, Trinidad, Nov 10. — The ruling People's National Movement (PNM) won a landslide victory in yesterday's general election in Trinidad and Tobago, according to the latest batch of results announced early today.

There was a carnival atmosphere through the night as supporters of Mr George Chambers, the Prime Minister, danced in the streets of Port of Spain.

The PNM was assured of at least 26 seats in the 36-member House of Representatives. It had 24 last time. It will be the sixth successive term of office for the PNM, which has ruled the country for 25 years.

Mr Karl Hudson-Phillips, of the Organization for National Reconstruction, who had been named as Mr Chambers's biggest threat, suffered a humiliating rejection. He and all his candidates lost. He said the result of the poll was not a true reflection of the mood of the country and it was unlikely that the PNM would survive in power for another five years.

Mr Chambers scored an easy victory in his St Ann's East constituency. His tally of just over 8,400 votes was the highest in the poll.

Chest transplants and food poisoning / political advisers and the politics of planning

Why new hearts are not enough

Transplants of virtually the entire contents of the chest — the heart, both lungs and the large blood vessels that connect them — are now being performed at the Stanford Medical Centre in California. Three men and one woman have received the combined transplants. One man died soon after the operation because of complications from previous open heart surgery but the other three patients were described last week at a medical conference in New York as "making remarkable progress" just eight months, six months, and one month after their operations.

The news is exciting not just because lung transplants have until now been notoriously unsuccessful but because the Stanford heart transplant programme, directed by Professor Norman Shumway, is highly respected within the profession and Shumway is not given to making precipitate claims of success for the sake of publicity. He is the surgeon who taught Christiaan Barnard how to perform heart transplants but who himself refused to do the operation until he had achieved specific experimental goals in the control of tissue rejection.

The combined transplant is being used to help patients whose lungs have been damaged by their heart disease and it offers them a remarkable improvement in the quality of their lives. One of the Stanford patients had spent all of his 40 years as a respiratory cripple, unable to move too vigorously because of breathlessness. His skin was bluish grey and his lips, tongue, the inside of his mouth, the beds of his nails were the colour of blue-black ink. He was a "blue baby" grown into blue middle age. After the transplant, his skin turned pink and six months later his activities are no longer circumscibed by breathlessness.

Surprisingly, the combined transplant is technically less difficult for the surgeon than a heart transplant because he has to join fewer main blood vessels together. And, in engineering terms, it is a more logical operation. Heart, lungs, and the blood vessels that link them form a pumping/ventilation unit that oxygenates the blood.

To replace just the pump in a damaged ventilation system is dubious engineering, and surgeons would have done combined transplants many times before if they had found a way to overcome the rejection problems that occur with transplanted lungs. Not only is lung tissue difficult to protect but the drugs given to overcome rejection can prevent healing at the junction connecting the transplanted lungs to the recipient's windpipe.

Last week, Dr Bruce Reitz, one of Shumway's colleagues, accorded a large part of the credit for the Stanford success to a new anti-rejection drug Cyclosporin A, the use of which was pioneered two years ago in Britain by Professor Roy Calne at Cambridge University. Cyclosporin A not only reduces rejection reactions to transplanted tissues but allows the surgeon to reduce the number and dosage of other more toxic drugs that have to be given after the operation to prevent the body's immunological defences from attacking the transplanted organs. Nearly all deaths that occur after heart transplant operations are due to the effects of these "immunosuppressive" drugs which, though they can prevent rejection, also reduce the body's capacity to deal with infection.

Clearly, Cyclosporin A is not the only reason for Stanford's success. Since 1968, Norman Shumway and his colleagues have performed 217 heart transplants and have acquired unique experience in the detection and control of tissue rejection. Shumway told me: "Surgeons who attempt these sort of procedures *must* lead up to them with successful laboratory and animal experimental programmes. It helps the team appreciate the magnitude of the problems that will come up after the operation and gives the surgeon the chance to decide whether the procedure is just too big a mess for him to get involved in. What happened in the early days of heart transplants was that the patients, predictably got into severe difficulties, people hadn't the experimental experience to interpret what was going on, the treatment was inadequate and the patients died."



Professor Shumway, above, taught Dr Barnard, right, but would not apply transplant techniques until he had improved rejection-control

Bruce Reitz told last week's meeting, sponsored by the Albert Einstein College of Medicine, that the Stanford group did its first combined transplant in a patient only after two monkeys which had the operation and had been treated with Cyclosporin A had lived for 18 months. Both monkeys are still alive two years after their operations.

If the Stanford results fulfil their early promise, the combined transplant will not just save the lives but will greatly enhance the quality of life of patients whose irretrievably damaged hearts cannot be replaced because of their damaged lungs. And when the Stanford group talks about "quality of life", it defines exactly what it means.

Patients are selected for operation not just because of the severity of their medical condition; they are screened also for psychosocial problems that might inhibit their rehabilitation after a transplant.

Shumway's team needs to be convinced that patients will see the operation as offering them additional useful life rather than just extending the process of dying. Some of their patients want, above all, to return to competitive employment. Others want to get involved in family activities they have neglected, or to tackle some personal ambition they have yet to achieve.

Transplant surgeons and researchers at the New York meeting, and they included some of the most respected figures in the business, were talking of transplantation surgery moving out of its BC — before Cyclosporin — age, with prospects of success with organs like the lung and liver where the operation has generally failed, and improved results with organs like the kidney where the operation has generally proved successful.

Michael O'Donnell

Are politicians killing our planning system?

The Coin Street public inquiry, now under way at County Hall in London, is not just another local battle between noble natives and destructive developers, vivid though such a contest be. What is under examination is the future of the British planning system which has guided the country since the last war. Indeed, the inquiry — the second on the subject — takes place in a context which indicates that Michael Heseltine has tacitly agreed to the death of that planning system: leaving to the public inquiry the enjoyable task of dividing up the corpse between the carrion.

British planning came of age with the 1947 Town and Country Planning Act, and was refined during the subsequent 20 years of consensus agreement over the way the machinery should operate. The philosophy was simple: that local authorities and government should employ substantial numbers of skilled and trained staff whose job would be to present to elected members the optimum possibilities for development.

The methodology was further refined in the '60s into a few clear stages: the preparation of a Regional Strategic Plan; followed by the preparation of a County Plan; followed by a Borough or District Plan, ending up with a non-statutory Local Plan. It was a cumbersome, often tedious and usually incomprehensible system, but it earned Britain the envy of the rest of the world.

More recently, however, the philosophy became dented as people and planners began to realize that one person's advantage could so easily become another person's disadvantage. The end product of planning became to be seen as the disposition of public resources. Some trendy, radical planners coined the view that planning was "a political act". They might not have been so keen to adopt that stance had they been able to realize the extent to which other people would interpret the term "political act" and attack the foundations of the whole system.

There have been earlier doubts about the efficacy of the system: the third London Airport, the Greater London Development Plan, and now the Stansted airport inquiries all raise questions about the possibility of consensus on major developments.

But the Coin Street inquiry is not major in that sense. What it reveals is that politicians can and will overturn the entire system casually, in the pursuit of short term political objectives. If that can happen so easily, is it not time to abandon the entire system?

Coin Street symbolizes an area of the Thames South Bank between the National Theatre and the empty King's Reach Hotel. In 1972, Lambeth Borough Council began consultations on a Local Plan for the area with the inhabitants, all relevant bodies, and the GLC as the county authority; all as provided for in the system. This lengthy but painstaking process selected Coin Street as the only possible remaining location for substantial residential development near the riverside.

The GLC agreed with that analysis, and issued a planning brief for that area reinforcing that residential component. The argument of the councils and the local people was that depopulation through lack of accommodation had become so acute that the surviving residents were insufficient in number to support schools, shops, doctors and like services. In short the same argument heard earlier from the inhabitants of Soho, Covent Garden and other parts of inner London. Without those additional houses in the Coin Street area, the community would rapidly expire.

Thus it was that all the procedures provided for under the various Town Planning Acts were satisfied, and design work began on building proposals (the sites being largely derelict). If the system had any validity at all, the conclusions were unassailable.

In May 1977, the GLC became Conservative-controlled. Within weeks it was known that the new administration did not consider itself bound to keep to the plan. Applications for office and hotel developments soon arrived, and were then countered by an application from the local residents' associations themselves for the original proposals. The first public inquiry into the schemes opened in 1979, and in 1980, Mr Heseltine gave the judgment of Solomon.

He accepted neither the commercial scheme — from Greycoat Estates, nor the local people's scheme; both on the grounds that each did not take sufficient account of an adequate balance of uses. New plans would therefore have to be submitted to a new inquiry. That second inquiry, now in session, is unlikely to finish before 1982.

However, Mr Heseltine's judgment contains in it the death of the planning system. By virtue of trying to promote compromise he has said by implication that the original Local Plan proposals were unacceptable and that the new GLC administration was correct to reject them. Fair enough: the GLC has now changed back again, and the new administration has done exactly the same with the previous administration's proposals — save that the Conservatives tied the new administration's hands by giving Greycoat preemptive rights for a period of time should they get planning permission.

As for the arguments about the *"national importance"* of this site which justify a change in policy, why is it now that the Royal Fine Art Commission should intervene? Should they not be involved *during* the planning process rather than trying to overturn it?

Finally, the architecture. Greycoat Estates has employed an outstanding architect to make acceptable basically anti-planning proposals, whereas the Association of Waterloo Groups has produced a humdrum scheme for basically correct proposals. Now would it not be interesting to speculate what London and the local community might have achieved had they employed Richard Rogers to consider how to design a scheme on this crucially important site?

Charles McKean
Architectural Correspondent





Homes before development: a common theme for, top, young campaigner, and below, preservation association chairman John Lukies and organizer Sue Forsyth

One step ahead of 'Yes Minister'

by George Cardona

I arrived at the treasury as a special adviser in May, 1979, clutching an armful of files which contained the policies we had worked on in the years of Conservative Opposition.

I had read, and heard, about the obstructions the Civil Service would place in the way of a new Government Books and articles by Labour ministers and special advisers (particularly in the Bennite wing of the party) warned me of what to expect. I was ready to defend our policies against the most dirty tricks.

I soon realized that the Treasury civil servants had also absorbed the "Yes, Minister" myth that officials obstruct ministers and advisers. An important part of the myth is that an adviser must be given an office near the minister, and that the Civil Service will do its best to prevent this happening. I realized how powerful the myth was on my first contact with the Treasury.

I was telephoned by the Establishment Officer who said: "A room is ready for you. It is very near the Chancellor". The security guard who met me at the door, and the messenger who took me to my room, expressed their delight that I had been given office near the Chancellor. So did the woman who brought me tea several times a day. Then I called on Sir Douglas Wass, the Permanent Secretary.

The first thing he said was: "I hope you have been given a room very near the Chancellor". (There are actually seven Permanent Secretaries of various kinds at the Treasury, if one includes the heads of the inland Reveneue and Customs and Excise. Sir Douglas is their supremo).

From the next few weeks each member of the new team of ministers and advisers was treated by officials with a nervousness that suggested we were unstable fireworks that might explode at any time.

They worried and fretted about what was said at "Morning Prayers", the meetings of ministers and advisers held at nine o'clock most mornings, from which officials were excluded. The fears of both sides proved unfounded. Treasury officials could not have been more kind, helpful and cooperative

Of course, individuals vary: the few officials with whom my relations were anything less than extremely good were, without exception, also the officials who had poor relationships with their Civil Service colleagues.

Another strand of the "Yes, Minister" myth is that officials deliberately do not copy papers to political advisers. This is nonsense. It is true that officials frequently forgot to copy papers out of simple negligence; but by snooping in ministerial intrays, one could soon discover what important papers had been missed. If asked for them they would usually plop on one's desk in less than an hour. I never encountered a single case of a deliberate attempt to exclude a political adviser.

The helpfulness and cooperation I found could, of course, be explained in several ways. Maybe I was too stupid to notice that officials were subtly obstructing ministers and advisers. Labour ex-political advisers tell me that, of course, the Treasury would not obstruct a Conservative Government: it is a right-wing department. (However, the Treasury is usually disliked by most members of a government, regardless of which party is in power.)

To the advisers, the officials were merely helpful and kind. To ministers, they were fiercely loyal, in an impressive and consistent display of hard work and dedication. Arguments over policy were conducted frankly, quite often with some ministers and officials arguing on each side of the question. Once a decision was taken by the Chancellor, the argument stopped.

An example was the Medium-Term Financial Strategy. Some officials thought it too great a hostage to fortune. There was a straightforward discussion; the Chancellor decided to publish; and officials have loyally defended it ever since.

All this does not mean of course that a weak minister will not be dominated by his officials. But a weak superior will be dominated by his underlings in any walk of life.

There is, however, one serious shortcoming in the way the Treasury treats ministers and advisers. It is reluctant to let them become involved in issues at an early stage. It likes to present ministers with a fully worked-out set of options that have been exhaustively discussed at official level. By the time this process is completed, there can be too little time left for ministerial consideration of the options: ministers have to take a decision, and advisers have to advise, without having had the opportunity to watch the argument develop.

Most major policy papers are processed through a committee, consisting of all the Permanent Secretaries and Deputy Secretaries, called the Policy Coordinating Committee. I think it is rather a pity that political advisers did not attend any of it's meetings.

On the few occasions when a minister tried to intervene in policy formulation at an early stage, the official reaction was rather like what would happen if a diner in a smart restaurant were to get up to serve himself: no one would actually stop him, but six waiters would rush forward to do it for him.

In the past, some ministers have criticized another aspect of the official reluctance to let ministers become involved at an early stage. They have complained that officials are made to follow the line laid down by the Permanent Secretary, but this is by no means universal practice.

It was quite normal at meetings for Sir Douglas Wass to ask different officials to put different sides of the argument; and it was also quite normal for them to do so without being asked. However, I can think of at least one occasion on which a Permanent Secretary told his subordinates to argue a case contrary to the main thrust of the Government's privatization policy, even though those subordinates were in sympathy with the Government's strategy.

It is a great pity that the myth of conflict between ministers and advisers on the one hand and the Civil Service on the other has been allowed to grow.

Perhaps, more important, the myth would make it easier for a Bennite Government to introduce a political Civil Service, in which perhaps 3,000 top posts might change at an election, as part of a campaign to remove any constraints — such as the House of Lords, the EEC and, possibly, the five-year parliamentary term — on a government's freedom of action.

But if the Treasury is any guide to the Civil Service as a whole, the Bennites need have no fear that the Civil Service is biased against them. A highly able Treasury Assistant Secretary, who will go far, said to me on my last day in the Treasury: "If Mr Benn becomes Prime Minister, I and my colleagues will serve him faithfully."

I am sure he was right, and, from my political position, I find it frightening that if there were a Bennite government — with a majority in the Commons — it would be under no effective constitutional constraints, and it would have at its disposal in the Civil Service a machine of great efficiency prepared to serve its political masters with loyalty and dedication.

The author was a political adviser at the Treasury from May 1979 till last month.

Gripped by the 'grin and bear it' illness

Banquets and receptions are generally considered pleasurable celebrations; seldom are they associated with suffering. Similarly, a holiday meal or a night out with friends at a restaurant is rarely considered the precursor of illness.

Yet such are the variable standards of food hygiene practice among institutional and contract caterers and restaurateurs that many of the 10,079 cases of food poisoning notified to town hall environmental health departments in England and Wales last year originated at these convivial gatherings.

Salmonella is the most serious, the most common, and the most pertinacious form of food poisoning; a large majority of more than 6,000 cases of food poisoning officially recorded so far this year involved the salmonella bug. The Institution of Environmental Health Officers (IEHO) believes the figure to be many times greater each year because sufferers "grin and bear it" and do not visit their general practitioners.

It can kill, though it rarely does; there were 27 deaths recorded in England and Wales by the Communicable Disease Surveillance Centre in 1980, mostly through complications from other illnesses. But when the salmonella bacilli — and microbiologists have identified more than 1,000 different strains — attack, they do with a vengeance.

My wife fell victim to salmonella following an end-of-summer holiday meal at a first class hotel restaurant in France; and after an initial four-day onslaught of acute intestinal pain, nausea, diarrhoea and headaches now four weeks on she still harbours the bug despite prescribed counter-attacks by antibiotics.

"Salmonella recognizes no national boundaries", cautions Clive Wadey, assistant secretary of the IEHO, putting to flight fancies held by many that food hygiene in Britain is somehow superior to that encountered beyond our shores.

"Our advantage, as far as the battle against bacilli is concerned, is one of climate", he continues. "They relish warmer climes, as they do hot kitchens."

Dr Spence Galbraith, director of the Communicable Disease Surveillance Centre (CDSC) at Colindale, north London, while not discounting good food hygiene practice — "It's essential" he says — points out that salmonella is unique among all food poisons in that it is derived from animals — rarely from man — and not from food itself.

"We must look to better husbandry of animals", he says

The IEHO echoes Dr Galbraith's words. In its annual report for 1980 the institution, concerned at the continuing level of salmonella food poisoning says: "We have continued to press for a review of the poultry meat inspection service".

The Food Hygiene Laboratory — part of the Public Health Laboratory Service — claimed earlier this year that 400 million chickens eaten in Britain each year contain salmonella. And it went on to add that in a sample survey of 100 frozen chickens from shops, 79 per cent were infected with salmonella.

"We recognize there is a problem though we do not believe figures are anywhere near as high as the FHL report which was from a very small sample", says Mr Don Haxby, chairman of the poultry sub committee of the British Vetinary Association (BUA) and a practising vet in the East Midlands.

But salmonella in poultry will not infect humans if, in the case of frozen birds, they are thoroughly defrosted, and if they are properly cooked. "Cooking kills salmonella" adds Mr Haxby.

The Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food sponsored "Protein Processing Order" which is intended to establish practices designed to eradicate disease from poultry feed, comes into effect next year.

Other farm animals — cows, sheep, pigs — in contrast to poultry seldom present salmonella problems because of regular and rigorous health checks and less intensive breeding according to Scottish vet Ian MacMillan chairman of the BVA's large animals committee.

"As far as meat is concerned salmonella infection is almost exclusively the result of bad hygiene practice in the kitchen" says the IEHO's Clive Wadey.

"In this jungle we somehow have to establish a degree of order", says Mr Wadey "where bacteria does not have a chance to establish itself. In present circumstances I believe the best way forward is through education." Mandatory food hygiene education for supervisors and managers in food establishments is his aim.

Neither Dr Gailbraith nor Mr Wadey expect to wipe out salmonella along with all the other food poisons. "But we can move a long way to reducing the chances of being poisoned by the meal that marks a happy event in one's life — a wedding maybe?"

Clive Lewis

The muddle inside Britain's biggest union

Mr. Mostyn Evans has returned to his desk on the fourth floor of Transport House this week to find his union in its third highly public controversy in as many months. The aspirations of BP's 2,000 tanker drivers have led at best to a fine old muddle, the true nature of which may not be seen known till the end of the week, if then.

The first controversy came in September when first the executive of the Transport and General Workers Union, and then after several hours of spectacular uncertainty the union's Labour Party delegation backed Mr. Wedgwood Benn for the deputy leadership despite an official admission that rank and file opinion in a majority of regions was against him.

The second and very different row, fuelled with some enthusiasm by British Leyland, was over the refusal of the TGWU leadership to recommend the ACAS formula for ending the BL strike.

And third, there is the case of the BP tanker drivers ordered to decide again on an eight per cent pay offer after reports that a heavy majority had been in favour of acceptance and amid accusations by oil company executives of "suspect" voting.

All three of these issues have come to a head when Norman Tebbitt and his Cabinet colleagues have been casting their unwelcome spotlight on the trade unions in preparation for fresh restrictive legislation. And all three have occurred while the man in active charge of Britain's biggest union has been Mr Alex Kitson, the tough, colourful ex-lorry driver from Kirknewton who has had more publicity in the last three months than in 40 years as an active trade unionist.

The speed with which Mr Kitson has moved into sharp focus as the hard man of the trade union movement makes it tempting to see him not only as the protagonist of all these conflicts but its single-minded architect as well. Indeed, to judge by his *proprietorial* remarks about pulling the tanker drivers out in last weeks *Sunday Times* and his threats in his union's journal about the use of industrial muscle to smash the Thatcher Government, it is an image which Mr Kitson himself at least partly relishes.

It is far from clear, however, whether it reflects the reality of power in the TGWU. The changes which the union has undergone internally in the last 20 years and the *special and unusual position* thrust upon Mr Kitson by Mr Evans's long and serious illness have made him more a prisoner of the union's structure than even he appears to realize of occasions.

Each of the three main crises over the past few weeks *bear this out* in their own way. The outcome of the row over the deputy leadership election was by no means a strategic victory for Mr Kitson. Indeed, he played a large, perhaps the largest part, in encouraging Mr John Silkin to stand for *the job* and he has a widely reported dislike for Mr Benn as a politician. In the case of BL, Mr Kitson's failure to recommend acceptance of the ACAS formula, coupled with a guarded invitation to his *members to strike*, infuriated Sir Michael Edwardes and his executives. Yet he also angered some of the more militant stewards on the 38-man negotiating team by not giving clearer leadership in the other direction.

The tanker drivers may *well prove to be another* case in point. They are in terms of sheer disruptive power one of the most highly geared groups in British industry. A strike by 10,000 of them would seriously damage British industry and much of normal social and working *life within a short period* — at a cost to the union of about £120,000 a week compared with the £400,000 plus a BL strike would have cost the TGWU alone. And, like workers at Ford, where there are already rumblings of a strike, the tanker drivers bargain at the beginning of the pay round. It is therefore easy to see how tempting an industrial missile they are to pick up and hurl at Mrs Thatcher.

It may not prove quite as simple as that. One ques*tion is whether* they will strike but the other, is whether, if they do, they will do so for the purpose outlined in Mr Kitson's recent remarks. Mr Jack Ashwell, the TGWU national officer directly responsible for the tanker drivers, repeatedly said the *dispute has nothing to do* with beating Mrs Thatcher and everything to do with tanker drivers' money.

The fact is that the days of the TGWU boss, the image defined by Bevin, fostered by Deakin and modified by Cousins has disappeared in any recog*nizable form*. The executive, 39 workplace activists, a majority of shop stewards is a real counterweight on policy to the general secretary, powerful as he is. The role of shop stewards in bargaining is equally pivotal. The process of continual refer*ences back through meet*ings like those in the oil companies are an example.

Shop steward influence in the TGWU is the legacy of Jack Jones, part of his own carefully laid plan, as he saw it, to democratize the union.

A serious imperfection *remains the looseness* and variety of consultation with lay members themselves. Part of the confusion over the deputy leadership and the tanker drivers dispute appear to lie in the wildly varying forms of consultations ranging from a secret ballot to an informal chat in the teabreak. The TGWU has been consulting its members but it has yet to work out a common system for doing it.

Mr Kitson has to be especially sensitive to other union institutions because unlike Mr Evans but in common with other full time officials he has not been elected. It remains to be seen how long Mr Evans will be fully fit to assume complete control but it is doubtful if he could become an old-style union boss even if he wanted to.


Moss Evans: back at his desk and into yet another TGWU controversy.

Don McIntyre
Labour Correspondent

How Carrington's dove failed to fly

"It's nice to have so many Middle East peace initiatives all of a sudden", a London-based Arab diplomat remarked recently. "What a pity they don't match up."

He was drawing attention, as tactfully as possible, to the fact that the Americans and the Europeans have managed to get into a diplomatic tangle of unusual complexity. The arrival in Washington today of Mr Douglas Hurd, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, to "explain" Lord Carrington's recent trip to Saudi Arabia, is a sign of the extent to which the lines between the Western powers have become enmeshed.

The current confusion over the Sinai peace-keeping force is one illustration of this. The handover of Sinai is the most visible result of Camp David, and although it returns lands to Arab hands it is anathema to most of the Arab world, except of course for Egypt. The European commitment to the Sinai force, far from being the result of well-laid plans, has come about — like a great deal else in present Western policy — more by accident than design. Although intended to be under United Nations auspices, the peace-keeping force will be American in all but name, in view of Soviet objections in the Security Council. Washington has therefore this year tried to elicit the support of traditional allies, beginning with Australia and New Zealand, in order to give the force an international character.

The New Zealanders were cool; but the Australian Prime Minister, Mr Malcolm Fraser, was keen to help. As late as July this year the Australian leader told reporters during his trip to Washington that his mind was not yet made up, and he was "weighing the implications". In fact, according to diplomatic sources, he had already said yes, on condition that Britain also took part. Encouraged, the American Secretary of State, Alexander Haig, approached the Europeans and was told by both Italy and France that they would be willing to contribute — as long as Britain joined in. Europe thus found itself committed to the Sinai force, without having considered the consequences for its relations with Israel or the Arabs.

The Sinai saga reflects the general level of misunderstanding, both between the European powers, and between Europe and America. *Mr Haig — until recently* thought of as a man sympathetic to the European viewpoint — last week called in the British Ambassador Sir Nicholas Henderson, and told him that — as Mr Haig later put it to American Jewish leaders — Lord Carrington should stop promoting the Saudi plan so enthusiastically, and should "cool it". This was intended to re-assure Israel. But the Israelis are alert to — and alarmed by conflicting signals from Washington, with officials, including both Mr Haig and Predident Reagan, hinting that they actually agree with Lord Carrington, up to a point.




Lord Carrington (left), who has welcomed the Saudi peace plan to be put to the Arab summit by Crown Prince Fahd, is reported to have been told to "cool it" by Mr Haig.

British Ambassadors in the Middle East, meanwhile — including Sir James Craig in Jiddah, and Mr David Roberts in Beirut — have muddied the waters by declaring that Camp David is "dead".

The reason that Western and Middle East diplomats are tripping over each other in this way is that time is indeed running out for Camp David. There is a rush to find alternatives and the murder of President Sadat has concentrated minds on the issues involved. Short of some dramatic move by Israel and Egypt in the talks on Palestinian autonomy, it is becoming increasingly apparent that the term "Camp David" could well enter the history books as a term denoting the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty, rather than a comprehensive peace settlement.

When the Israelis hand over the final portion of Sinai in April 1982 — barely six months from now — the first phase of Camp David will be completed. Instead of moving smoothly to fill the vacuum, however, the Reagan Administration is still responding to pressures from Israel, Saudi Arabia and Europe without reference to any co-ordinated policy.

The Europeans have pursued their own consistent line of thought, over a period of time. Lord Carrington was impressed by the arguments he heard during his tour of the Gulf two years ago, in the wake of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. The best way to counter the Soviet threat, he was told, was to bring regional stability by settling the Palestinian question, not by pouring in western arms and men.

The EEC Venice declaration of June last year, with its talk of Palestinian rights and the need to "associate" the PLO with peace talks, was largely a British production, with support from the EEC cast. There are, however, differences emerging among the Europeans, with some countries leaning toward the Arab viewpoint, and others more sympathetic to Israel.

The bold step of Venice has therefore not been followed up by any convincing, detailed *explanation of just how* the Europeans' version of Palestinian self-government is an improvement on the Camp David version; how Israel might be persuaded to accept adequate security guarantees; and — above all — how the PLO can be made to compromize to the point where it becomes an acceptable negotiating partner.

European — and British — hopes that the PLO might respond to the Venice Declaration by softening its stand have been disappointed.

By committing itself to the Sinai force, Europe has in any case managed to antagonize both the Arab world, which suspects Camp David will be propped up, and the Israelis, who want nothing to do with the European approach. In the event, the European powers are only likely to contribute small contingents to a force overwhelmingly composed of — and paid for — by the United States. But Europe is clearly embarrassed at having reached this position almost by default. It is still possible that with the clock ticking on, the Americans and Europeans will be able to agree on a formula whereby their joint supervision of peace in Sinai is in some way linked to American support for aspects of the Venice Declaration and the Fahd plan, drawing particularly on the Saudi reference to the right of "all states in *the region*" to live in peace.

The main drawback is that no third party can hope to mediate between the Israelis and the Arab world unless he has the confidence of both sides. Lord Carrington, while known and trusted in the Arab world, has become unpopular and mistrusted in Israel, and there is no sign that this is likely to change.

Richard Owen

Henry Fairlie will resume his column next week.

England's oldest corner in Rome

The best of the famous guests to question about his impressions after visiting the "*venerabile* English College" in the heart of old Rome would have been John Milton, who used the facade of St Peter's as the model for his description of the entrance to Satan's domain in *Paradise Lost*. The college has existed longer than any other English institution abroad essentially because it is near St Peter's.

The college is the loftiest entrance for young men from England and Wales who want to become Roman Catholic priests. Its students are chosen individually by the bishops on the grounds of their quality and academic capacity to follow courses at the Jesuit Gregorian university. Like other famous institutions, it is short of money and an appeal for funds has just been launched. Unlike other ancient institutions, it has changed *successfully in* the past few years to meet, rather than react to, a new situation. This has been a commendably regular occurrence in its long history.

The spirit of the place is strong, which is only to be expected from an unbroken English presence since September 1361 when an English seller of rosaries bought a house in Via Monserrato, where the college now stands, and sold it four months later to a group of English merchants who made it a hospice for pilgrims.

The expansion of the hospice was rapid and gradually the Crown took an interest to the point of appointing the warden. Presumably it would have gone on indefinitely as a lodging for visitors and a centre for English life in Rome if two disasters had not struck. It was looted in 1527 during the sack of Rome by imperial troops and England's break with Rome ended the royal connexion and the flow of money and pilgrims. At the time of Elizabeth's accession, it was a home for Catholic exiles and by then spent less than a tenth of its income on its old task of supplying the needs of pilgrims.

The substantive change came in 1579 when the hospice was suppressed by Pope Gregory XIII and converted into the English College as part of the Counter-Reformation's drive to found seminaries and train priests for regaining territories lost to Protestantism. The start under a Welshman called Clynnog was bad because the temper of the students was more radical than that of their warden. They liked the ro*mantic*, if dangerous, idea of training specifically for missionary work in a hostile country, in this case, England. The Pope dismissed Clynnog and made the college over to the Jesuits, who kept it until the dissolution of their order in the eighteenth century.

This romantic strain must have been strong in the men who returned to England under the constant threat of imprisonment or death. Forty-four former students were executed and 130 imprisoned or exiled.

The restoration of the college chapel is due to be finished on December 1, in time for the fourth centenary and the costs represent a part of the £500,000 for which the college is appealing.

Romance occasionally gets out of hand. The college naturally enough supported the Jacobites and records show the pilgrims came to be cured of scrofula by the "Old Pretender" when Charles Edward visited the college.

For many years now, the college has been not only in the mainstream of Catholic life but of national life as well. Its rooms are *full* of young men who are decisively different even from their predecessors of 20 years ago. The atmosphere is attractive, and welcoming. They are much freer, and show it in a far more confident manner. They dress like students anywhere instead of being obliged to wear black ecclesiastical uniform. The main trophy in their common room is an Italian One Way Only traffic sign, on the mantlepiece, pointing straight upwards. The ecumenical element is strong; two Anglicans are regularly among the students and the appeal is strongly backed by the Anglican church.

The appeal is intended to be strictly practical. The £500,000 will largely be used to increase the earning power of the college's existing assets. Half of the total is due to be spent on modernizing the college's villa which looks over Lake Albano to the Pope's summer residence at Castelgandolfo. The idea is to make the villa a centre for conferences and retreats. The students'fees now provide 55 per cent of the college's income and another of the aims of the fund-raising is to increase the number of places available from 70 to 80. The apartments owned by the college in Rome would be renovated and let at high rents.

There has only been one similar moment of emergency in the recent life of the English College. In January, 1926, Mussolini's development plan for Rome foresaw the destruction of most of the college in order to make way for a covered market.

Now that a new appeal has *been launched it is safe to* say that the English College has never fulfilled better its two traditional tasks as a centre for education and for hospitality.

Peter Nichols


Inside the English College in Rome, where English and Welsh priests have been trained for 400 years.

THE TIMES DIARY

Macmillan tells a Bible story

Harold Macmillan was in a scriptural mood when he ventured from his Sussex home yesterday to preside over a distinctly ecumenical gathering at the London headquarters of the Board of Deputies of British Jews.

As a long-standing friend of Britain's half a million Jews, who still enjoys after-dinner speaking despite his 87 years, Macmillan was guest of honour at a lunch to help celebrate the 220th anniversary of the board's creation.

Apart from rubbing shoulders with an archbishop from the Greek Orthodox Church, a liberal sprinkling of British Jewry's most distinguished names and the most reverend Bruno Heim, the apostolic delegate to Great Britain, Macmillan also had the opportunity of meeting the Polish ambassador, a counsellor from the Hungarian embassy and a whole clutch of MPs and peers.

After the gefilte fish, fruit salad, and some very passable Israeli wines Macmillan spoke of the basis for the long-standing friendship between the Jewish community and the wider community in Britain.

Musing on the fact that the Bible, in particular the Old Testament, has long been important to Christians and Jews alike, he recalled his time as an undergraduate at Oxford 70 years ago when all students were required to take an exam in divinity, including a paper on the Old Testament, before being able to sit any other examinations.

"The examiners were reasonable in those days", he said, "and it was understood that the same questions were put every alternate term. It was therefore possible for even the most illiterate to learn the answers."

One hapless contemporary however learnt the wrong set of answers. That term's question asked undergraduates to distinguish between the major and minor prophets. His answer began, according to Macmillan who has obviously lost none of his impeccable sense of timing, "Far be it from me to make any invidious distinctions between these holy men but if the examiners would like to know about the Kings of Judea ...".


Harold Macmillan: lunch guest.



A perfectly hideous new fashion in jeans is about to hit the market in the wake of Ryan O'Neal's latest film So Fine. *From January, when the film opens in London, varieties of jeans will be available without back pockets. In their place will be sections of clear plastic enabling wearers to exhibit rather more than their personalities.*

In an equally thin movie plot, O'Neal splits his jeans after being caught in flagrante delicto. *Pursued by a large and jealous husband he rushes off to seek repairs to his clothing. In the ensuing mayhem he is spotted and pounced upon by a group of fashion designers.*

Never ones to miss a new craze when they see one, American jeans manufacturers are planning to market the O'Neal trews shortly. Now Warner Brothers, who are responsible for the film epic, are negotiating with eager British manufacturers.

A certain sameness

Galleries of red faces were to be observed on both sides of the television divide yesterday over a play by the late Rosemary Davies which will be screened next week. According to the BBC, *No Visible Scar* tells the story of a nurse imprisoned abroad for attending a wounded rebel who, on her return to England, is accused by an MP of having "political affiliations". Does the plot ring any bells?

In the early 1970s Dr Sheila Cassidy was jailed in Chile in similar circumstances and when released in 1975 her revelations led the Labour Government to break off relations with that country. Then, when the present Government restored them, the Minister of State, Nicholas Ridley said "she might have been mistaken" about her treatment.

Normally when the BBC dramatizes a real-life story it likes to say so. So why no mention of Dr Cassidy in the build-up to the play?

Firstly the BBC denied it is about her. Then a mole in the Play for Today production offices disclosed Dr Cassidy had read and approved the script. But the play was not "actually" about her.

Finally it was revealed that she *has sold the rights to her book* about the experience, *Audacity to Believe*, to Southern Pictures, the film arm of Southern Television, which is to live on after the body to which it is presently attached dies by order of the IBA on December 31.

I asked Mark Shivas, executive producer of Southern Pictures, whether they were planning to take out an injunction to stop the BBC. "Oh, no, it isn't about Sheila Cassidy, you see," he said. And she would hardly have been in a position to approve a script about a purely fictional character.


Dr Sheila Cassidy in real life.

Reshuffled

Willie Whitelaw, I am sorry to *report, has been eliminated* from the cast of John Wells's *Anyone for Denis?* at the Whitehall Theatre. This, explains Wells, is because the Home Secretary has not been pulling his weight in Cabinet. It is also to allow further expression to Roy Jenkins.

Contrary to reports John Nettleton, who was forced into a rush change of costume during the interval to play both parts, will continue to play the new enlarged Jenkins. A new scene by Wells has Jenkins throwing himself across the conference room door in a dash for the middle ground as the police launch an SAS-style raid.

A ceremonial destruction of Whitelaw's costume has left the cast only with his wig as a memento.

"Whitelaw was an old bore so we *decided to kill him*, but I am very glad John has agreed to stay on with Jenkins", said Wells. "After Angela Thorne (Mrs Thatcher) he is the most valuable member of the cast".

Exposed

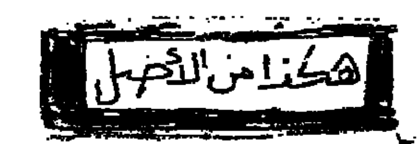
A revealing story about Peter Ryde, for many years golf correspondent of this newspaper, has just come to *light in the* autobiography of that doyen of the golf writing world, Pat Ward-Thomas.

In *Not Only Golf*, published this week by Hodder and Stoughton, Ward-Thomas, then golfing correspondent of *The Guardian*, recalls that Ryde was famous among his friends for his absentmindedness.

"Rarely, it seemed, did he leave *or arrive at a golfing place with* all his equipment and this became a standing joke among his friends. One year a group of us was flown to Miami to see a development in the Bahamas.

"Peter, of course, had forgotten his swimming trunks but the ocean was so tempting that he wrapped his loins in a copy of *The Times*." It appears that to his evident surprise *even our own* "august" *journal* could not resist the soggy attentions of so much warm water. Apparently the rest of the swim was spent gazing steadfastly out to sea, back turned firmly to the beach.

Michael Horsnell





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THE TEST OF MR TEBBIT'S METAL

Can Mr Norman Tebbit fly? He has a rare opportunity. He is putting the finishing touches to what will be the last major trade union legislation by this Government and what may be the last legislation for a decade: a Labour government would attempt to reverse any effective measures, an SDP or coalition government might be inclined to leave matters alone, and a Tory Government with as strong-minded a Prime Minister and as big a majority is not at the moment the likeliest prospect for the five years after 1982-3. There are two reasons why Mr Tebbit should seize his moment. There is a case concerned with justice and a case concerned with economics and his Bill must take account of both.

It is already certain that the Bill will contain a number of provisions to restrain the abuse of union power towards individual members and employers. Steps like guaranteeing redress to those deprived of work or denied it by a closed shop, and the nullification of contract clauses banning non-union labour are much needed safeguards. In the long run they may tend to make unions more accountable and less oppressive in their activities. All this is worthwhile in itself, but it is the policy of the low road. It would be an illusion to suppose that such changes even in aggregate can make much difference to the economic damage done to Britain by its present pattern of industrial bargaining. Equally, the inevitable protests that closed shop ballots, and the ending of immunities for purely political strikes would strike at the root of the legitimate functioning of British trade unions will largely be empty noise.

The high road to industrial reform means directly confronting the unequal balance of power which afflicts labour relations in Britain and impairs our industrial performance compared to that of our competitors. We do not lose an exceptional number of working days through industrial action, even in normal times, but strikes here are exceptionally damaging because they occur so suddenly and unpredictably, causing the greatest possible harm to production and to our reputation for meeting delivery schedules. Most are unofficial stoppages made in disregard of established procedures, or strikes by small groups whose work is so essential to the running of a large enterprise that they threaten to bring the whole operation to a standstill.

Limiting these abuses without impairing the acknowledged needs of unions to carry out their function is not easy, but it is urgently desirable. It is already expected that the bill will seek to redefine the corporate immunity of unions from civil litigation so as to make them liable for unofficial action taken by members in defiance of procedural agreements. Such a clause could be the most effective possible way of changing the industrial balance, if employers proved ready to make use of it.

But the Government seems less interested in another course which could be potent. This is the proposal for a "lay-off clause" put forward by the Engineering Employers' Federation in their response to last winter's Green Paper. As industry becomes increasingly integrated, more and more small groups like computer operators and makers of essential components are acquiring the power to demand increases out of line with their less strategically-placed colleagues. The cost of paying an idle workforce and the alternative cost of redundancies can leave an employer with no alternative but capitulation. Workers not on strike have no incentive to urge their colleagues back to work — and some incentive to wish them success, in hopes of following with similar claims of their own. As economic recovery reduces the number of cases where an employer can credibly protest that an extortionate settlement would put him out of business, the problem will grow in importance again.

Ideally, it should be for the employer to negotiate to ensure that individual contracts of employment provide for lay-offs in such circumstances. In parts of the motor industry and some other areas, laying workers off without pay because of lack of work is already an established practice; the law even lays down that a minimum of five day's pay must be given to workers when they are laid off. But in most cases contracts either make no provision for such a thing, or they are ambiguous. Most employers prefer not to take the risk of expensive litigation.

The Government seems inclined to leave the matter in the private domain. In practice that means growing opportunities for exploitation by small groups. Renegotiation of contracts on any scale would be so slow and contentious as to be effectively impossible. Although it is generally better for legislation to avoid intervening to modify the effect of existing contracts, wider justice has sometimes been held to demand it: the law of landlord and tenant as well as employment law shows a number of examples.

The position of the disadvantaged party always has to be safeguarded — especially so in this case where he would be an innocent bystander to the dispute. His redundancy and pension rights should not be impaired in any way, and due notice should be required. It would be necessary for the employer's claim that a dispute existed serious enough to endanger his business to be open to challenge in formal proceedings, with provision for rehearings in changed circumstances. Real problems exist connected with the defining of a dispute and an employer (plant? company? group?). It would be against natural justice for employees to be statutorily laid off because of action against quite another company by members of a different union. But action by their own union to cut off supplies ought surely to be included.

These complexities are real but soluble if there is a will: any moderately ambitious civil servant at the Department of Employment could write a marvellous wrecking memorandum, and no doubt the clause would be caricatured as being against the worker. On the contrary the workers affected by disputes not of their making would benefit by the reduced risk of their company's resources being bled away and it is possible that the innocent would lose no more than a few days' pay because disputes would tend to be shorter. The proposal does not encroach on the sacrosanct areas of collective bargaining and union immunity. It needs no union cooperation. It creates no threat of penal sanctions for those anxious to embrace martyr[illegible].

Mr Tebbitt should therefore proceed boldly. The roars before his entrance have made Mr Prior look like a mouse but that is more honest than being a cowardly lion.

NEITHER HARD BORROWER NOR SOFT LENDER

Far more has been at stake in the discussion of India's request for a £3bn loan from the International Monetary Fund than the merits of the specific case. The loan application has become the first test case of the Reagan Administration's determination to tighten up the terms on which the IMF provides funds to developing countries. Although India has been given the money, some of the conditions which it seems to have accepted and the nature of the debate suggest that the United States Administration has suffered what is at worst a kind of Pyrrhic defeat.

Little has emerged of the detailed conditions which the Indian government has accepted in return for its money from the IMF. But it is clear that behind its public position, that it would not accept outside interference in its running of the economy, the government of Mrs Gandhi has made some important concessions. Subsidies are to be reduced to bring down the government's budget deficit and domestic credit is to be restrained. Although the Fund has not insisted on a devaluation of the rupee, the programme involves a considerable degree of austerity. It is thus understandable that the Fund staff felt able to support the proposal, something which meant that whatever the doubts felt by the United States the loan was practically certain to go ahead.

Although it was never likely that the United States would manage to hold up the Indian loan request, it has succeeded in raising important questions about the direction in which the Fund has been moving. Traditionally, the IMF restricted its activities to providing short term financial assistance to countries facing an immediate balance of payments crisis. In recent years it has moved away from that role towards greater support for countries which find themselves with deep-seated payments deficits. The length of time for which money has been lent has grown longer and the conditions imposed have become softer. At times, the Fund has seemed to have moved towards a position of underwriting continuing deficits.

That change was to a certain extent inevitable. The impact of the oil crisis forced all countries without large oil reserves into deficit. But there are grounds for thinking that things may have gone too far. Countries have turned to the IMF as a source of cheap finance to cover their payments deficits. The Fund, which relies on the resources provided by western nations and OPEC surplus coutries, has shown signs of becoming a source of soft lending at cut price rates.

There is some ground for *hope that American Administration* is getting its message across. In recent months the Fund has been looking very carefully at all major loan requests. It has clearly done so in the case of India and can be expected to be at least as strict in its treatment of other countries which go to it over the months ahead. The statement by the United States expressing its doubts about the wisdom of the Indian loan can be seen as a warning that if future actions by the Fund suggest that it is slipping back towards a soft line on lending the United States will, in the last resort, feel that it has the right to use its power to prevent a loan.

The Indian loan application would not have been the right occasion for that. The Administration's policy of trying to *limit the growth of lending* by the IMF and subjecting countries to the disciplines of the commercial market place will in any case have to be implemented with great skill. But the outlines of a more cautious approach from the Fund have begun to emerge and the fact that India was successful in getting its money should not be taken by other countries as a signal that other applicants will necessarily get theirs.

Local council spending

From Mr John Heddle, MP for Lichfield and Tamworth (Conservative)

Sir, Local democracy is a fundamental good in a plural society but the root of the problem which the Local Government Finance Bill, so roundly criticised by your leading article of November 7, seeks to cure is that local government is presently financed by taxes which do not bear directly upon the electorate.

The revenue from national taxes through grant and rates paid by the business ratepayer is over five times that of the domestic rate — the local tax bearing on local electors. Ideally the extravagant council should be held in check through fear of its own electorate. That is the underlying principle of local accountability.

The Bill is intended to curb the antics of a few high-spending councils, whose affairs are in the hands of the social engineers of the left, who are at once "biting the hand that feeds them" and manipulating an outdated rating system to achieve their own political ends; but in fact a much larger number of councils, including many who have faithfully carried out the Government's bidding since 1979, will be punished too.

The failure of the last Government to carry through the recommendations of the Layfield report and the inability of civil servants to produce proper solutions to the long-term problems of local government finance increase the pressure upon the Government to carry out a root-and-branch reform of the rating system. This will be popular politically, and will simultaneously strengthen local democracy.

Failure to reconcile permanently the relationship between central and local government will sound the death-knell of local government and herald the entrance of municipal socialism.

Meanwhile, I am haunted by a *piece of graffiti* written during the French students' riots in 1968: "Referendum — to vote for one's own ball and chain!"

Yours sincerely,
JOHN HEDDLE,
House of Commons.

Taken in vain

From Dr Boyd Hilton

Sir, Canon Shaw is right in saying (October 27) that the word "theology" is used too much nowadays and that it is unfair to blame God for mistakes made by governments. But he probably underestimates the extent to which economic theories are, and have always been, based on assumptions about the nature of man and the moral order of society which can properly be called "theological". As Mrs Thatcher told *The Observer* (May 3, 1981), "economics are only the beginning; the object is to change the nation's soul".

Yours faithfully,
BOYD HILTON,
Trinity College,
Cambridge.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Life and death responsibilities for handicapped children

From Mr Roger Gray, Q.C.

Sir, The Reverend N. M. de S. Cameron (November 9) criticized Sir Alfred Ayer (article November 6) for failing to perceive the *consequences of his own* arguments when defending the proposition that, in certain circumstances, a handicapped child should be allowed to die. But has he perceived the consequences of his own downgrading of the *interests of the parents?*

It is quite true that it would be highly dangerous to open too many doors so as to allow the lives of innocent individuals to be subordinate to the interests of others. For instance, one of the strongest arguments against the acceptance of euthanasia is that it would open a door for evil-doers who would use it as a means of getting rid of frail, unwanted relatives. But the position of the handicapped child is quite different.

The child is brought into the world, in the great majority of cases, by virtue of the love of the mother and father. The child is theirs. It is they who will have to care for it. It does not belong to society as a whole. It is only if one takes the view that in some way all babies are state property that one runs the risk of the idea of state extermination, to which the Reverend N. M. de S. Cameron refers. It was such a philosophy which caused the Spartans to put out their sickly children to die in the hills and gave rise to Hitlerian theories about a master race.

Once a corporate element is introduced into an issue such as this, there can be no safe or clear thought about it.

If, however, one starts from the point that the individual child is the product of individual parents, who are not only its creators but its rightful guardians, then the argument for allowing them to take a decision about the life or death of the child is overwhelming. The state or the law should only intervene if their decision is plainly irresponsible or criminal. The fact is that up to now nobody has regarded it as unreasonable or abnormal or criminal for parents and doctors to allow handicapped children to die in circumstances similar to those of the Dr Arthur case. The practice has been in existence for generations and has been accepted as comprehensible and ethical.

Two things have happened in recent years to cause the present controversy. First, organisations such as Life have infiltrated the hospitals to inform on the practice and there is now an army of social workers who think they know better what is good for the child than do the parents. Second, medical science has enabled a lot of injured babies to live when previously they would have died, whatever the care devoted to them.

The first of these developments is greatly to be deplored, in that it undermines the only safe basis for a civilized and liberty-loving society, namely the recognition of parental responsibility and the need to keep state intervention in this sphere to the minimum.

As for the second development, there can be no desire to stop it because it may bring cures where hitherto there were none. But, although it may make it more difficult for doctors to give advice and parents to make a decision, it is surely not a reason in itself for any alteration in our attitude to this most tragic of human problems.

Yours faithfully,
ROGER GRAY,
Queen Elizabeth Building,
Temple, EC4.
November 9.

From Mr Robert Heller

Sir, No good would have been served by the conviction of Dr Arthur. But the sad death of his little patient, John Pearson, may yet do good if the public issues raised by this private tragedy are, unlike their innocent protagonist, kept alive.

First, why should the rejection of a child by its parents be a factor, let alone the sole criterion, in deciding whether that child, handicapped or not, should live or die? Suppose the father had died previously and the mother died in childbirth. Would any paediatrician then dare withhold food or medical treatment from their offspring, simply because the only alternatives (as with a rejected handicapped child) were adoption, fostering, or life in an institution? Further, if it is right and proper that a child should die on rejection at birth, at what age does it become wrong? And why?

Second, on what grounds is a doctor justified in denying food to *a newborn child, who would* otherwise possibly live and whose strongest urge, as any parent knows, is to take suck? Of course, the hunger pangs have to be treated by sedation. Of course, the child is quite likely to be carried *off by some infection or complication* before it dies of malnutrition. But the practice is no more civilized than that of the ancient Spartans, who exposed feeble children on the mountainside. "Nursing care only" is a *death warrant, and it is hypocrisy* to pretend otherwise.

Parental rejection and denial of food alike serve as a smokescreen that hides from doctor and public the fact that it is the doctor and the doctor alone who really makes *the life-or-death decision — and* who executes it. There are many tragic cases where the decision does pose a genuine doctor's dilemma.

But Down's Syndrome is not, *per se*, among those cases. Those Down's children who survive the increased perils of their infancy (which apparently include the possibility of being put down like unwanted kittens) have good prospects of health and happiness. True, they all have relatively low intelligence and relatively great dependence on others. But can that be any reason to deny life to these gentle people? Surely, society should defend them. They can hardly defend themselves.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT HELLER,
53 Fitzroy Park, N6.

From Mr John Foster.

Sir, The trial of Dr. Arthur has made clear, what some of us have long suspected, that many paediatricians are practising a form of "euthanasia" on handicapped babies who have been rejected by their parents — a form of euthanasia which is morally *indefensible* and, *despite* the verdict in the Arthur case, probably illegal.

The paediatricians prefer to describe their practice not as killing, but as "letting nature take its course". But it is hard to see how the withholding of food and basic medical care, with the intention that the baby should die, could be so construed, particularly in cases where the baby's handicap would not, with normal treatment, be fatal.

They also stress, as if this were some sort of defence, that they only withhold normal treatment in cases where the parents wish the child to die. But this is no defence at all, either moral or legal. The charge which has to be met is that they have violated the rights of *the child, not the rights of the* parents. The violation is not lessened simply because those who should be most concerned for the child's protection consent to it.

It is also sometimes claimed that, because of his handicap, the life which the child forfeits is not worth living. But many people with severe handicaps do lead happy and creative lives. The most that could be said is that handicap makes the achievement of a worth while life more difficult, but this is a reason for devoting more time and resources to helping the handicapped overcome their difficulties, not a reason for terminating their lives before the difficulties arise.

It is a sad reflection on the current ethical standards of the medical profession and the moral values of the wider society which it serves that those babies who, by reason of their handicaps, stand in most need of paediatric care and who, by reason of their parents' rejection, stand in most need of legal protection should be so shamefully treated.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN FOSTER,
Brasenose College, Oxford.

Mr Foot's style at the Cenotaph

From Dr Aileen Ribeiro

Sir, With regard to the somewhat eccentric costume worn by the Leader of the Opposition at the Remembrance Day service in Whitehall yesterday, it might be apt to recall the words of the eighteenth-century writer Giuseppe Baretti, who commented on hearing a sermon preached against dress:

Extremes, to be sure, are extremes; and *the variety of dressing may be carried so* far as to be ridiculous; yet sinful it can scarcely ever be; therefore if I were a preacher, I would never bear hard upon this point, because I have observed that people well dressed have in general a kind of respect for themselves, and whoever respects himself, does a very *good thing.*

Baretti was writing at a time when the London populace would attack verbally, and sometimes physically, passers-by in the streets whose style of dress was thought inappropriate, usually because it was over-elaborate or foreign; Baretti had suffered in this way when he first came to London.

It is clear that, although we sometimes pretend that dress is a trivial matter (and it looks as though Mr Foot has an indifference to his appearance that is almost *Johnsonian*) any divergence from the accepted mode on certain occasions can still arouse the passions.

Yours faithfully,
AILEEN RIBEIRO,
History of Dress Department,
University of London,
Courtauld Institute of Art,
20 Portman Square, W.1.
November 9.

From Mr Peter Cotes

Sir, The matter of the Leader of HM Opposition and his mode of dress at this year's Armistice Day ceremony has surely got out of hand. There are too many really important issues for the media and certain members of Parliament to bother their heads about as it is. When Air Vice-Marshal Charles Maughan, General Secretary of the British Legion, was asked to comment by your newspaper he was reported to have said: "What people wear is entirely their own matter, as long as they attend in the right spirit."

Nobody who has known Michael Foot down the years can doubt that he "attended" in the *right spirit;* indeed his courage and humanity during a long career of public service have done him more honour than observing the mere trappings of publicly-expressed grief.

It was to the great credit of the Queen Mary, that when George V died no blinds were lowered by her orders and no windows were darkened on the death of the Monarch. Real grief needs no such adventitious publicity as the show of external "mourning" demanded by the wearing of a black tie; surely an optional matter and hardly worthy of the "note" accorded by your diarist in his column today (November 9).

To enforce on others a command as to how it is proper to respect the millions of dead from both wars is to rob death of its dignity and sympathy of its spontaneity.

Yours faithfully,
PETER COTES,
Savage Club,
9 Fitzmaurice Place,
Berkeley Square, W1.
November 9.

From Mrs Hilary Dyer

Sir, A polite refusal to attend the Cenotaph service from Mr Foot would have caused surprise and mild debate, but we are a tolerant race, well aware of differing opinions and happy that we all have the freedom to enjoy them.

Mr Foot's behaviour was indeed a grave insult to those who fought bravely so that he might hold his views and will have saddened many Labour voters. Why do politicians so badly misjudge the reactions of the people?

Yours faithfully,
HILARY DYER,
1 Bradley Gardens,
West Ealing, W13.
November 9.

University cuts

From the Vice-Chancellor of Bristol University

Sir, Under the heading "University job quandary" (November 4) your Education Correspondent reports that "After more than five hours' debate, the senate of Bristol University failed to reach any conclusion on proposed cuts in academic provision, including the recommended closure of the school of education and the department of architecture." Leaving aside the fact that the debate did not last five hours — though it *seemed* a lot longer — your correspondent gives a misleading impression of senate's discussion on Monday which I must correct.

I had at the request of senate presented to the meeting on *Monday a detailed paper of how* the cuts which this university will suffer might be applied. The paper called for no conclusion to be reached on Monday and indeed if my colleagues had tried to reach one I would have done my best to stop them. Since the Government cuts imposed on this university imply the loss of 400 jobs by 1983-84, including the jobs of 130 academics, this is certainly not a matter to be settled in an afternoon. Senate's discussion on Monday was constructive and responsible, but was merely a first step on a complex path of consultation.

But if you or any of your readers should imagine that we believe that this path we have been forced to by the Government, which may well involve the closure of education, architecture, Russian, Italian and history of art as subjects taught in this university, is in any way sensible then you would be mistaken. All these departments contain first-class academics teaching first-class students and, where appropriate, attracting large sums of outside research funds. The whole thing is an absolute nonsense.

The President of the Royal Institute of British Architects, in writing to you last Saturday *(October 31) about the particular* case of Bristol architecture, was calling upon the Secretary of State, and his unwilling instrument, the UGC, to make clear that they did not intend haphazard closures of this kind; and they may well respond to his invocation. But if and when the Soviet Union drops an atom bomb on the City of Bristol and it is followed by a personal message from Comrade Brezhnev to my sorrowing relatives elsewhere that he had not intended my early demise *specifically*, I don't suppose their grief will be wholly assuaged or their belief in his credibility much enhanced.

Yours faithfully,
ALEC MERRISON,
Vice-Chancellor,
The University,
Senate House,
Bristol.
November 4.

Burdens and benefits

From Mr Alan Walker

Sir, May I correct one important misconception implied by your otherwise admirable leader, "Burdens and benefits" (October 29). People with disabilities should indeed expect exemption from cuts in their benefits which are *widely acknowledged to be* inadequate. But, sadly, that is not the case. On the eve of the International Year of the Disabled the Government cut invalidity benefit by 5 per cent (a loss of £1.15 a week for a single person) and dependants' allowances were increased by only 5.5 per cent instead of 16.5 per cent.

This cut applies throughout the international year and must be borne by 650,000 people with disabilities until benefits are taxed, even though the Government acknowledges that most of them will not be liable to pay tax. The reduction in child dependency additions has been repeated in 1981.

These cuts fly in the face of official and independent evidence on the close link between disability and poverty, and also of Conservative election promises to implement a comprehensive disability income.

Yours faithfully,
ALAN WALKER,
Lecturer in Social Policy,
Department of Sociological Studies,
The University of Sheffield,
Sheffield,
November 3.

Trap for the stroller

From Mr Clancy Sigal

Sir, Its vast parks are among London's enduring glories. Why then must they be turned into traps for the unwary? This Sunday evening, shortly after 5 pm, I was strolling through Hyde Park when a Park Police van sped past announcing, in a static-ridden and almost incomprehensible way, that the park was closing and for the public to leave by the nearest exit.

Alas, although I moved promptly, all the nearest exits were securely locked. It was only by luck that I found a gate, half a mile away from my starting point, that was just then being swung shut.

What happens to the unlucky? It can be rather frightening to be lost in a dark, locked park at night. Of course, they can always climb over the iron railings. But what of the elderly and disabled?

Sincerely,
CLANCY SIGAL,
19 Wigmore Street, W1.
November 1.

Unification Church

From Mr Tim Brinton, MP for Gravesend (Conservative)

Sir, Professor R. V. Jones, of Aberdeen University, wrote last Saturday (November 7) concerning my motion to the House of Commons and the conference in South Korea on the Unity of the Sciences.

I, of course, regret that, due to a misunderstanding between myself and Mr Casey McCann, the name of Professor Jones was amongst those academics I expected to attend this conference sponsored by the Unification Church. In his letter Professor Jones used the phrase "pilloried in Parliament".

I would assume from his choice of words that he felt that his name was being associated with membership, or at least adherence, to the Unification Church. Nothing was further from my mind when I tabled this early-day motion. Academics are free, and should so be, to attend any conference they wish while in no way being marked as adherents to any "cult" who may be the sponsoring party.

I am delighted to learn of Professor Jones's efforts, some successful, to persuade students to return to Britain to continue their studies. That is all I am asking of any academics who will be attending this conference.

Yours faithfully,
TIM BRINTON,
House of Commons,
November 10.

Pick of the basket

From the British Minister in Berlin

Sir, In last week's Collectors' Diary (October 31) Mrs Norman inquired about references to paperbaskets earlier than 1820. May I refer her to chapter XIII of *Harold Nicolson's The Congress of Vienna* (page 204-5 in my 1946 edition).

Nicolson mentions the daily reports submitted to the Emperor Francis by Baron Hager, the President of Police, of information collected by his spies, whose tasks included rummaging in the delegates' paperbaskets. Hager's reports survived and were published in Commandant Weil's *Le dessous du Congres de Vienne* (Fayot, 1912).

It is good to note that even in 1815 British delegations were security-conscious. "The British Mission", reported Hager, "owing to excessive caution has engaged two housemaids on its own. Before I can get at the wastepaper which they throw into the baskets I must see whether I can count on these two women. . . . The box in Lord Castlereagh's room appears only to contain private papers. It would thus be best not to risk examining its contents in view of the length and danger of such operations."

Yours sincerely,
F. R. MacGINNIS,
British Military Government,
Berlin,
BFPO 45.
November 4.

Nationality Act

From Lord Campbell of Alloway, QC

Sir, Under the British Nationality Act the judiciary is prevented from entertaining any challenge to the rectitude of any exercise of ministerial discretion: even when "unreasonable" in the sense in which the term is used in public administrative law.

There are of course certain areas (such as the nationalization cases) which, according to tradition, lie within the exclusive province of the Executive. But assuredly there are other areas which *do not. So once again* the question arises as to whether an administrative court should be set up under some statute having overriding effect, to ensure that in general (subject to exceptions) all decisions of the Executive *would be open to full* review at the suit of any subject having a legitimate interest.

If such measures were to be set in train before the British Nationality Act takes effect in 1983 certain tensions would be *removed; some fears would be* allayed; and a measure of reasoned objection as recorded in Hansard would be met.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
CAMPBELL OF ALLOWAY,
1 Harcourt Buildings,
Temple, EC4.
November 2.

Bar sinister?

From the Reverend Charles Robertson

Sir, Your picture "Heralding a *new Parliament" (November 6) is* magnificent, but can anyone explain why there were no Scottish Heralds and Pursuivants present at the state opening of what is, after all, the Parliament of the United Kingdom?

Is there a bar to their presence, or is it that they have never been invited to take their proper part in this important event?

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
CHARLES ROBERTSON
Manse of the Canongate,
Edinburgh
November 6



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
November 10: The Queen held an investiture at Buckingham Palace this morning.

The Right Hon Margaret Thatcher, MP (Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury) had an audience of Her Majesty this evening.

The Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, visited the Central District today.

His Royal Highness, attended by the Hon Edward Adeane, travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

The Prince of Wales received the Honorary Fellowship of the Royal College of Physicians this evening at the Royal College of Physicians, St Andrew's Place, London, NW1.

Major John Winter was in attendance.

Lady Susan Hussey has succeeded Lady Abel Smith as Lady in Waiting to The Queen.

CLARENCE HOUSE
November 10: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother today honoured the Master (Mr R. H. A. Connell) and Wardens of the Worshipful Company of Butchers with her presence at luncheon at Butchers' Hall.

The Hon Mrs John Mulholland and Sir Martin Gilliat were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
November 10: The Duchess of Gloucester as Patron was present this afternoon at the Annual General Meeting of the British Library of Tape Recordings for Hospital Patients, at Drapers' Hall, London.
Mrs Michael Wigley was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE ST JAMES'S PALACE
November 10: The Duchess of Kent, Patron of the National Association of Decorative and Fine Arts Societies, this evening attended the Patrica Fay Memorial Lecture at the Victoria and Albert Museum, London.
Mrs Peter Wilmot-Sitwell was in attendance.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
November 10: Princess Alexandra and the Hon Angus Ogilvy were entertained at Luncheon by Senior Officers of 'V' District, Metropolitan Police at Imber Court, East Molesey, Surrey.

Lady Mary Fitzalan-Howard was in attendance.

This evening Her Royal Highness, Patron, was present at a performance given to celebrate the 75th Anniversary of the Central School of Speech and Drama, Embassy Theatre, London NW3.

Lady Nicholas Gordon Lennox was in attendance.

Lord and Lady Butler, of Saffron Walden, deeply regret they were unable to attend the memorial *service* yesterday for Viscount Hood.

Baroness Vickers has arrived in Karachi as guest of Mr Ahmed E. H. Jaffer.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr S. H. B. Firth and Miss V. N. Adie
The engagement is announced between Simon, youngest son of Commander and Mrs T. M. B. Firth, of Shawford, Hampshire, and Virginia, youngest daughter of Dr and Mrs R. J. Adie, of Cambridge.

The Rev D. N. Gibbs and Dr E. Feather
The engagement is announced between Derek Norman, eldest son of Mr and Mrs N. H. Gibbs, of Thrapston, Northamptonshire, and Eileen, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs W. D. Elletson, of Hull.

Mr S. Johnson and Miss V. Thompson
The engagement is announced between Simon, only son of Mr and Mrs Peter Johnson, of Middle Reston, Staveley, Cumbria, and Virginia, second daughter of Mr and Mrs Sam Thompson, of Ashley Court, near Market Harborough.

Mr R. P. A. Marcus and Miss J. J. Lewis
The engagement is announced between Robert, youngest son of Mr and Mrs H. H. Marcus, and Jessica, only daughter of Mr and Mrs T. W. G. Lewis.

Mr C. M. Noble and Miss P. A. D. Coulson
The engagement is announced between Christopher, only son of Professor and Mrs M. E. Noble, of Canterbury, Kent, and Peta, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs F. Coulson, of Long Eaton, Derbyshire.

Mr A. J. Norman and Miss V. M. Peet
The engagement is announced between Archibald, son of Dr and Mrs A. P. Norman, of White Lodge, Kingswood, Surrey, and Vanessa, daughter of Mr and Mrs F. A. Peet, of the Mill House, Stadhampton, Oxfordshire.

Mr G. W. G. C. Sudlow and Miss J. N. Lewis
The engagement is announced between Guy, son of Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs Gordon Sudlow, of Mendip Farm, Hornblotton, Somerset, and Sarah Jane, youngest daughter of Brigadier Arthur Lewis, of Garden Cottage, Pennard House, Shepton Mallet, Somerset, and the late Mrs A. Lewis.

Police aid charities

Money accumulated from the sale of unclaimed property in the possession of the *Metropolitan* Police is to be distributed to nearly 300 charities in Greater London, Scotland Yard said yesterday.

Latest wills

Jessie Matthews leaves £54,891

Jessie Margaret Matthews, of Hatch End, Middlesex, the actress, dancer and singer, left estate valued at £54,891 net. She left all her clothing to the National Theatre.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):

Allen, Miss Kathleen Sophie, of Bournemouth ... £280,905.
Benzimra, Mr Basil Jeffrey, of East Molesey, Surrey, civil servant ... £299,316.
James, Mr William Madeley, of Chelmsford, Essex, solicitor ... £843,272 net.

25 years ago

From The Times of Saturday November 10, 1956

Sir Anthony Eden, speaking at the Lord Mayor's banquet at Guildhall, said that in Egypt Britain and France "did what the United Nations, without a proper police force, could not do in the time. If we had not acted, the whole Middle East would be in flames today. There is in the minds of free men the world over shock and horror at the tragic spectacle of what has happened in Hungary. We are seeing the liberty and national existence of an heroic people stamped out by ruthless repression. I am prepared to go anywhere and meet anyone to help in a situation of such danger in Europe and the Middle East.

Harry Kerr

Anthony Byrne (viola), a member of the London Philharmonic Orchestra, with Catherine Alberman who was joined, with other pupils of the William Ellis and Camden Schools, London, by LPO players in rehearsal yesterday. The young orchestral players will hear the LPO play Tchaikovsky's "The Nutcracker" at the Festival Hall tomorrow under an ILEA concert scheme.

Birthdays today

Mr Roy Jenkins, joint leader of the social democrats, who is 61.

Lord Carr of Hadley, 65; Rear-Admiral Sir Nigel Cecil, 56; Sir Frederick Dainton, 67; Sir Arthur Davies, 68; Mr Ron Greenwood, 60; Sir Harold Kent, QC, 78; Mr Rodney Marsh, 34; Rear-Admiral Sir Anthony Miers, VC, 75; Professor G.A.G. Mitchell, 75; Sir Walter Oakeshott, 78; Sir Peter Shepheard, 68; Sir John Toothill, 73; General Sir Walter Walker, 69; Professor Dorothy Whitelock, 80; Sir Leonard Wolfson, 54.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:

Mgr Thomas Kevin O'Brien to be Roman Catholic Auxiliary Bishop of Middlesbrough.
Father John Rawsthorne to be an auxiliary Roman Catholic Bishop of Liverpool.
Mr James Moir to be Head of Variety, Light Entertainment, BBC Television in succession to *Mr Robin Nash.*
Sir Neil Shields to be chairman of the Commission for the New Towns from March 31, 1982 in succession to Mr Colin Macpherson.
Mr Giles Witherington, Deputy Chairman of Reed International, to be Chairman of the Save The Children Fund in succession to Sir Noel Moynihan from January.

Conservation's cause gets a little drama

By Tony Samstag

The Old Vic, itself a prime *example* of the endangered species that is the London theatre, was the scene yesterday for the launching by the World Wildlife Fund of an ingenious scheme to inject a little drama into the worthy cause of conservation.

The fund is exhorting the public to "write a play, win £750 and save the world!" Three prizes *of £750* are to be awarded *to* the most imaginative and original plays on environmental conservation and at least two of the winning plays are to be produced by the Young Vic next spring and published for use in schools.

The play can be a comedy or tragedy, and should be about an hour long and suitable for performance by up to six professional actors or a larger cast of teenagers. The three prizes are in categories of authorship: *from 14 to 21 years old, over 21,* or collaborations. All plays must be submitted under a pseudonym.

The fund is charging an entry fee of £2.50, for which applicants receive an entry form and a copy of *How to Save the World,* a popularized version of the World Conservation Stragegy. Entries should be sent by January 4 to the Save the World Through Drama, World Wildlife Fund, 11-13 Ockford Road, Godalming, Surey GU7 1QU.

☐ Bristol University is offering £5 to anyone who finds a dead fox with white tags in its ears. The offer is in aid of a survey, funded in part by the *Ministry* of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, "to see how far these animals move, particularly in relation to the problems that might be involved should rabies ever be introduced to this country", according to Dr Stephen Harris of the zoology department.

Foxes tagged in and around Bristol have been recovered in Gloucester and Cheddar, Dr *Harris says. He will pay £5 on* return of the tags and asks that he be telephoned first on Bristol 24161 or 660022. To date he has tagged about 500 of the beasts.

Dandy pair of breeches

By Geraldine Norman Sale Room Correspondent

The Royal Scottish Museum spent *£300 (estimate £40 to £80) on a* pair of knitted silk underbreeches at Christie's South Kensington yesterday. In sparkling condition, they date from around 1800 and fulfilled something of the purpose *of lady's tights for a fashionable* gentleman of the day. In other words they hugged the manly form and showed it off.

Down to the knee they are in pale yellow; below they are *knitted in imitation* of black boots, complete with an upper band of camel and false boot-straps. An unusual example of dandy's costume of the period, several museums were after them.

Other outstanding items in Christie's costume sale included a sack-backed open robe and petticoat of fine ivory silk damask dating from around 1760 at £2,300 (estimate £1,000 to £1,800) to *Mayorcas. An eighteenth-century* Polish sash showing geometric and meandering floral motifs brought £800 (estimate £1,000 to £2,000); these sashes, some six yards long, were worn by *gentlemen wrapped* round the waist as a part of court dress.

A 1920s pink velvet jacket stencilled with silver flowers sold for £700 (estimate £700 to £1,000).

Memorial service

Viscount Hood
The Speaker was present at a memorial service for Viscount Hood held at St Margaret's, Westminster, yesterday. The Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs was represented by Lord Trefgarne. Lord Home of the Hirsel was represented by Lady Home. Canon John Baker officiated and the lessons were read by Viscount Hood (brother) and the Hon Henry Hood (nephew). Among those present were:

Viscountess Hood (sister-in-law), the Hon James Hood, Mr and Mrs C Macnamara, Mr Rory Macnamara, Miss Ellen Macnamara, Mr James Macnamara, Mr Sam Hood, Mr Richard Baker, Lord Ashburton, *the Hon John Baring, the Hon* Angela Baring, Mr Robin Hood, Mr and Mrs George Nickerson, Mr and Mrs David Nickerson, Mr William Nickerson, the Hon Christopher James.

The Duke of Portland, the Marquess of Salisbury, the Marquess of Cholmondeley, the Earl and Countess of Airlie, the Earl of Limerick (Kleinwort Benson), the Earl of Listowel, the Earl and Countess of Bessborough, the Countess of Loudoun, the Earl of Orkney, Countess Fitzwilliam, Earl St Aldwyn, the Countess of Perth, Lord *Charles Cecil, Viscount Cranborne,* MP, Lord Ampthill, Lord Derwent, Lord and Lady Inchyra, Lord Hastings, Lord Reilly, Lord Robbins, CH, Baroness Trumpington, Baroness Faithfull, Lord Amulree, Lord Aberdare, Lord and Lady Gore-Booth, Lord Thorneycroft, CH, and Lady Thorneycroft, Lady Greenhill of Harrow, Lord Gladwyn, Lord *Windlesham, Lord Aldington, Lady* Coleridge, Baroness Hylton-Foster, Lord and Lady Reigate, Lord Vaizey, Lord and Lady Adeane, Baroness Elliot of Harwood, Lord and Lady Caccia, Lord Glendevon, Lord Nugent of Guildford, Lord Sandys, Lord Garner, Lord and Lady Trevelyan, Lord and Lady Clitheroe, Lady Alexandra *Metcalfe the Hon Diana Makgill, the* Hon David Douglas-Home (Morgan Grenfell and Co), Sir Anthony Rumbold, Sir Anthony Meyer, MP, and Lady Meyer.

Sir Michael Palliser (representing the Diplomatic Service), Mr R W H du Boulay (Vice Marshal of the Diplomatic Service), Sir Noel Short, Sir David Liddrdale, *Sir Donald Logan, Sir John* Colville, Gen Sir David Fraser, Sir Robin and Lady Hooper, Sir David Muirhead, Sir Peter Tennant, Sir Seymour Egerton, Sir Anthony Lincoln, Lady (Dingle) Foot.

Sir David Wills (Ditchley Foundation) and Lady Wills, Sir Gilbert Laithwaite, Sir Charles Villiers, Lady *Coulson, Sir John Barnes, Sir Andrew* Stark (Travellers' Club) Sir James and Lady Bowker, Sir Roderick Barclay, Sir Paul Wright, Lady Hancock, Lady Villiers, Sir James Murray, Sir John Johnston, *(Order of St Michael and St* George), Sir Alexander Glen and Dr Roy Strong (Victoria and Albert Museum), Sir Geoffrey Aldington, Sir Douglas Dodds-Parker, Sir Edward Ford, Sir Archibald Rose, Sir Richard Powell, Sir Gilbert Longdon, Sir Phillip and the Hon Lady de Zulueta, Sir Phillip Adams, Sir Peter Thorne, Sir Peter Garran.

Sir Patrick Dean, Sir Edward Playfair, Lady (David) Kelly, Sir John and Lady Russell, Sir Alan Campbell, Sir David Barron (Midland Bank), Mr John and Lady Gillian Anderson, Mr Viggo and Lady Maryel de Wichfeld, Mr John and Lady Margaret Walker, Mr Frank and Lady Katherine Giles.

The Archdeacon of Sherborne, Mr D T Davies (Penningtons), Brigadier David M Stileman (Yeoman-Usher of the Black Rod), Lieutenant-Colonel David Webb-Carter, Mrs Quentin Ambler, Mr Richard Ambler, Mrs Ivor Vincent, Miss Judy Hutchinson, Mr Peter Fraser and Mr G Westhof (Western European Union), Mr John Stafford Moule, Mr H T Morgan, Miss Sarah Giles, Mr and Mrs H V Hodson, Mr Ronald Scrivener, Mr Mark Rowen.

Mr Walter Bell, Mr Willian Harris, Mr and Mrs F J Barroll, Mr James Archer-Burton, Mr Peter Vaughan, Mrs E Clarke, Mr Martin Russell, Mr Hugh Coutts-Trotter and Mr J H Fitzmaurice (Buckmaster and Moore), Mrs Philip Astley, Mrs John Beever, Mrs O Miller, Captain and Mrs Stephen Roskill, Dr N MacManus, Mr and Mrs David Hirst and Mr Alexander Sherbrooke.

Luncheons

HM Government
Lord Carrington, Secretary of State for Foreign and Common*wealth* Affairs, *was host at a* luncheon given in honour of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, of Norway, Mr Svenn Stray, at 1 Carlton Gardens yesterday.

HM Government
Mr Richard Luce, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host at a luncheon given in honour of the Costa Rican Foreign Minister, Dr Bernd Niehaus, at Grosvenor House, yesterday.

HM Government
Lord Trefgarne, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host at a luncheon given in honour of a Swedish Parliamentary delegation at the Hyde Park Hotel yesterday.

Ministry of Defence
The United Kingdom Chiefs of Staff were hosts at a luncheon given in honour of Lieutenant-General Sharif Zeid Bin Shaker, Commander-in-Chief, Royal Jordanian Armed Forces, at 1 Carlton Gardens yesterday. Others present were:

Mr Ibrahim Izzidin, Major-General Bassam Kakish, Brigadier Moussa Al Adwan, Brigadier Tayair Zarour, Brigadier Mahmoud Hammad Salem, Colonel Yousif Dalabeeh; Viscount Trenchard, Sir Frank Cooper, Mr J Blyth, Rear Admiral D W Brown, Air Vice-Marshal J A Gilbert, Major-General K Perkins, Sir John Graham, Mr J C Moberly, Mr K P Jeffs, Mr P J Weston, Colonel T W Hackworth and Commander I J Condie.

Butchers' Company
Queen *Elizabeth* the Queen Mother, a citizen and butcher, was the guest of the Master of the Company of the Art and Mistery of Butchers, Mr R. H. A. Connell, and the court of assistants at a luncheon held at Butchers' Hall yesterday.

Imperial Society of Knights Bachelor
Sir Alexander Durie was host at a luncheon held by the Imperial Society of Knights Bachelor at the Automobile Association yesterday after a council meeting at which those present were:

Sir Anthony Wagner (knight principal), Sir Gilbert Inglefield (deputy knight principal), Dr Gerald Ellison (prelate), Sir Arthur Driver (registrar), Sir John Howard (treasurer), Lord Fraser of *Kilmorack, Lord Harvington, Sir Rex* Niven, Sir Bernard Waley-Cohen, Sir John Tilney, Sir Roger Falk, Sir Amar Maini, Sir William Harris, Sir Eric Cheadle, Sir Austin Bide, Sir David Napley and Lieutenant-Colonel A. Colin Cole (Garter King of Arms).

Reception

Lord Mayor of Westminster
The Lord Mayor of Westminster gave a reception yesterday evening to launch a special appeal for *the* Friends of Age Concern, Westminster.

Dinners

Speaker
The Speaker gave a dinner in Speaker's House yesterday in honour of Mrs Ingegerd Troedsson and other members of a parliamentary delegation from Sweden. The Swedish Ambassador and Mrs Lind were present. Other guests were:

Mr Anthony Durant, MP, Mr Raymond Fletcher, MP, Miss Janet Fookes, MP, Mr Ben Ford, MP, Dr Alan Glyn, MP, Mr Bryant Godman Irvine, MP, and Mrs Godman Irvine, Lord Hankey, Mr Charles Irving, MP, Lord Killearn, Mr Ivan *Lawrence, MP, Mr John Page,* MP, Mr Laurie Pavitt, MP, Mrs Renee Short, MP, Mr Dafydd Wigley, MP, the Rev Alan Luff, Captain Peter Shaw, Mrs Roy Stockton and Sir Noel and Lady Short.

National Liberal Club
The committee *of* the *National* Liberal Club held its Annual Dinner last night. Among members and guests attending were Mr Vivian Bingham, president of the Liberal Party, Mr William Pitt, MP, and Mr Cyril Smith, MP, who proposed the principal toast.

Royal College of Physicians
The Prince of Wales was admitted as an honorary fellow of the Royal College of Physicians yesterday evening and afterwards was entertained at dinner by Sir Douglas Black, president, and fellows and members of the college.

Anglo-Brazilian Society
The Anglo-Brazilian Society held a dinner-dance at the Savoy Hotel yesterday at which Mr Tony Morrison was the guest of honour. Members and guests were received by the Brazilian Chargé d'Affaires and Senhora Rache de Almeida and the Earl of Dartmouth, chairman, and the Countess of Dartmouth. Among others present were:

The Chilean Ambassador and Sonora de Schweitzer, the Argentine Chargé d'Affaires, the Portuguese Chargé d'Affaires and Senhora de Macedo, Lady Wallinger, Sir John and Lady Russell, Sir David and Lady Hunt, Sir Derek and Lady Dodson, Mrs George Hall, Mr and Mrs J B Ure and Mr and Mrs E H Quick.

United Oxford and Cambridge University Club
General B. W. Rogers, Supreme Allied Commander (Europe), and Mr Leon Brittan, QC, MP, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, were the guests of honour at a dinner *held at the United Oxford* and Cambridge University Club, Pall Mall last night, to celebrate the Grand Alliance between Britain and the United States forged by Churchill and Roosevelt 40 years ago. The guests were welcomed by Mr B. O. B. Williams (UOCUC), Mr D. Fishburn (Harvard) and Mr W. G. Curran (Yale).

General Dental Council
Sir Frank Lawton, president and members of the General *Dental* Council held a dinner at 37 Wimpole Street last night. The guests were Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, Sir Kenneth Stowe, Dr Douglas Barber and Mr David Roberts.

Arbitrators' Company
The inaugural dinner of the Arbitrators' Company was held at the Mansion House yesterday, by permission of the Lord Mayor. The founder Master, Mr John F. Phillips, QC, and the Wardens, Mr Clifford Clark and Mr Norman Royce, received the guests. The Lord Mayor was represented by Alderman Sir Kenneth Cork, accompanied by the Sheriffs. The speakers were the Master of the Rolls, Sir Kenneth Cork, the Senior Warden and the Master. Guests included:

Lady Denning, Lord Diplock, Lord Justice Donaldson, Lord and Lady Ebbisham, Vere Lady Birdwood, Alderman Sir Peter and Lady Gadsden.

Women's Advertising Club of London
Mr Merlyn Rees, MP, was the guest speaker at a dinner given by The Women's Advertising Club of London at the Savoy Hotel yesterday. Miss Sue Stoessl, president, was in the chair.

Supper party

HM Government
Lord Carrington, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host at an opera and supper party given in honour of Shri P V Narasimha Rao, Minister for External Affairs, Government of India, at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden yesterday.

Service dinner

Movement Control
The annual dinner of the Movement Control Officers' Club took place at Glaziers' Hall yesterday.

Brigadier R. E. L. Jenkins *presided and Lieutenant-General* Sir Paul Travers was the principal guest. Others present were: Colonel Sir Robert Lawrence, Major-General Shafik Jume'an, Major-General W. M. Allen and Lieutenant-Colonel M. E. Snow, chairman of the club.

Glaziers' Company

The Master of the Glaziers' Company, Mr Patrick Edge-Partington, presided at the annual prize-giving at Glaziers' Hall yesterday evening. The Lord Mayor of London, who was accompanied by the Lady Mayoress, presented the prizes for stained glass design and practical glazing.

University news

Heriot-Watt

Dr Alwin M. Gaertner, Head of Department of Botany, Institut für Meeresforschung, Bremerhaven, currently with the university's Department of Brewing and Biological Sciencees to be visiting professor.

Dr Matthew M. Douglass, Department of Civil Engineering, Concordia University, Montreal, currently with the university's Department of Civil Engineering, to be visiting senior lecturer.

OBITUARY

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR GUY WYATT

Former Hydrographer of the Navy

Vice-Admiral Sir Guy Wyatt, KBE, CB, who has died at the age of 88 at his home in Tasmania, was Hydrographer of the Navy from 1945 to 1950.

Arthur Guy Norris Wyatt was born in 1893. He entered the Royal Navy through the Royal Naval Colleges at Osborne and Dartmouth. He started his hydrographic surveying career in 1914 but on the outbreak or war reverted to General Service and served with the Grand Fleet and the Dover Patrol, commanding HMS Beagle on anti-submarine and escort duty in 1918.

Returning to the Surveying Service he spent the next eight years on hydrographic surveying duties in HM Ships Melisande, Fantome, Kellett and Herald in home waters and on the Australian station. From 1926 to 1935 he successively commanded HM Ships Ormonde in British Guiana; Beaufort on the west coasts of England and Scotland; Ormonde again in the Persian Gulf and Cyprus; Fitzroy on the east coast of England; Challenger in the West Indies and Labrador; and Flinders on the south coast of England.

This lengthy period at sea was followed by two years as Superintendent of Charts in the Hydrographic Department of the Admiralty until in 1937 he commissioned HMS Endeavour for surveys of the New Zealand coast until the Second World War broke out.

In 1940 he became Assistant Hydrographer of the Navy and then in 1942 he returned to HMS Challenger, now equipped with chart production facilities, on the East Indies station. As Fleet Hydrographic Officer he organized shore chart production facilities in cooperation with the Royal Engineers at Nairobi and later with the survey of India at Dehra Dun and established a chart depot in Colombo. He was mentioned in despatches in 1943.

In 1945 he was recalled to become Hydrographer of the Navy and promoted to Rear-Admiral, remaining in this post until his retirement from the Royal Navy in 1950. He was made a CB in 1948 and a KBE in 1949, being promoted to Vice-Admiral in 1948.

On retirement he settled in Tasmania, where he continued to take an active interest in hydrography.

MR JIM DEAR

Mr Jim Dear, MBE, one of the only three men to have won world championships at rackets and real tennis died in hospital at Windsor on November 7, aged 71. A professional racket games player all his adult life he won the British Open Squash Rackets title in 1938. In those days that meant the world championship.

Born in Fulham in 1910 Dear showed neither a great liking nor talent for games until he became apprenticed as a professional to Prince's Club in 1927. Then it was lawn tennis that first attracted him. A chance game of squash with the greatest player of his day, F. D. Amr Bey, later Egyptian Ambassador to this country set Dear on his career as a player of indoor court games.

Dear beat Amr Bey in a non-regulation sized court at *Prince's Club and "The Bey"* as he was known, used him thereafter as a sparring partner. Their matches in the mid-1930s for the Open title all of which Amr Bey won, were described at the time as "the greatest displays of squash yet seen".

Dear, with his natural eye, swift feet and a flair for court games that was not always orthodox, flourished as a real tennis and rackets player at Prince's and later Queen's Club. *In 1947* he beat Kenneth Chantler, for the World Racket's title in Montreal and London and later warded off two challenges from the *amateur* John Pawle. In 1950 he lost the title to Geoffrey Atkins, an amateur.

In 1955 Dear beat the New York Racquets Club professional, Albert (Jack) Johnson for the World Real Tennis title but lost to him two years later. Before all his major matches Dear drank a bottle of stout. *He claimed* it soothed his nerves and his stomach.

In his time he was professional at Prince's Club, Queen's Club, the New York Racquet Club, Wellington College and twice at Eton College. in these days of high specialization it is doubtful whether any future player will be able to equal this very likeable man's achievements.

MR D. H. GLOVER

Mr Derek Harding Glover, CBE, who died on November 2 at the age of 65 after enduring bravely a long illness, had a distinguished career in civil aviation.

Born at Aldershot in 1916, he was educated at Leys *School, Cambridge, and quali*fied as a chartered accountant in 1937. When war came he joined the RASC as a lorry-driver, ending up in the Ruhr's occupation forces as a Lieutenant-Colonel with three mentions in Dispatches and an MBE.

Glover joined BOAC in 1946 as an internal auditor and soon became an assistant accountant in the African and Middle East division. In 1951 he became an assistant to Kenneth Bevan, newly recruited to apply to BOAC the new techniques of management accounting evolved in manufacturing industry. Glover served first as fleet accountant, Hermes, and then as flight operations accountant at HQ.

After a spell as personal assistant to BOAC's managing director, he was appointed General Manager Southern *Routes at the end of 1957* with responsibility for BOAC's routes to Africa. In 1962 he succeeded Kenneth Bevan as financial comptroller. In these two capacities he was an integral part of the airline's management team brought together in the mid-1950s to rebuild BOAC after the Comet I tragedies and establish it as a major international airline. He was one of the main architects of BOAC's financial reconstruction in the mid-1960s and was made CBE in 1967.

At the end of 1971 Glover moved from BOAC to become Group Financial Director of the newly-formed British Airways Board, which he held until the end of 1974. He was chairman of the Airways Pension Scheme until 1978, which then served more than ten thousand pensioners with assets of over £400 million.

He married in 1947 Joan Marjorie Piper. They had two sons.

FR CHARLES O'CONOR

Father Charles O'Conor, SJ, who died in Ireland on *November 2 at the age of 75,* was the holder of the ancient Gaelic title of O'Conor Don and as such the descendant of the last native High Kings of Ireland before the Norman invasion. When George V was crowned in 1911 his uncle the then O'Conor Don bore the arms of Ireland

Charles O'Conor had entered the Jesuits *from school* at Clongowes and was ordained in 1939. He was *subsequently founder and* first Head of Gonzaga College in Dublin and was Provincial of the Irish Province of the Jesuits from 1959 until 1965. A frail, elegant and gracious figure he was much admired as a saintly man of deep humility. The designation "O'Conor Don" now passes to his second cousin Mr Denis O'Conor.

Moreover ... Miles Kington

People In The News

Michael Foot's tailors, Reg and Sid Emmanuel, are cock-a-hoop this week at the success of their creation for Foot's sensational appearance at the Cenotaph. A half-off-the-shoulder semi-duffle jacket in moderate grey, is how they describe it, with a flowing, *flapping pair of* trousers (one leg flared) and Hampstead thinker's tie woven from tough no-nonsense garden twine. Orders have been pouring in from all over the Third World, and they have had to set up three or four extra action committees to deal with the rush.

"Some bloke described Footie as looking like an out-of-work navvy", says Reg. "There could be no higher praise. There's 3,000,000 out-of-work navvies out there, all with votes. Now they've got a geezer they can identify with".

* * *

☐ A major U-turn in policy has been taken by the Villains' Federation, the official lobby of the underworld. In future, they would like all complaints against them to be considered by a neutral body. "Up to now", say superthief Rod Farjeon, chairman of the group, "any complaint about one of us has been dealt with *by the underworld. We con*sider the complaint. We reject it. Then we go round and burn the complainant's house down."

But Farjeon, who works from a modern office inside Parkhurst Prison, says the public is no longer so much on the side of the villain. "See, there was a time when *the man in the street* felt we were on his side — a villain was an ordinary bloke who'd made good. But now he thinks we're someone who's going to knock off his car or do over his flat.

"I blame the materialist society we live in, personally. But the fact remains that the villain's image is not what it was. In future, all complaints will be heard in front of a judge and jury, and we'll abide by the decision. If we can get at the jury first, that is."

* * *

☐ *Is* anyone missing a child? After last week's marathon session at which 134 members of the Pakenham family were photographed, an 8-year-old boy was left behind, unclaimed. He says his name is Lambert Simnel Pakenham, *but he's not sure where he* fits into the family. When asked his mother's name, he said she was called Mummy, sometimes wrote books and went out to dinner a lot, but police say this really isn't much help. He thinks he has an uncle Kevin who may live near Holland Park. . . .

☐ Hamster De'ath, the *author,* is writing a most unusual life. It's about people who write lives. "You know those letters you keep seeing in papers, saying 'I have been asked to write the biography of so-and-so, and if anyone has letters, anecdotes, etc'? Well, my publishers want me to do a book about people's response to those letters. Incidentally, if any *Times* reader has any letters or anecdotes . . ."

* * *

☐ Sir John Betjeman is expecting a poem! That's the wonderful news from Slough House, the Poet Laureate's residence. A spokesman said it would probably arrive next June. It was too early to start choosing a name for it yet, but it would probably be called something like "Ode to a Royal Baby" or "A Little Fresh Heir".

☐ More Times Poker! The second great day of our fabulous 5-Card Stud Poker Game!

Thousands of readers have already *sent in the £200* necessary to entitle them to a third card. Yesterday, you will remember, you drew the K♡and K♠, while the Features Editor, against whom you are playing, had one card face down and the 10♢.

Today he has drawn the 10♣. And you have drawn the K♢. Fantastic!

As this is a game of poker, we must also tell you that the Features Editor, normally impassive, uttered a slight *moan when he drew his card* and began biting his lip.

You now have three kings to his measly pair of tens. If you want to go on — and you'd be mad not to — just send in another £100 and wait for tomorrow's card.

This could be the only newspaper game in which *all* the readers win.

You just need to stay cool.

£1,000 Premium Bond prizewinners

The £1,000 Winners in the November Premium Bonds draw are:

AL 927604	5DS 482836	9KT 887481	12PF 074471	4SP 106901	19VS 715979	13XZ 753874
1AK 438108	6DN 291689	9KW 572510	12PF 643875	4SS 017640	19VW 397527	14XF 101987
1AN 078631	3EW 788201	10KL 910309	12PS 552989	5SB 408257	20VS 327945	14XF 389155
2AP 297100	5EZ 917793	11KF 455315	12PS 590305	5SB 663714	20VS 375818	14XT 353682
2AS 828229	7ET 604341	13KB 518130	13PF 975206	5SL 798062	21VL 141756	14XW 571394
3AT 084288	7EW 322352	13KK 503365	13PZ 030170	5SN 678605	21VW 691352	15XB 965477
7AN 480944	7EZ 005252	13KL 394498	14PK 162297	8SN 132742	22VK 942319	15XN 029491
7AT 447282	9EZ 667535	13KL 990661	15PN 046377	8SW 427530	23VS 681919	YK 595437
7AW 864327	1FP 542473	13KT 946007	15PS 242435	8SW 756829	23VW 446231	3YL 819856
8AS 825067	2FF 779868	14KK 210072	16PP 537553	9ST 066348	23VW 467729	4YL 015234
8AZ 536346	2FN 545611	14KS 245019	16PS 570037	TB 091671	1WL 823240	5YB 459729
9AF 315023	3FS 692883	2LP 449052	QF 629290	TW 824503	2WP 452522	6YW 333751
9AL 037006	4FL 949520	2LS 298100	1QF 142255	1TT 364912	4WF 611895	6YZ 593258
9AT 966370	4FN 987765	3LK 829049	2QB 540187	1TW 927910	4WP 029735	6YZ 936358
10AB 200962	4FT 116933	3LZ 814040	2QS 232740	3TL 923383	6WB 313434	8YS 043327
10AS 303779	4FT 899737	5LT 233872	4QS 370486	6TS 842536	6WP 421154	9YF 446840
10AZ 149019	5FL 789091	7LN 788218	5QN 715735	7TS 480035	7WB 047295	9YK 484566
11AP 966954	6FK 725348	8LP 192283	5QS 248470	7TT 802806	8WL 893059	11YB 375967
11AT 061748	7FP 667373	8LT 418115	6QL 747016	7TZ 613099	11WB 837158	11YS 203657
12AB 262815	7FS 621675	9LL 979531	7QF 265921	8TN 379549	12WN 987705	11YZ 171089
12AP 777519	8FS 661086	9LT 424112	7QS 342692	8TN 758928	12WT 154792	12YP 960256
12AT 279008	9FZ 976071	9LT 583620	9QN 557371	9TW 164181	12WZ 978917	12YZ 941219
13AF 685020	1GS 275459	10LB 099501	9QP 911564	11TB 326419	13WZ 191278	13YB 078897
13AP 985210	1GZ 925291	10LK 627574	1RS 432312	11TP 104530	16WB 058305	13YB 254925
14AF 942337	5HZ 478323	10LL 286899	5RW 623784	12TF 164451	16WF 221681	14YL 397848
14AW 862728	1JP 750396	10LP 134420	6RZ 021479	12TK 375484	17WB 579500	14YL 475281
1BB 496353	2JZ 566486	10LP 141146	7RN 637933	12TK 697287	17WF 186766	15YB 858577
1BW 987335	3JF 499148	10LW 206847	8RL 787121	12TW 120751	17WF 537242	15YZ 886299
3BF 411421	3JT 012846	11LP 905757	8RW 787538	13TP 867551	17WN 810685	2ZF 701642
3BT 584601	4JS 974582	2MB 143733	10RB 969414	13TS 596171	17WZ 324575	2ZZ 408109
4BS 557612	5JN 789274	4MF 271723	10RL 958319	13TW 696494	18WK 150612	6ZP 353283
5BL 064596	6JS 279460	4MS 458046	11RK 444920	14TB 822771	18WK 644693	6ZZ 099314
5BN 667292	6JT 592528	7MK 540643	11RN 556605	14TN 049089	18WT 460041	7ZK 730812
5BT 011335	7JF 666346	7MS 543792	12RP 712080	15TB 078239	2XN 791219	12ZN 150437
6BB 154917	8JF 512046	7MT 112608	13RP 223387	4VP 283442	4XN 917969	13ZF 829446
6BB 381330	8JF 540207	NB 333208	13RP 825854	7VN 598354	4XW 855949	14ZL 801681
6BF 719788	8JL 892346	PF 197414	13RS 206595	10VB 997742	6XF 309751	14ZW 241009
6BT 911882	8JN 258217	1PL 099600	16RK 197832	11VT 500309	6XS 411672	17ZB 705859
7BK 402020	8JS 794509	5PF 585274	16RZ 645904	12VS 412533	6XW 108090	17ZT 131969
CB 058527	8JW 276037	5PW 367327	16RZ 941491	12VZ 870409	7XL 709764	18ZT 001830
1CT 865170	9JB 602199	6PL 775564	19RZ 605659	13VK 630409	7XP 534176	19ZN 164070
1DB 747039	1KL 055223	6PN 492334	21RF 265958	14VK 256057	8XT 578140	20ZL 946224
1DK 437374	2KS 201604	6PN 784600	21RP 954305	15VW 497872	9XL 871325	20ZW 482455
1DZ 717025	3KS 308120	6PS 917264	21RW 583633	15VZ 739740	9XP 937743	21ZF 175468
2DF 927868	4KW 888384	6PT 124458	22RK 652162	16VB 246487	9XS 950312	21ZN 940534
2DZ 709505	6KW 625913	6PT 907488	22RP 643442	16VB 759291	10XF 683247	21ZZ 494394
3DW 854028	7KW 016427	7PB 610428	22RZ 810041	16VW 810784	10XL 579879	22ZF 319244
5DK 151977	8KS 418152	7PS 267996	24RS 252836	18VL 306546	10XP 244975	22ZL 472783
5DK 986127	8KW 019840	8PL 389395	24RZ 706785	18VP 941288	10XZ 367150	22ZZ 315578
5DL 457158	9KN 932318	8PS 389269	25RN 105614	18VW 669696	11XP 751637	23ZP 447448
5DS 390587	9KT 378499	8PZ 066208	SL 317204	19VK 234163	11XN 154764	23ZZ 891059
		9PS 106152	2SF 270494	19VN 358472	12XK 277692	24ZB 818581
		11PP 305198	2ST 527809	19VN 829703	13XW 708475	24ZB 072873

Television

Gripping nostalgia

Brideshead is almost at half-way point. No doubt Waugh would have gone up in a puff of incense at the thought of his diffident offering being elasticized to 11 episodes but he did tend towards sudden incandescence and, in the event, protest would have been needless: television has taken over and it is unlikely now that those who have marched this far are going to drop out.

Some will have fallen by the wayside, perhaps thinking it a pity that gilded youth in the Twenties did not have larger problems to get drunk over, or baffled by God's spasmodic and enigmatic intrusions into this affluent milieu. Those who remain must surely be fastened in by the spectacle, the nostalgia, the memory of days when shirts went on over the head, when cigarette cases could be tapped for confidence, when being well-to-do consisted of having lots of little odds and ends, all of them expensive. We used to see such knick-knacks at the pictures in the Thirties and, if we lacked them, it was a kind of possession.

The novel has now receded. Some have said what a bad novel it was anyway, but John Mortimer has kept the language and that makes one think it would be wonderful to write a bad novel half as good.

Our mental images have now given way to television's so that Jeremy Irons is Charles Ryder and Anthony Andrews is Sebastian Flyte. The first is a little too quicksilver for me but not for the camera; the latter a bit reminiscent of a fighter who has just been told he should not go out for the next round — but these are quibbles against an enthralling setting.

Now where were we last night? Well, Sebastian was still on the sauce, Lady Marchmain was exuding an air of righteousness over her little hell on earth, Charles Ryder was seeing Sebastian evaporate from his loving clasp, and it was a big, unhappy, almost regimental Christmas with a worse New Year to follow, a golden world of disenchantment.

I found it the most impressive episode so far, full of good acting and superb visual touches like the one where the egregious Samgrass, the ubiquitous doormat and hanger-on, well played by John Grillo, caught in a moment of discomfiture, inserted a slide upside down in his magic lantern.

The characters are still emerging. Claire Bloom's Lady Marchmain is now a focal point, glimpsed once in this episode, no doubt for the first and last time, in the garden room with her hair slightly askew but, for the rest, elegantly implacable: absolution for her would be an irreverence.

Phoebe Nicholls comes along splendidly as Cordelia, the perennial younger sister, part puppy, part pain in the neck, and sharing the last quality rather with Sebastian's brother Bridey, whom Simon Jones excellently restrains from coming completely to life. Then there is Gielgud, a magnificent diversion with his exquisite, eccentric cameo.

Onwards then to whatever. I shall revisit next week.

Dennis Hackett

Dance

Australian strike

Dancers of the Australian Ballet are to meet their board today in the first move towards a possible settlement since they went on strike nearly three weeks ago. The dispute has already caused the cancellation of performances in Melbourne, Brisbane and Sydney. All hope of salvaging an intended run of *Swan Lake* at the Regent Theatre, Sydney, appears to have been abandoned; the question now is whether work could resume in time for the company's latest production, *The Hunchback of Notre-Dame*, to be given at Sydney Opera House as announced on November 27.

As reported in *The Times* last week, the immediate occasion of the strike was the offer to principal dancers of new contracts for 1982 which involved either a cut in pay and status, or more than the four performances a week which had been agreed by an arbitration board. Underlying discontent, however, arises from a belief among the dancers, which is shared by many informed observers outside the company, that artistic standards have been allowed to fall because they were subordinated to business considerations.

Control of the company is seen as being effectively in the hands of the administrator, Mr Peter Bahen. His skill and drive are not in question, but the dancers complain of an uninspiring repertory, insufficient preparation for their roles and a brusque refusal to discuss their requests.

Their spokesman, Kelvin Coe, told me that at a company meeting on Monday support for the strike remained unanimous. The dancers recognize that, if their demands are not met, that could lead to the break-up of the company, but they say they would prefer that outcome to a continuation of past policies, and they hope that in the long run a fresh start will be made.

One solution that has been canvassed is the appointment of an artistic coordinator to have equal standing with Mr Bahen, whose functions would then be confined entirely to business matters. Whether that would work probably depends largely on the readiness of the board to change their attitudes; until now they have refused even to listen to the dancers' complaints.

Meanwhile, the dancers are organizing a gala performance to raise funds and have been heartened by the support of fellow professionals not only in Australia but around the world.

John Percival

Dana Reitz

Almeida

Coming in a half-circle to the centre of the Almeida's open stage, Dana Reitz pauses, takes four steps forward, four back, repeats the phrasing (but with changes of step or timing) until she has the rhythm established in the audience's minds as well as her own, then proceeds to vary it like a musician improvising a set of variations on a simple theme. Her dance *Steps* is as simple as that, which means in fact that it is very difficult, because it has to hold the attention without any show of virtuosity, drama or prettiness.

Throughout its duration (which can vary, she says, but on Monday night it was about 15 minutes), her hands are cutting an elaborate series of sharp gestures around her upper body; and in her second dance, *Changing Score*, it was the hands rather than the feet that seemed to take the lead in developing the patterns. Then as an encore she performed *Steps 2*, which she explained as being based on a mixture of the other two dances. Yet, thanks to her process of constantly reworking the basic material in performance, most of it looked new.

Dana Reitz comes from New York and is the last of the overseas performers invited to this year's Dance Umbrella season (which continues with indigenous offerings until Sunday). To some extent, it is to be expected that the standard should be higher among the guests than the native talent, since they have all been specially picked, whereas Umbrella has a duty, in return for public funding, to show as many local performers as possible.

Even making all possible allowances, however, it is obvious that Britain could not field a team to compete with the skill and adventurousness of Molissa Fenley, Karole Armitage, Eiko and Koma, Dana Reitz, Bill T. Jones and others who came from New York to dance here during the past month. All the same, it is notable that the general standard of the season has been higher this time, and the existence of Dance Umbrella is undoubtedly a factor in that rise.

Another time, perhaps, there should be a little more selectivity and a slightly shorter (or, alternatively, less intensive) season. But the need for some such activity is now clearly proved. That is one of many reasons why the threat to the future of Riverside Studios is so shocking. More than half of the London performances took place there, and it is the best stage in London for the kind of dance Umbrella does best. Preserving Riverside, like improving Sadler's Wells, should rank high on any civilized order of priorities.

John Percival

Cinema

When silence really was golden

After *Napoleon*, the London Film Festival presents another lavish recreation of the cinematic past in King Vidor's *The Crowd*. David Robinson investigates the forgotten magic of the silent era.

Few people alive today know what the silent cinema was really like. We have been conditioned to believe that silent films were simply an imperfect stage in the evolution of the cinema as we know it today, a medium still lacking and waiting for a vital technological element.

The shock of the revival of Abel Gance's 1927 *Napoleon* has done much to shake this misconception. At its best, by the end of the 1920s, the silent film was a self-sufficient and autonomous art form. The historian Richard Griffith, writing only a few years after the event, summed up what had been lost with its demise.

"Whatever improvements it might have developed if it had survived a few years longer, the silent film at its best had by 1928 attained singular completeness as a human experience. To walk into a darkened theatre, to focus upon a bright rectangle of moving light, to listen somewhat below the level of consciousness to music which was no longer good or bad in itself but merely in relation to what was on the screen, and above all to watch, in a kind of charmed, hypnotic trance a pattern of images which appeared and disappeared as capriciously as those pictures which involuntarily present themselves to the mind as it is dropping off to sleep — but which, also like those of the mind, gradually mount to a meaning of their own — this was an experience complete and unique, radically unlike that provided by the older arts or by the other new media of mass communication. It bade fair to become the characteristic art-experience of our time."

Silent films, as Griffith indicates, were never meant to be silent. To see them flickering, in scratchy, washed-out copies, on film society screens, accompanied only by the whirr of the projector, or at best a hit-or-miss piano, is as misleading as seeing *Giselle* without its music or Turner in black-and-white, half-tone reproductions.

The very rare occasions when silent films are shown as they were intended — the *Napoleon* screenings earlier this year or the 1976 performance of *Broken Blossoms* in St Mark's Square, Venice — reveal an aesthetic experience that is unique and incomparable.

It is perhaps the only instance in history of an art form that was not merely outmoded by fashion and technology, but driven into total extinction by economic circumstances. Even by the end of the 1920s, the expense of maintaining full orchestras in any but the grandest city cinemas was beginning to tell. Today the cost is altogether prohibitive; and the orchestral performances of *Napoleon* and *The Crowd* — which the London Film Festival is presenting as this year's follow-up — have only been possible thanks to the imaginative sponsorship of Thames Television, alerted to the potential of silent cinema by their own *Hollywood* series.

The £7 which audiences will pay at the three showings of *The Crowd* represents barely half the real cost: each seat is subsidized by at least the same amount again.

The contrast between *The Crowd* and *Napoleon* shows the range of silent cinema. *Napoleon* is epic; *The Crowd* is intimate and realistic. The realism of *The Crowd*, indeed, was something entirely revolutionary in its day. The reward for us, 54 years on, is the vividness with which it evokes a place and period now almost as remote as Napoleonic France. It shows the underside of America on the eve of Depression, an area of society that had never shared the boom, prosperity and euphoria of the Coolidge years.

The director, King Vidor, earned the freedom to make his film as a result of the spectacular box office success of his First World War epic, *The Big Parade*. The enlightened production head of MGM, Irving Thalberg, not only agreed to a film about everyday life in New York, and a hero and heroine whose problems — money, a job, babies, a place to live — were those of most of the audience, he also, according to Vidor, suggested the title.



Out of the crowd: James Murray with Eleanor Boardman as working-class heroine

Vidor picked his leading man literally out of the crowd — a charming, 26-year-old Irish hick, James Murray, whom he found among the extras. Murray gave a performance of astonishing conviction and appeal. Afterwards he was unable to adjust to success, drifted into alcoholism, and died, a few years later, in the Hudson River. Vidor's then wife, Eleanor Boardman (who, as the *Hollywood* series revealed, remains even today one of the world's great beauties) subdued her natural glamour to the role of the working-class heroine.

Vidor's most remarkable achievement was to combine uncompromised realism (he went so far as to shoot in the streets with a camera hidden in a handcart) with sophisticated formal methods learnt from the German cinema of the day. *The Crowd* is indeed, in its way, the apogee of Expressionist cinema. The Expressionist element is never imposed or extraneous, but always serves the emotional content: the endless, menacing stairway the boy mounts to his father's deathbed; the final shot, with the camera pulling back and upwards to return the hero to the crowd from which he first came.

The opening is justly famous, as one of the great virtuoso scenes in silent movies. The camera surveys New York, then a vast skyscraper; impossibly, it seems, it moves upwards and into a window, entering a huge room, filled with scores of men at desks, one of whom, finally, the image isolates as the protagonist. In *The Crowd*, too, the language of the silent-screen actor is seen at its most complete and accomplished. "You had the feeling, as director", Vidor has recalled, "that you could think anything and it would come through on the face. We had a sense of communication . . . "

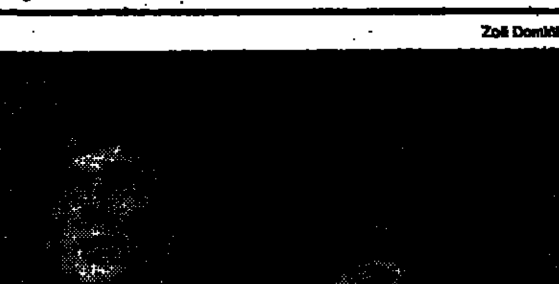
The music, as for *Napoleon*, has been composed and arranged by Carl Davis. The inspiration here, he says, has been Gershwin and jazz; and the 40-piece Wren Orchestra will be augmented by a jazz combination. "I guarantee", says Davis, "that the audience will be in tears within the first reel. Silent films, shown as they were intended, have an emotional power quite beyond what we are used to in today's cinema".

The London festival, learning from the battle for seats for last year's showing of *Napoleon*, has scheduled three showings of *The Crowd*, on November 19 and 22, so that it is one of the few festival events for which tickets are still available.

The festival will revive another of the screen's forgotten marvels, Magnascope, when it presents a newly-discovered, colour-tinted print of Schoedsack and Cooper's 1927 jungle epic *Chang*. Introduced in 1924 by Lorenzo del Riccio, Magnascope is a method of suddenly and dramatically enlarging the screen image at suitable moments, to four times its normal size. It was first used on *Old Ironsides* and Vidor's *The Big Parade* and contemporary writers testify to the excitement it produced. The process was intermittently revived over the years, and was seen as late as 1952 when it was used in the USA to set off the various natural marvels in the Marilyn Monroe vehicle *Niagara*. In *Chang* it augments the thrill of a stunningly shot elephant stampede.

Theatre

Zoë Dominic



Will Knightley (left), Stephen Boxer: lightning switches

The Brothers Karamazov

Fortune

Moving from Edinburgh to London via a two-week detour through the USSR (said to be the first British company to go there for eight years), this Brighton Theatre production hits the jackpot which has eluded the Richard Crane-Faynia Williams partnership.

Their collaborative variations on Russian classics — *Bulgakov*, *Gogol*, *Pushkin*, and now Dostoevsky — have established them as the one good reason for visiting the Edinburgh fringe; but I rather wish that London were seeing their *Eugene Onegin* instead of the present piece.

Like its predecessors, *Brothers Karamazov* is offered as "a new play by Richard Crane", and makes good this claim not only through freedom of adaptation but also by filtering the original work through a modern sensibility. In this case (drawing on my faded recollections of the novel) Mr Crane has compressed the events in a way that radically alters their tone. The piece splits into two parts, equally divided by the interval; the first leading up to the murder of the wicked old Fyodor, and the second examining which of his four sons was guilty of the deed. Dostoevsky's own characters are all too keen to own up; but in Mr Crane's version this really does become a case of "Don't all rush at once". The looming Dostoevskian presence and the sense of claustrophobic doom are removed, and in their place we get a sequence of mock-confessions, and cross-talk routines on the relative probability of the brass pestle or the paper-weight as the murder weapon, which Joe Orton would not have disdained to have written.

With this emphasis on the usually suppressed comedy, Mr Crane paves the way for a full explosion of Slavic fervour in the prosecuting lawyer's speech, describing his country as a "troika hurtling towards the mirage of the West" — as exemplified in the nihilistic and anarchic lives of the two elder brothers.

The cost of this approach is that we reach an exposition only in the second half, and those whose memories of the book are even fainter than mine may be left without a clue to what is going on. Casting is ingeniously split between a company of four, each with a main character to play, but also doubling supporting parts without the least confusion: whoever wears the fur coat becomes Fyodor; Peter Kelly and Will Knightley recline like cats as the two sirens Katerina and Grushenka. Within their main roles, too, they share with Bruce Alexander and Stephen Boxer an ability to switch like lightning to opposite emotional extremes. Mr Boxer also contributes part-songs fully within the Russian idiom and integral to the production's narrative drive.

Irving Wardle

Timon of Athens

Warehouse

Rarity might be enough recommendation for a visit to *Timon of Athens*, for not even the Royal Shakespeare Company has been exactly profligate with productions of one of Shakespeare's most-intriguing minor plays. Its last version was John Schlesinger's production of 1965.

There are as well more-immediate recommendations. Ron Daniels has bedecked moments of the play in modish theatrical garb, momentarily introducing three celestial judges who seem to have strayed from Brecht's *Good Person of Szechuan*, but such intrusions do not get seriously in the way of his general clarity.

As he has staged it, the story falls neatly into two halves. In the first part there is a plain wooden platform which serves as an unusually oriental Athens and is the scene of feasting at the home of Timon, where his legendary generosity can be well displayed.

Timon is the man who repays the gift of a horse with 20 better horses for the giver. He showers his friends with such offerings that they have grown wealthy on his kindness, while he himself has lost all his money and land. When it becomes his turn to beg a little kindness, his friends abandon him and he turns himself out into the wilderness, cultivating a deep and vengeful misanthropy.

With Richard Pasco at first all gentle civility and sympathy, the character of Timon is acceptably real. He fills his lines with sweet reason, certain that human nature is a giving thing. That sensibly kind approach is a sound and enticing basis of character, and marvellously contrasted to the dour philosopher of misanthropy, Apemantus.

In the second part of the play, when Timon is raving against mankind from his solitude — where the gods have ironically endowed him with a new fortune in gold — *he will again* confront Apemantus. Mr Pasco's generosity in his early life has allowed even kind words for Apemantus, but he and John Carlisle are subtly and amusingly matched in hatred when they meet again, with a philosophical debate that declines into a slanging match.

The attractions of the play are varied, and though great speeches are not abundant, there are echoes of lines and situations that evoke the best of Shakespeare. Timon amid the ragged trappings of Chris Dyer's nautical wilderness at the end is not unlike Lear, and there is a shadowy reflection of the warring exile Coriolanus in the character of Alcibiades, a soldier in sympathy with Timon and likewise an outcast from Athens.

Ned Chaillet

Opera

Tosca

Covent Garden

Ten years ago a young man by the name of Placido Domingo made his Covent Garden debut as Cavaradossi, and on Monday he returned to the same house and the same role. But not quite as the same tenor. In 1971 Mr Domingo was hardly still a promising newcomer, but even so the last decade has seen a vast growth in his reputation, his achievements and the scope of his musicianship. He has surely recorded a greater number of parts than any other singer in the history of the gramophone, and he has extended himself beyond the Italian lyric tenor repertory which is his natural homeland to score great successes in French music, and even latterly in popular song and conducting.

What is most remarkable, after all this experience, is that he should still be performing with complete freshness. From his first entry on Monday he gave the impression that song is an easy and obvious mode of expression, flowing from his lips more readily than speech. There was simply no effort, and yet the power was always there for the voice to soar effortlessly over the orchestra. The effect might almost have been casual had phrasing and expression not been so precisely right yet utterly artless. And inevitably this supreme example encouraged excellent performances from Mr Domingo's companions in the opening scene, both newcomers to the production: John Tomlinson as a grim, determined Angelotti and John Gibbs as a Sacristan who was simple but not foolish.

Another surprise was that Cavaradossi is still a role that interests Domingo. In the second act he took the trouble to make a point in every little phrase, to extend a perfect line as he fell forward across the floor, never allowing torture to be an excuse for wracked tone. And in the third, his great aria was built as a single arc, rising to fierce passion without ever losing the gentleness, the vulnerability that is this singer's great gift. Then in his apostrophe to Tosca there was singing of the most beautiful, telling quietness and candour.

As in 1971 his Tosca was Gwyneth Jones, most impressive here in her duel with Scarpia, where she used the flare in her voice to suggest not the tigress but a woman essentially innocent and very much afraid. Ingvar Wixell as the police chief was thus able to work around her like a beast of prey, booming or cajoling but always hefty and a threat. The revival also boasts splendidly dramatic orchestral playing under Silvio Varviso, with the emphasis on detail: horns roaring through the texture in protest, solo clarinet or bassoon in eloquent support. But still this is really Mr Domingo's evening.

Paul Griffiths

Concert

Claudio Arrau

Festival Hall

The main point about Claudio Arrau's playing on Monday was its sense of structure. Of course, one's ear was ravished by his tone, unfailingly rounded and mellifluous, and by his seamless legato. But his perceptions were such as to bring the essential purpose of every note into focus, even when there were very many of them, as in Liszt's *Dante Sonata*; in fact especially there. This articulation of form was often very oblique, as in Beethoven's Sonata, Op 27 No 1, whose opening and some other passages were like a gentle, abstracted murmur.

Schumann's *Syphonic Studies* was in some respects the most problematic work on his programme. Obviously it contains great music, but it can sound ramshackle as a whole; though not this time. The different aspects of a performance such as Mr Arrau gave cannot, admitedly, be separated, but the feeling of unity that one experienced from the first note to the last here was obviously related to the effortless flow of the actual piano playing.

Mr Arrau's repertoire has always been uncommonly large, and he took us to other worlds very different from those of Beethoven and Schumann. The *Estampes* exert a more directly sensuous appeal, but on this occasion *La Soiree dans Grenade* and *Jardins sous la pluie* were above all respectively slow and fast demonstrations of Debussy's great innovations relating to the structural role of tone-colour in music.

After hearing Mr Arrau's performance, one finds it difficult not to regard Chopin's F Minor Fantasy as his greatest work. Overwhelmingly the impression left was one of size; and this had nothing to do with leisurely tempos. Then a feast of musical virtuosity in Liszt's *Dante Sonata*.

Max Harrison

Law Report November 11 1981 **Court of Appeal**

GLC fares cut in excess of powers

Regina v The Greater London Council, Ex parte Bromley London Borough Council

Before Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Oliver and Lord Justice Watkins.

[Judgment delivered November 10]

The London Transport Executive is under a duty to carry out its functions in a businesslike way and the decision of the Greater *London* Council to issue a supplementary rate precept in order to implement the commitment in the election manifesto of the majority party on the council to reduce fares by 25 per cent was an abuse of the council's powers and ultra vires.

The Court of Appeal allowed with costs an appeal by Bromley London Borough Council from the judgment of the Divisional Court (Lord Justice Dunn and Mr Justice Phillips) on November 3 (*The Times*, November 4) holding that the Greater London Council (GLC) were entitled to impose a supplementary *precept on London* boroughs in order to pay for the reduced fares introduced on London Transport's bus and underground services by an overall 25 per cent from October 4, 1981.

An order of certiorari was issued to quash the precept.

The Transport (London) Act 1969 provides by section 1: "... it shall be the general duty of the *Greater London Council* (... 'the Council') to develop policies, and to encourage, organize and, where appropriate, carry out measures, which will promote the provision of integrated, efficient and economic transport facilities and services for Greater London".

By section 3 the council have power to make grants to the London Transport Executive (LTE) ("the Executive").

Mr David Widdicombe, QC and Mr Harry Sales for Bromley; Mr Peter Weitzman, QC and Mr James Goudie for the GLC; Mr John Drinkwater, QC and Mr Christopher Lockhart-Mummery for London Transport

THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that on May 7 there was an election for the GLC. In advance *of the election the Labour Party* issued a manifesto.

In it they promised that if they were elected they would within six months cut the fares in London's buses and tubes by 25 per cent. They did win the election. They kept their promise.

In October the London Transport Executive (LTE) cut fares by 25 per cent. The travelling public were well pleased. But not the ratepayers. They were required to contribute £6m to pay for the reduced fares.

All three members of the court were fare-paying passengers and benefited from the cut in fares.

They were also ratepayers in Greater London who had to pay the increased rate imposed by the supplementary precept. No objection had been taken by any party to their hearing the case.

In order to enforce the *payment*, the GLC made a supplementary precept, an order directed to the 35 *London* boroughs commanding them to raise the necessary funds. The London boroughs reluctantly *obeyed*.

But Bromley had challenged the validity of the whole proceedings and applied for an order of certiorari to quash the supplementary precept.

On May 7 the Labour Party won the election. That was interpreted by their spokesman as a clear mandate, *commitment* and promise to cut the fares by 25 per cent.

On May 12 there was a meeting between Mr Kenneth Livingstone, the leader of the council and Sir Peter Masefield, the chairman of LTE. There were no minutes of the meeting.

It was reasonable to infer that Sir Peter was told that the council intended to put into immediate effect the policy of a reduction of fares by 25 per cent and was asked to produce proposals for a new fare structure and a revised budget for 1981.

A report to the transport committee of June 2 recorded that LTE had been instructed to submit proposals by *July 1 for an* immediate 25 per cent reduction in fares.

On June 9 LTE submitted a memorandum and issued a press release stressing the requirement *of a 25 per cent cut*.

The officers of the council were looking into the effect upon the *rates and pointing out that rate* payers would have to pay heavy penalties because of the loss of the "block grant" from the central government. The council faced a loss of over £90m as a result of a decision to finance the fare reduction from the rates.

On July 7 the council decided to implement the cuts in full notwithstanding the burden on *the ratepayers. On July 10* the Comptroller of Finance reported setting out a total supplementary precept of £117.3m of which £69m was accounted for by fares reduction and other policy changes, a total precept equivalent of 6.1p.

On July 15 the council said that the bill to ratepayers for the cutting of fares by 25 per cent and keeping London Transport out of the red would be a 6.1p rate, but that vindictive government policies over local council grants would double the cost to ratepayers without any benefit to Londoners. The proposed supplementary precept of 6.1p in the pound to be levied from October 1 would cost £117.3m

That was made up of £69.1m for fares cuts and other benefits and £48.2m to *write off* the London Transport deficit inherited from the previous administration. As a result of government penalties the 6.1p precept would be raised to 11.9p.

On July 21 a council resolution was passed that a supplementary precept of 6.1p in the pound be issued to rating authorities in Greater London. On July 22 a letter was sent to all London *boroughs requiring them to levy* such a rate.

The statutory powers of the Greater London Council regarding transport were contained in the 1969 Act. The LTE were *entrusted with the task* of running London Transport. They had to do it on business lines so as to break even. If they could not do so, the council could make grants.

The GLC duty by section 1 included the provision of quick, good and reliable services; not social and philanthropic considerations. It had to be "economic". That did not warrant an instruction to cut fares by 25 per cent.

The LTE were the charging authority and not the GLC. The LTE had to fix the general level of fares subject to the approval of the *council*.

While the GLC could direct the LTE to submit proposals for an alteration in fare arrangements, by section 41(3) any such direction had to be in writing. No such written direction had been given.

Mr Livingstone had no right to go to Sir Peter Masefield and tell him to cut fares and Sir Peter had *had no power to submit. The* council's decision was ultra vires and could not be allowed to stand.

As to the exercise of discretion, there was a duty to the ratepayers under section 1 to charge as much as was reasonable and no more.

The council had to balance the two conflicting interests of the travelling public and the ratepayers and take all relevant factors into account. They had to hold the balance fairly and reasonably.

In *Roberts v Hopwood* ([1925] AC 578) the Poplar authorities had given undue weight to their employees and not sufficient to the ratepayers.

In *Prescott v Birmingham Corporation* ([1955] Ch 210) there was a gift to a particular section of the community at the expense of the general body of ratepayers.

In *Luby v Newcastle-under-Lyme Corporation* ([1964] 2QB 64), the balance was right.

The majority on the council had given undue weight to the manifesto promise to cut fares by 25 per cent. They realized it would injure the ratepayers. The loss of the block grant doubled the burden.

A manifesto issued by a political party in order to get votes was not to be regarded as a gospel. It was not a covenant.

Many electors did not vote for the manifesto they voted for the party. When a party was returned to power it should consider what it was best to do, and what was *practical and fair*.

No councillor had made any affidavit or given any evidence.

To cut fares by a half or a quarter was a gift to the travelling public at the expense of the *ratepayers. The GLC had not held* the balance fairly. Many of the travelling public came from outside London.

The action of the GLC went beyond their statutory powers; it *was null and void*.

The decision would cause much consternation in the GLC, but that was their own fault. It had been very foolish not to take legal advice.

Even when they knew there was to be a legal challenge they went ahead. They must unscramble the situation as best they could.

LORD JUSTICE OLIVER, agreeing, said that the first question was whether the precept was intra vires. Section 1 of the 1969 Act imposed a duty on the council. The transport facilities and services must be economic.

A deliberate decrease in revenue could not be described as economic. The alternative view of the meaning of "economic" was that it meant not wasteful, cost-effective. The meaning was to be found within the Act itself.

His Lordship could not see how the proposals adopted by the council could have any validity.

Prescott's case was a fortiori the present case. *Luby's* case, on which Mr Weitzman relied, was clearly right but it was concerned *with the Housing* Act 1957 and was not helpful on the present statute.

The performance of the LTE's duties was subject to an important qualification in section 7(3).

That was a mandatory requirement which was matched in section 7(6) which showed the council's duty.

The GLC in exercising its supervisory function over fares under section 11(2) or (3) or grants under section 3 must under section 7(6) have regard to the LTE's duty so far as possible to cover any deficit.

The general object in reducing fares by 25 per cent had nothing to do with general duty of the GLC under section 1.

It was said that greater efficiency *would be provided but* the Leader of the Council conceded the 25 per cent reduction was a first step to the total abolition of fares.

His Lordship agreed with what Lord Justice Dunn had said in the Divisional Court as to what the case was not about. He expressed no approval or criticism of the manifesto, but was an advance commitment a proper consideration?

The authors of the manifesto were not the GLC.

Section 11(5) dealt with the requirement of consultation with other councils. There might have been a literal compliance with the statute but no proper opportunity was given of considering any offer by any county council. That showed the haste with which the proposals were being forced through.

LORD JUSTICE WATKINS said that the council's decision arose out of a hasty, unlawful and arbitrary use of power. Gladstone has said that power was the true test of a man or a class or a people. Just after the election the Leader of the GLC had sought out Sir Peter Masefield and said that *the GLC intended forthwith to put* their fares' policy into effect.

He was talking in a position of strength to a chairman who seemed to have no authority. It *was a bad case of an abuse of* power, which totally disregarded the interests of the ratepayers...

It was quite unjustified to say that London Transport could go about its business merely to avoid waste.

The LTE were under a duty to run London Transport as a business venture. It was a counsel of despair to say that the transport system could not be run at a profit. The reasoning of *Prescott* should be applied to the present case.

Solicitors: Mr Richard E. Pugh, Bromley; Mr Rex A. Lanham; Mr Vivian J. Moorfoot.

No PAYE duties on foreign employer in North Sea

Clark (Inspector of Taxes) v Oceanic Contractors Inc

Before *Lord Justice* Lawton, Lord Justice Brightman and Lord Justice Fox

[Judgment delivered November 10]

A foreign company not resident in the *United Kingdom* was *not* required to operate the PAYE procedures of tax collection in respect of its employees working wholly or partly in the United Kingdom sector of the North Sea and who were *paid abroad*.

Section 204 of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970 could not apply to impose the onerous duties of tax collection on foreigners who were not resident in the United Kingdom and who made payments of income to persons assessable to Schedule E income tax.

Moreover that position was not *affected by the provisions* of section 38 of the Finance Act 1973 requiring North Sea exploration activities to be treated "for the purposes of income tax" as duties performed in the United King-*dom*.

Their Lordships, in reserved judgments, allowed an appeal by the company, Oceanic Contractors Inc, from a decision of Mr Justice Dillon (*The Times*, July 30, 1980; *[1981] 1WLR 59). They quashed a* determination by the tax inspector requiring the company to pay £2,033,254 to the Collector of Taxes in respect of Schedule E income tax on the wages it had paid to its North Sea employees during the fiscal year 1977-78.

Leave to appeal to the House of Lords was granted.

The company, a United States subsidiary not resident in the United Kingdom, carried on activities installing platforms and pipelines in the United Kingdom and Norwegian sectors of the North Sea. In 1971 it employed about 400 men, both British and foreign, to work on the exploration activities.

They operated from barges positioned sometimes in the United Kingdom sector and *sometimes in the Norwegian* sector of the North Sea. Those employees were paid in United States dollars by cheque from the company's office in Brussels. No PAYE deductions were made by the company when making those payments.

An appeal by the Crown from a decision of the special commissioners in favour of the company had been allowed by Mr Justice Dillon. He had upheld the Crown's contention that section 204(1) applied whenever the duties of the employment were carried on within the United Kingdom *and, because of the provisions* of section 38 of the Finance Act 1973, exploration activities in "designated areas" of the North Sea had to be treated as duties carried on in the *United Kingdom*.

Section 204(1) provides "On the making of any payment of, or on account of, any income assessable to income tax under Schedule E, *income tax shall* ... be deducted or repaid by the person making the payment...."

Mr P. V. Baker, QC and Mr Robert Carnwath for the Crown; Mr Frank Heyworth Talbot, QC and Mr John Gardiner for the company.

LORD JUSTICE LAWTON stated that the Crown's case rested on two *alternative* submissions. Its main one was bold, startling and clear. Notwithstanding the well-established canon of construction for statutes that they did not apply outside the United Kingdom unless *Parliament* expressly or by necessary implication so enacted, the Crown argued that anyone, whatever his nationality and wherever he might be, who made a payment of income to a person assessable to Schedule E income tax had a duty to deduct income tax.

If that was right some odd and not uncommon situations would arise. An English craftsman went to an EEC country for a few months to do work for a foreign employer; a Commonwealth newspaper employed one of its own nationals to act as its correspondent in London; a foreign government employed a British scientist on a short-term contract at a salary to give advice: in all those cases according to the Crown, the foreign employer had to *deduct* tax, *presumably* in the currency in which the emoluments were paid, and account to the Collector of Taxes.

Further such an employer would be bound to keep the records and make the returns prescribed in the Income Tax (Employments) Regulations 1973 (SI 334) and to produce, if required, at his premises to officers of the Inland Revenue, wages sheets, deduction cards and other documents relating to the payments made to his employees. If he failed to perform such duties he might become liable to *penalties under* the Taxes Management Act 1970.

Despite Parliament's intention to make foreign emoluments chargeable to tax in certain circumstances, could it have been its intention to make foreigners, not resident in the United Kingdom, operate as tax collectors for the Inland Revenue and to impose on them the onerous duties arising from the regulations? Parliament had to be presumed to have intended section 204 to be workable.

The Crown's construction *might* require foreign companies to employ English-speaking wages clerks or require them to decide whether to account to the Collector in sterling.

The Crown's narrower submission that had found favour with Mr Justice Dillon turned on the provisions of section 38 of the Finance Act 1973. Although the United Kingdom "designated areas" of the North Sea were not part of our territorial waters, Parliament had provided by section 38 a territorial extension of charges to income tax, capital gains tax and corporation tax.

The Crown argued that the words "for the purposes of income tax" were wide enough to include both the charging and *collecting* of tax. His Lordship accepted that that was so.

But that sub-section could not be construed as having any effect on any person other than the person to whom the emoluments were paid provided always, of course, that he was chargeable to Schedule E tax. It did not purport to impose any obligation on persons, not resident in the United Kingdom for tax purposes, who did acts outside the United Kingdom which, if done within the United Kingdom, would create a duty to deduct tax and account to the Collector for it.

The construction adopted by Mr Justice Dillon required words to be read into section 204 of the 1970 Act to link it with section 38, by providing that a payment *wherever* made in respect of duties performed in the United Kingdom or a designated area thereof should impose tax liabilities on non-residents. Such linking should be done by *Parliament, not by the courts*. The judge's construction could not be accepted.

Finally the Crown argued that section 204 applied to any person *who had a presence in the United* Kingdom even though not resident for tax purposes. It pointed out that the company had a place of business here and had complied with the requirement of section *407 of the Companies Act 1948*.

That was not enough: as Mr Heyworth Talbot said, our tax law was based on the taxation of gains *or profits* arising in the United Kingdom or made by persons resident here. The appeal should be allowed.

Lord Justice Brightman and Lord Justice Fox agreed.

Solicitors: Slaughter and May; Solicitor of Inland Revenue.

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

This table is published on Wednesday and Saturday

Authorized Unit Trusts

1980/81 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
		Abbey Unit Trust Managers.			
		72-80 Gatehouse Rd, Aylesbury, Bucks 0296-5941			
72.3	47.1	American Grwth	65.5	70.4	2.06
54.4	33.1	Capital	48.6	52.5	5.19
64.3	44.0	General	58.5	63.2	4.80
116.6	97.5	Gilt & Fixed Int	96.3	101.4e	12.92
40.6	27.3	Income	36.8	38.9e	9.02
103.4	91.7	Worldwide	103.3	109.3	6.13
58.9	34.3	Investment	50.9	53.9	4.96
93.4	67.5	Equitas Prog	81.7	87.3e	4.63
		Allen Trust Managers,			
		Bath House, London EC1A [illegible] 01-236 5080			
109.7	83.0	Allen Trust* (3)	96.2	103.4	5.31
84.2	69.9	Do Inc* (3)	71.9	77.3	10.32
		Allied Hambro Group Ltd.			
		Hambro Hse, Hutton, Essex. 01-588 2851			
111.0	73.3	Allied Capital	96.5	103.3e	4.61
99.7	72.9	Do 1st	88.6	94.8	5.52
88.0	66.4	Brit Inds	76.5	81.9	6.52
57.5	39.2	Growth & Inc	55.7	59.6	4.19
51.3	35.6	Elec & Ind Dev	45.1	48.3e	4.97
74.4	53.7	Met Min & Cmdty	63.9	68.4e	5.85
88.7	67.5	High Income	80.4	86.0e	7.44
51.2	39.6	Equity Income	46.1	49.3	7.48
92.5	69.8	Far East Exempt	74.4	79.5e	1.57
157.3	118.6	U.S.A. Exempt	138.8	144.3e	2.56
31.8	25.0	Japan Fund	28.9	30.9	0.53
42.0	27.6	International	38.7	39.3	2.16
75.0	60.0	HighYieldFnd	62.3	66.9	9.38
147.8	112.1	Hambro Fnd	134.6	144.0e	5.57
136.8	27.3	Do Recovery	27.2	29.1e	4.85
62.6	46.3	Do Smaller	55.0	58.9	3.98
210.9	138.0	Do Accum	192.7	206.2e	4.80
77.4	50.9	2nd Smaller	68.3	73.0e	4.11
99.3	56.5	Secs of America	87.7	91.8	2.56
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

1980/81 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
		Chieftain Trust Managers Ltd.			
		11 New St., London, EC2M 4TP. 01-283 2632			
36.1	21.1	American Fnd	29.6	32.1	1.56
72.7	43.1	Basic Resources	48.6	52.7	2.14
51.4	34.6	Far Eastern	43.0	46.7e	1.24
39.6	33.4	High Income	32.5	35.2e	12.63
29.3	23.7	Inc & Growth	23.6	25.6	8.73
59.3	28.8	International	50.1	54.4	1.41
24.6	20.1	Pref & Gilts	18.7	20.3	15.74
32.0	23.7	*Smaller Co's*	27.3	29.6	3.69
		Crescent Unit Trust Managers Ltd.			
		4 Melville Crescent, Edinburgh. 031-226 4931			
51.8	25.2	American Fnd	43.9	47.4e	0.53
108.4	58.9	International	88.0	96.1	1.56
45.5	19.5	Tokyo Fund	39.3	42.4	0.39
49.8	40.4	High Dist	40.7	43.8e	9.96
		Discretionary Unit Fund Managers.			
		36/38 New Broad St., EC2M 1NU 01-638 4485			
284.6	190.5	Disc Inc	283.3	308.5e	5.35
		Equity & Law Unit Trust Managers Ltd.			
		Amersham Rd, H Wycombe, Bucks. 0494 32815			
52.4	50.0	UK Growth Acc	52.1	56.0	4.54
52.6	50.0	Do Income	52.1	56.0	4.54
52.7	50.0	Higher Inc Acc	52.7	56.6	7.74
52.7	50.0	Do Income	52.7	56.6	7.74
49.4	41.2	Gilt & FI Acc	48.4	51.9	5.80
49.4	50.0	Do Income	48.4	51.9	5.80
51.9	50.0	N American Acc	51.2	55.0	1.55
48.8	47.0	Far East Acc	47.2	50.7	0.09
103.1	71.0	Equity & Law	91.3	98.1e	4.78
		Fidelity International Management Ltd.			
		20 Abchurch Lane EC4N 7AL 01-283 9911			
31.3	21.9	Gilt & Fxd Int	21.8	23.4e	14.47
36.5	25.6	Growth & Inc	33.1	35.6	7.24
44.7	25.3	Special Sits	37.2	40.1	0.96
47.5	22.3	American	40.8	43.9e	0.29
34.4	25.2	Am Special Sits	30.0	32.3	0.01
31.7	25.5	Maxi Inc Equity	27.9	30.7	8.91
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Poland: making the banks happier, page 17

Business News

THE TIMES Wednesday November 11 1981



Civil Service dispute may cost £500m

By John Whitmore, Financial Correspondent

The Civil Service pay dispute earlier this year appears to have cost the Government £250m, according to latest figures, and the final cost may reach £500m.

Figures for government borrowing to the end of October show that interest charges on the extra money borrowed to replace tax revenues held up by the dispute totalled £250m, and such charges, which are not recoverable, may double by the end of the financial year.

The worst of the inflationary impact on the money supply of the civil servants' dispute may be over, after a month that saw VAT repayments help boost sterling M3, the broad-based measure of money, by a further 1½-1¾ per cent.

Figures released by the Treasury yesterday suggest that the net amount of tax money owing to the Exchequer is now on a firmly downward path.

Not all the estimated £5,000m still owing at the end of October will be gathered in by the end of the present financial year, but the outstanding total should fall steadily. As money flows to the Exchequer, so monetary growth should slacken—indeed, in some months the outstanding stock of money may even fall.

But it now appears absolutely clear that the Government is likely to finish the present year with money supply overshooting its target by several percentage points.

The target for the present financial year envisaged growth in sterling M3 (notes and coin in circulation, plus all sterling bank deposits held by United Kingdom residents) rising at an annual rate of 6-10 per cent in the 14 months to next April. But the Government has already used up the whole of the 10 per cent growth in the eight months to mid-October.

Although this has been partly the result of the way in which the Civil Service dispute led to the private sector holding on to large amounts of tax funds throughout the summer, it is generally accepted that the underlying money supply has been growing too fast for comfort. This was fuelled largely by strong demand for bank credit from the personal sector, and was one of the factors leading to the large rise in interest rates recently.

The hope now is that the impact of high interest rates on credit demand, combined with the effects of the unwinding of the dispute, will put a sharp brake on monetary growth over the remainder of the year.

The overall impact of the tax situation may have boosted the central government borrowing requirement by £750m-£1,000m in the five weeks to October 21 that constituted the October banking month. This cannot simply be deducted from the estimated £1,100m-£1,300m growth in sterling M3 to obtain a figure for underlying monetary growth, but clearly the inflationary impact of the dispute remained considerable.

The estimated impact of the dispute on the October figures is rather less than half an earlier official estimate. It seems that some companies may have used their VAT repayments to clear off other tax bills more quickly than had been expected.

For the calendar month of October, the effect of the dispute is reckoned to have inflated the central government borrowing requirement by about £500m. But for that, the Government would have recorded a surplus of almost £1,000m. As it was, the actual surplus was £389m — appreciably better than the City had been expecting.

Local authorities have also been large net repayers of money to the Government so far this year, contrary to forecasts. This suggests that capital spending by the authorities has been slashed, while over-expenditure on current account has been covered by heavy rate rises and supplementary rate demands.

The money supply figures had little impact on the pound in foreign exchange markets where the news had already been discounted. But sterling slumped against a stronger dollar, ending quiet London trading more than 2½ cents lower on the day at $1.8670.

Much of the drop came late in the afternoon on American news of a rise in wholesale price inflation and higher short term interest rates. The pound also slipped against Continental currencies. The index measuring its wider international value closed 0.2 down at 89.1

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Monopoly inquiry on bid for Linfood

By Derek Harris
Commercial Editor

The bitterly-contested takeover bid of Linfood Holdings by Mr James Gulliver's Argyll Foods is being referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission. The move surprised Argyll, which said it would be considering the full implications, and Linfood shares fell 10p to 166p.

But the referral—recommended by Mr Gordon Borrie, Director General of Fair Trading and accepted by Mr John Biffen, Secretary of State for Trade—has come after concern in Whitehall over the concentration of purchasing power of big grocery multiples. The effect on the profitability of food manufacturing industry has been a main focus of concern.

The referral prompted speculation whether Mr Borrie will shortly recommend the commission's investigation of another big retail takeover now on his desk—F. W. Woolworth's bid for the Dodge City chain of do-it-yourself stores. The food sector is not involved, but the takeover would increase Woolworth's already large stake in the paint retail market.

The referral means Argyll's bid is suspended until the commission reports within six months.

In its report last May on discounts to retailers, still being considered by Mr Biffen, the commission warned of the importance of keeping a particularly close watch on future mergers in the distributive trade. There were fears that further concentrations of buying power could lead to domination by a handful of large multiples, to the disadvantage of smaller suppliers and also consumers.

The Argyll-Linfood merger would give the combined companies around 3 per cent of the grocery retail market through outlets such as Carrefour hypermarkets, Cordon Bleu freezer centres and Linfood's chain of 250 supermarkets.

But the combined wholesaling operation would be more substantial, possibly accounting for 18 per cent of that sector. Linfood supplies the VG and Spar symbol chains and has 86 cash-and-carry centres.

The commission report on discounting recommended against new legislative control of discounts given to big multiples, having found that the preferential rates secured were being fed through to consumers. The Office of Fair Trading could act in specific cases, the commission suggested.

Mr Borrie is still considering whether to issue conduct guidelines for buying by the multiples and granting of discounts by manufacturers. A code of practice agreed by the two sides is another possibility.

If Mr Biffen accepts the commission's report on discounts, it increases the likelihood that retail mergers of any size in the grocery sector will in future be referred for Monopolies' investigation.

The Food Manufacturers' Federation, welcoming the Argyll move yesterday, said it would be seen as a warning shot across the bows of others who might be contemplating takeovers



Mr Horsley : denies bid for Avana

Northern Foods issue aims to raise £42m

Northern Foods is asking shareholds for £42.7m in the first rights issue since the recent collapse in the stock market. The issue, to reduce borrowings and strengthen the capital base, is being underwritten by N. M. Rothschild. Joint brokers are Cazenove and Scrimgeour Kemp-Gee.

Although the amount raised through rights issues this year has been running at record levels, the flow stopped abruptly in September as interest rates began to rise and the stock market fell sharply. The last big issue was launched by Foseco Minsep for £24m on September 17 and, in common with a number of other issues, a large part was left with the underwriters.

Northern's issue, which will yield £41.3m net of expenses, involves 33.9 million new shares, which are being offered at 126p on the basis of one new ordinary for every five held. Northern's shares closed 12p down at 146p yesterday.

Shares in Avana Group, where Northern recently increased its stake to 20.5 per cent, rose 6p to 148p on hopes that Northern would make a full bid. But this was firmly denied.

Financial Editor, page 17

BSC awaits state funds

The EEC Commission is expected shortly to approve a further £360m of state funds to the British Steel Corporation.

So far this year the Commission has approved a total of £370m of the £730m allocated to the corporation as its external financing limit for the present financial year.

Commission approval of state funds is required in line with EEC rulings that state aids to the steel industry should be made on a reducing basis and eventually terminated.

The Commission's scrutiny of the latest tranche of finance for the corporation is set against discussions this week between the Commission, government representatives, steel producers and consumers over the proposed 15 per cent price increase year.

Corporation hopes to increase orders for subsea pipelines have been dealt a blow with Japanese and German steel producers securing the contract to supply £181m worth of steel pipe for the new Norwegian gas gathering pipeline.

Commercial Union pretax profits cut by 26pc

By Our Financial Staff

A steep rise in underwriting losses has hit Commercial Union, one of Britain's largest insurance groups, and pretax profits for the nine months to the end of September were down by £21.5m to £60.2m, a fall of 26 per cent.

The rise in underwriting losses from £39m to £98.1m was largely because of losses in the United States where the shortfall climbed from £23.4m to £69.1m and Canada where they more than doubled to £15.7m over the nine months.

In the United Kingdom losses of £1.3m were sustained against a profit of £600,000 in the first nine months of 1980. In the group's operations in the Netherlands losses mounted from £2.2m to £6.3m.

"High interest rates and depressed economic conditions in the major territories in which we operate have added to the general cyclical downturn in underwriting results worldwide", a statement from the company, whose chief general manager is Mr Jack Emms, said.



Mr Jack Emms: downturn in underwriting results.

The group's premium income increased by £282m to £1,189.3m. Although the increase is about 30 per cent, a large proportion of it reflects foreign exchange movements and the underlying growth is 16 per cent. The strongest areas of growth were the United States and the United Kingdom.

In the United States premium income increased by 23 per cent and the statutory operating ratio was 109.6 per cent, showing a slight deterioration during the last quarter.

Premium growth in the United Kingdom was 14 per cent.

Commercial Union's investment income rose from £113.4m to £150.1m for the nine months. Net of loan interest, but after allowing for the effect of changes in rates of exchange and other factors, the underlying increase was 19 per cent, the statement added.

The results disappointed the stock market and the shares fell 5p to 135p.

IMF moves quickly on Poland

From Bailey Morris
Washington, Nov 10

Poland formally applied to rejoin the International Monetary Fund from which it was forced to withdraw by the Soviet Union in March, 1950.

The Polish application comes just one week after the request by Hungary for membership of both the IMF and its sister lending agency, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, commonly known as the World Bank.

Of the Eastern European countries only Yugoslavia and Czechoslvakia are at present members of the two lending institutions although both Poland and Czechoslovakia were members before the last war.

The Polish application, strongly supported by the United States and other Western nations, is expected to move quickly through the IMF's internal stages. The fund hopes to vote on the membership request in the next three months, an IMF spokesman said.

Poland at present owes more than $24,000m to Western banks and governments and is unlikely to pay off its debts without external assisance, according to Mr G. William Miller, the former United States Secretary of Treasury who is chairman of the Polish-United States Economic Council.

It is precisely because of these external debt pressures that the Soviet Union has withdrawn its objections to Poland's announced desire to join the IMF, a fund spokesman said today.

"The only way Poland will ever be able to pay off its debts is to have a long-term economic stabilization programme. The IMF is in a far better position to work with the Poles than any group of Western banks and governments", Mr Miller said.

In the past, the Soviet Union has been opposed strongly to the idea of Poland appealing to the IMF for external financial aid.

Oil companies press for BNOC price cut

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Leading oil companies are intensifying their pressure on the British National Oil Corporation to reconsider recent price rises which have boosted the cost of a barrel of Forties Field crude to $36.50.

The state-owned corporation is being told by customers such as Shell, Esso and BP that the new price levels cannot be justified at a time when the market for oil products is declining.

BNOC increased its North Sea reference price by $1.50 a barrel, backdated to November 1, after the decision last month by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to raise the price of light crude from $32 to $34 a barrel.

The increases have already forced a new round of petrol price rises in the United Kingdom. Esso will today follow BP, Texaco and Mobil in lifting prices possibly as high as £1.75 for a gallon of four-star.

The oil companies' main complaint against BNOC is that North Sea crude prices are now very close to those charged by the African producers, particularly Nigeria, whose oil is similar in quality.

Nigerian crude, it is argued, has always been 50 cents to $1 more expensive than North Sea oil and the oil companies, particularly those with big downstream refining interests, want the differential restored.

The big refiners, struggling in the face of significant losses on their United Kingdom operations, say that the new $2.50 North Sea premium over Saudi Arabian light crude prices is too high. Shell, for example, suffered a £42m loss on its refining operations in the first half of the year and is telling BNOC that its pricing policies are placing the company at a serious cost disadvantage.

BNOC officials delayed setting the new prices until it became clear what level the Nigerians would choose. As a result of the Opec meeting, Algeria and Libya are allowed to charge up to $38 a barrel and Nigeria $37. However, in a bid to boost flagging exports, the Nigerians have fixed their November price at $36.50.

The BNOC increase, although it failed to match the $2 rise agreed by the Saudis, will still benefit the United Kingdom by more than £350m in additional tax revenue.

The Esso petrol price rise of 3.24p a gallon (including VAT) was not accompanied by a withdrawal of subsidies to retailers unlike BP Oil, which yesterday raised prices by only 2p a gallon but abandoned dealer support.

Nexos ends Delphi pact with loss of 30 jobs

By Bill Johnstone and Anthony Hilton

Nexos, the office automation subsidiary of the British Technology Group (BTG), has ended its agreement with the Delphi Corporation of America, making about 30 people in Los Angeles and Bristol redundant.

The agreement with Delphi allowed the company to manufacture and market a telephone answering system exclusively in Europe. The jobs to be shed in Los Angeles and in Bristol are in the project development and engineering areas.

The news comes only 24 hours after the BTG announcement on forming a joint venture with Gestetner Holdings through the word processing side of Nexos.

Nexos yesterday said the company had decided to withdraw from the sale of large computer office systems.

"We have had an excellent working relationship with Delphi and it is with regret that we have decided to terminate this operation," Mr Muir Moffat, managing director of Nexos, said.

The agreement with Delphi, a subsidiary of Exxon, was signed in September 1979 and was reported at the time to have cost the group £2m.

Stock Markets

FT Index 502.7 down 8.2
FT Gilts 62.34 down 0.55
FT All Share 303.96 down 2.15
Bargains 19,159

Sterling

$ 1.8670 down 2.55.
Index 89.1 down 0.2

Dollar

Index 107.5 up 0.8
DM 2.2330 up 240 pts

Gold

$ 415 down $ 14.50

Money

3 mth sterling 15⅛-14⅞
3 mth Euro $ 13⅞-14⅛
6 mth Euro $ 13⅞-14⅛

PRICE CHANGES

Rises

Atlantic Resc	20p to 230p
BBA Grp	3p to 34p
British Sugar	9p to 365p
Extel Group	10p to 230p
Gas & Oil Acre	15p to 395p
Gill & Duffus	6p to 165p
Northgate Expl	15p to 305p
Pretoria P Cem	20p to 385p
Serck	11p to 56p
Smiths Ind	15p to 350p
Ultramar	7p to 495p
Warrington T	8p to 91p
Watts Blake	10p to 174p
Wholesale Fits	10p to 195p
Wolsey Hughes	9p to 240p

Falls

Amal Metal	15p to 555p
Barlow Rand	18p to 410p
Brit & Comm	9p to 308p
Cons Gold Flds	12p to 488p
De La Rue	57p to 605p
Grootvlei	15p to 453p
Kwik Fit	12p to 54p
Linfood	11p to 166p
Newmark L	10p to 282p
Nthn Foods	12p to 146p
Polly Peck	15p to 365p
RTZ	13p to 474p
Rand Mine Prop	15p to 285p
Strong & Fisher	12p to 56p
Unilever	10p to 633p

New protest on air fares

A further complaint has been lodged with tse EEC Commission over its inability to break up the airline fares cartel in Europe.

Lord Bethell, chairman of the Freedom of the Skies Campaign and MEP for London North-west, complained in a letter to Mr Gaston Thorn, Commission president, that there had been no "significant" response to his original submission on "price rigging" and other monopoly practices of airlines operating in Europe.

Lord Bethell originally complained in May 1980 that airlines were breaking the Treaty of Rome.

Whitbread sales fall 7.5 per cent

Whitbread, Britain's third largest brewer with around 15 per cent of the market, saw its drink sales fall by nearly 7.5 per cent, against a national average of 6.6 per cent, in the six months to last August. Since then, it says it has again put sales first, but recession is keeping trade tough.

Pre-tax profits rose from £35.5m to £38.5m but this was entirely due to a saving in interest charges as the group took in a further £10m from the sale of the Chiswell Street City, property. Whitbread employs 37,000 workers. It shed 600 of them in the half year as part of a continuing brewery closure programme.

Financial Editor, page 17

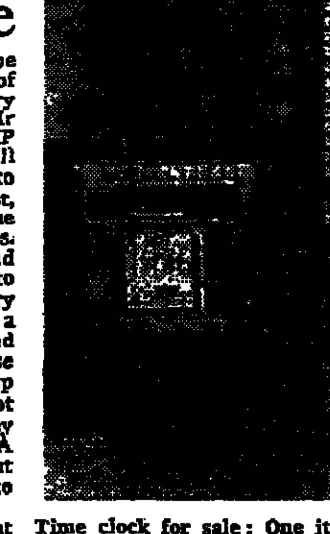
☐ Oil refining is to end at the Cologne plant of Esso AG, the Exxon Corporation's German subsidiary, because of falling demand. But chemical operations will continue.

BUSINESS BRIEFING

Call to stop Linwood sale

The Government is to be urged today to stop the sale of the former Talbot car factory at Linwood, near Glasgow. Mr Norman Buchan, Labour MP for West Renfrewshire, will call for a public inquiry into alternative uses for the plast, which closed this year with the loss of more than 4,000 jobs. Local Labour Party leaders and trade unionists are expected to demonstrate outside the factory next Monday at the start of a 10-day auction of tools and equipment. The sale could raise £10m and a local action group says that if the factory cannot be put to other uses, the money should not go to the PSA group, Talbot's French parent company, but into a trust to stimulate local employment.

Talbot said yesterday that the Linwood operation lost £20m last year, and a similar amount was spent on redundancy payments "and there is no way we can recover that through the auction". The factory site would probably be sold next year, he added.



Time clock for sale: One item at Linwood.

£750,000 for electronics

The Deepartment of Industry and the Scottish Development Agency are giving £750,000 to Inmap, a company formed by Edinburgh and Heriot-Watt Universities to promote the industrial application of microelectronics.

Inmap will use the money to establish a permanent information and exhibitions centre; run seminars, initially at a rate of 30 a year; and visit Scottish companies—about 250 in the first year—to advise on the application of microelectronics.

Norway contract for John Brown

John Brown Offshore has been awarded a contract by Statoil, the Norwegian state oil company, for the design of two riser platforms for the Norwegian gas gathering pipeline system.

The system, when completed in 1986, will land natural gas from the Statfjord and Heindal fields at Kaarstoe on the Norwegian mainland. The £1,000m development is being financed by a consortium of oil companies led by Statoil.

Bank drops dividend

Frankfurt, Nov 10.—Commerzbank AG, West Germany's third largest commercial bank, will not pay a dividend for 1981 after dropping a dividend payment for 1980. Herr Walter Seipp, the bank's managing board chairman, said that the bank would be in balance on its 1981 operations and would not have to divest any assets to balance its accounts.

Save round the clock

Scottish Trustee Savings Bank is moving to 24-hour banking with the installation of Philip's automated teller machines which allow customers to read their statements and use debit facilities, as well as withdraw cash, round the clock. Eighteen machines have been installed, with 38 to come.

Ex-minister's job

Mr Sam Silkin, MP, the former Labour Attorney-General, has been appointed a director of the British Printing Corporation.

Paribas man charged

M Pierre Moussa, former chairman of the Paribas banking group, and three of his former colleagues, were charged in Paris yesterday with offences against the Customs and exchange regulations after Government allegations that the bank helped to transfer 55,000 gold coins worth Fr29m to Canada illegally before legislation was enacted to nationalize the group.

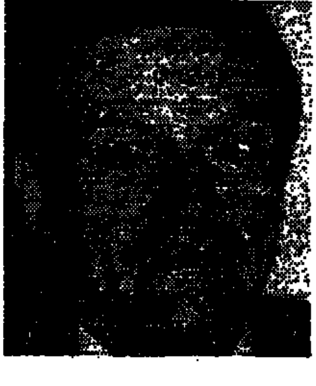
TODAY

unemployment and unfilled vacancies (September final figures); employment in the production industries (August); overtime and short-time working in manufacturing industries (August); work stoppages due to industrial risputes (September); quarterly estimates of employees in employment (2nd quarter). Confederation of British Industry quarterly industrial trends survey for October.

Swiss takes over BIS

Dr Fritz Leutwiler, right, 57-year-old president of the Swiss national bank, was named yesterday as the next chairman and president of the Bank for International Settlements, the central bankers' bank. He will take over at the beginning of next year when Dr Jelle Zijlstra, who has held the post 14 years, retires as President of the Dutch national bank.

Lord O'Brien, former governor of the Bank of England, paid tribute at a BIS board meeting in Brussels yesterday to Dr Zijlstra's role in increas-



France may sign Soviet gas deal

From Michael Parrot
Paris, November 10

The French Government has disregarded a last ditch attempt by the United States to prevent its planned purchase of 8,000m cubic metres a year of gas from the Soviet Union.

A delegation led by Mr Myer Rashish, the United States Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, has just been in Paris suggesting alternative ways in which France might meet its energy needs. But the French Government was reportedly unimpressed.

Among the proposals put forward by Mr Rashish were an increase in United States coal deliveries, collaboration between the two countries in synthetic technology and the use of alternative natural gas supply sources.

According to a recent study made by the EEC Commission in Brussels, the new contract would make France depend on Soviet gas for 26 per cent of its requirements in 1990. Without the contract the 1990 dependence would only be 9 per cent.

The contract with the Soviets could be signed before the end of the year.

EAST BLOCK TRADE WARNING

Paris Nov 10. — American and Western companies that do business in Eastern Europe have been warned by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development to be wary over the terms imposed by their Communist trading partners.

In an unsually candid study the OECD declares that unquestioned acceptance of "countertrade" terms by Western companies may undermine the basis of international trade. The document expressed concern that East European states will step up pressure to finance their purchases from the West in countertrade, which requires a Western supplier to accept partial or total payment in goods or services.

Whitehall cool on cable TV expansion

As a new plea was made to the Government yesterday to deregulate cable television and so allow nationwide expansion, Lord Belstead, Minister of State at the Home Office responsible for broadcasting, made it clear that the Home Secretary is not yet prepared to move.

He admitted, however, that if satellite broadcasts began, cable television could gain because this method of tapping such broadcasts could avoid unsightly proliferation of antennae.

The Cable Television Association will shortly present to the Government plans for further development of subscription television by cable, Mr Maurice Townsend, the association's chairman, said.

A dozen pilot experiments in subscription television are now just starting in which additional services, mainly of recent film releases, are being offered, as well as BBC and independent television broadcasts.

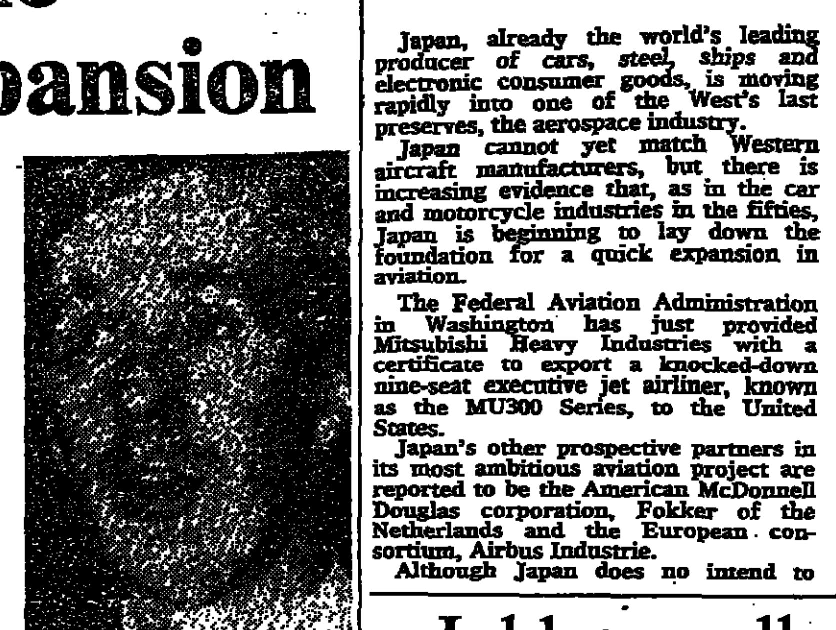
Mr Townsend added: "We now regard the development of cable television as a matter of inevitability rather than viability. Self-regulation is, moreover, the most appropriate form of control: we do not want standards of broadcasting to drop."

Lord Belstead said: "Broadcasting in this country has to work within what is acceptable to the public generally and government has to take this requirement very seriously into account.

Much had been made of the widespread development of cable television in the United States but there were differences in the United Kingdom, he went on.

"We have a system of public service broadcasting which is highly regarded and which is aiming to provide increased coverage and a wider range of programmes," he said.

It was not yet clear how far consumers would want to use


Lord Belstead yesterday: Home Secretary not yet prepared to move

other services which could be offered by cable links, from monitoring one's bank account to sending in orders to the local shop, Lord Belstead continued. But the launching of the pilot subscription schemes showed that it was possible to take a positive line even at this stage of development.

All this is part of the manoeuvring as the Government moves nearer to a consideration of whether to modify its restrictive policies on cable television. There are to be consultations with the Government soon.

By 1990 over 30 per cent of West European homes will be linked to cable networks, though the proportion in the United Kingdom could be even higher.

Plessey and Rediffusion are among British companies exploring how the commercial experience of the Americans could be adopted in this country, providing the Home Office can be persuaded to relax its rigid controls over what can be transmitted by cable and who is allowed to operate such a service.

Aerospace industry poised to copy car makers

Japanese all set for take-off

From Peter Hazelhurst, Tokyo Nov 10

Japan, already the world's leading producer of cars, steel, ships and electronic consumer goods, is moving rapidly into one of the West's last preserves, the aerospace industry.

Japan cannot yet match Western aircraft manufacturers, but there is increasing evidence that, as in the car and motorcycle industries in the fifties, Japan is beginning to lay down the foundation for a quick expansion in aviation.

The Federal Aviation Administration in Washington has just provided Mitsubishi Heavy Industries with a certificate to export a knocked-down nine-seat executive jet airliner, known as the MU300 Series, to the United States.

Japan's other prospective partners in its most ambitious aviation project are reported to be the American McDonnell Douglas corporation, Fokker of the Netherlands and the European consortium, Airbus Industrie.

Although Japan does no intend to export a made-up version of the proposed airliner present, the project rules out any chance that Japan's present medium aircraft, the YS-11, will be replace with Britain's BAC1-11 or the medium-range Fokker.

The uninitiated outsider sees Japanese industry in terms of cars, motor cycles and television sets, but the country is already manufacturing a large number of military aircraft, aero engines and space rockets. They include the F-15 fighter, which is being manufactured by Mitsubishi and other partners under licence; Nike missiles; the fuselage of a military transport plane; an anti-submarine helicopter, the HSS-2; and a variety of other missiles.

Mitsubishi Heavy Industries is manufacturing at least seven types of jet and turbo-jet engines and has also manufactured the American F-4EJ fighter under licence. American pilots who have flown the Japanese version of the fighter claim the finish is superior to that of the American-made models.

Another consortium, consisting of Mitsubishi, Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries and Kawasaki Heavy Industries, is collaborating with Rolls-royce in developingthe new RJ500 jet engine, designed to power a medium-haul aircraft with a capacity of 120 to 160 seats. The three Japanese parners will produce half the engine's components in Japan and Rolls-Royce will manufacture the other parts and assemble the engine in Britain.

Another sign of the move into the aerospace industry is the little known fact that Japan has already put its own rockets and geostatic satellitesinto space.

Japan's National Space Development Agency plans to put a shuttle into space within the next nine years. An official said: "It will be smaller than the Columbus. But we hope it will be more advanced. It will be equipped with a jet engine which provide the craft with power to fly when it reeners the atmosphere."

Jobless walk out on America's car capital

Detroit, Nov 10 — The jobless are pulling out of America's car capital in an exodus which highlights the grimness of the recession and the problems of the country's motor industry.

Some of the migrants are heading south and west to the so-called sun-belt whose small town newspapers advertising new jobs are increasingly sold on Detroit's news stands.

Others are moving because it is easier to find a job almost anywhere else in the United States.

Michigan was once one of the wealthiest of America's 50 states. But, what is bad for General Motors is bad for Michigan. The state whose fortunes are inextricably entwined with the car industry is today faced with an economic crisis.

Over 26,000 children in the state found themselves last month with nowhere to go. Their schools had gone bankrupt because voters in three districts refused to approve a local tax increase.

One of the three districts had a change of heart and approved funds to reopen its schools. But then voters refused to approve funds for school buses and many of 6,800 pupils in the rural area will have to walk to get to their classrooms.

Psychiatric hospitals are laying off staff just as admissions are rising. Even workers in unemployment offices are losing their jobs.

In Detroit, the symbol of the city's civic pride, a soaring glass skyscraper complex known as the Renaissance Centre, has been hit by heavy losses. This centre of towers of luxury hotel rooms, offices and smart shops cost \$357m (£190m) to build four years ago.

Today it has losses amounting to \$100m and some luxury stores, Cartier and Courrèges among them, have moved away.

Fruitless

America's leading car manufacturers are struggling with some desperation to overcome the effects of recession, sky-high interest rates, a sluggish economy and the competition of cheaper foreign cars.

But the result of their fight is not yet apparent. General Motors' third-quarter loss was \$468m, much grimmer news than expected, Chrysler lost \$149m and Ford \$334m.

For a jobless car worker such as John Warren, the result is a long, fruitless search for work.

"I don't know where to look — I've tried everywhere but there's nothing for me. It's a lot of stress. It is very depressing," he said at his local trade union branch in Detroit where he sought a job.

John Warren's last regular job was at a Chrysler plant a year ago. At his union branch, fewer than three in 10 of the 2,600 members have jobs.

"Michigan is fighting for its economic life. The recession may be slight for the nation but it is absolutely staggering for Michigan," Governor William Milliken said recently.

The governor has ordered a \$270m cut in the state's budget, the biggest single cut in its history.

Since January, 1980, Michigan has had America's highest unemployment rate. More than 500,000 people, 11.7 per cent of the workforce, are now out of work.

Five of the 11 metropolitan areas in the United States with the highest unemployment rate are in Michigan.

These are the towns stretching north from Detroit to Saginaw which form the backbone of the car industry, making everything from seatbelts to mirrors to transmissions.

In Flint, where General Motors began, the unemployment rate was 15.1 per cent last month, highest of any metropolitan area in the country and nearly twice the national average.

'Hungry'

More than 345,000 jobless workers have run out of unemployment benefits since Michigan's slump began in October, 1979.

President Reagan's spending cuts on social services have only worsened the crisis for Michigan, where nearly 12 per cent of the residents are on some form of state or federal welfare.

"Old people in this city will be hungry this winter," Detroit's Mayor, Mr Coleman Young said.

About 70 factories, not all in the car industry, closed last year across the state, according to trade union officials.

The only thing which has boomed in Michigan is crime. In the first six months of 1980, major crimes in Detroit rose 12.5 per cent.

With forecasts of continuing financial trouble for years ahead, it looks as though a well-known car bumper sticker could soon be making a comeback "will the last person to leave Detroit please put the lights out."— Reuter.

IN BRIEF

Champagne group eyes Dior fashion

Moët-Hennessey, the French champagne and cognac group which acquired the Christian Dior perfume company 10 years ago, now has its eyes on the Christian Dior fashion house itself, part of the struggling Boussac St Meres group.

M Alain Chevalier, the managing director, said yesterday in London that proposals had been put to the French Government under which Moët-Hennessey would take over Dior couture with the backing of the industrial reorganization group IDI and other financial interests.

Moët-Hennessey is expected to put in at least fr50m (4.7m) and eventually may try for complete control of the fashion house. But the French Government has not yet responded to the proposal, M Chevalier said.

Peugeot talks

☐ Peugeot is to start talks with the unions to try to avert a strike at its Sochaux plant outside Paris. Workers in the body shop voted to occupy the workshop from tomorrow to protest over an increased work load and to support demands for five weeks of holiday and a 38-hour working week.

Renault dispute ends

☐ Workers in the Renault upholstery shop at the Sandouville plant have voted to accept a management offer on pay and work conditions and return to work, ending a two-month dispute.

Steel production up

☐ French steel production increased 2.2 per cent in October from a year ago to 1,743,000 metric tons, bringing the first 10-month total to 17,819,000 tons, or 10.9 per cent below the corresponding 1980 period.

More Ecuador oil

☐ Ecuador's oil production for the 10 months ended October 31 was 64.1 million barrels against 62.1 million barrels over the same period last year.

Fewer dealers

☐ The number of United States car dealers handling American makes has fallen to 21,187 from 21,945 last year.

Arenson plunges in tough trading year

By Our Financial Staff

Competitive trading in the furniture industry prompted by the collapse in consumer demand slashed profits at A. Arenson (Holdings) last year.

Arenson, which claims one of the most advanced furniture making plants in Europe, suffered a near 20 per cent drop in sales which cut pretax profits fron £1.5m to £68,000. Sales in the year to July fell from £17m to £13.9m. This reflelcted a 25 per cent drop in demand, while production during the period ran at about 60 per cent of capacity.

Since the year end, Arenson has lost one of its flat-pack customers, MFI Furniture, whose orders at one time represented 25 per centof total sales. Mr Archy Arenson, chairman, says that this was due to differences over pricing policy. MFI says it found cheaper products from other manuacturers.

After tax, the group lost £14,000 against profits of £1.4m. Although there are no signs of improved trading shareholders are getting a halved final gross dividend of 1p, as a token of confidence, making a total of 1.7p against 2.75p. The group's shares fell 2p to 31p.

These results are far worse than Arenson forecast when it reprinted half-time figures in April, and are blamed on the abnormally low sales in the last May to July quarter. This fall, coupled with the costs of new product ranges, helped to eliminate trading profits of about £600,000. Interest charges of £200,000, against £150,000, and depreciation costs of £400,000, were a further burden.

The present target is to cut borrowings, which last year rose by £2m to £3.5m, reduce stocks by about £1.5m to a more manageable level and keep costs under control. Last year these rose by about 9 per cent, well below the inflation rate. This will be achieved by running production below sales and through its new range of office products, Genesis, launched earlier in the autumn.

Folkes Hefo cuts payout after loss

By Margareta Pagano

After six months of closures and redundancies designed to cut costs, the Midlands engineering and property group John Folkes Hefo has plunged into the red.

Hefo plunged from a pretax profit of £1.4m to a £388,000 loss in the half-year to June. Sales in the period fell by £10m to £29.8m. Shareholders get a reduced half-time gross dividend of 0.5p against 0.7p and the group's shares fell 1½p to 14½p.

On top of measures taken over the last 18 months to counter depressed demand and tight margins, the group is taking vigorous action to cut costs. In the last six months Hefo, which runs the country's largest open-die forgings, has closed one company and reduced its workforce by 9 per cent. Last year 400 employees lost their jobs leaving 2,600 on the engineering side

Mr Constantine Hefo, who became chairman in August on the retirement of Mr James Hearnshaw, said yesterday that further action was being taken.

Raglan to expand with £1m deal

By Baron Phillips

The once beleagured Raglan Property Trust, which has not paid a dividend since 1973, is expanding through its proposed acquisition of the privately owned Dido Investments.

Shareholders were told at yesterday's annual meeting that the cost of the acquisition would be met through the issuing of 13.626m new shares, equivalent to just over £1m.

Dido is a private investment property company owning 15 retail units producing £58,000 income.

Most of the shares being issued for the acquisition have been conditionally placed with four institutional investors, including Kleinwort Benson, which already holds 8.2 per cent of Raglan's stock. Shareholders are being offered shares on a one-for-two basis at 7½p a share.

At the same time Raglan announced first -half results to September 30 vastly improved rrom the previous period. Profits before tax rose to £122,000 from £30,000 in the first half last year and £109.000 for the full year.

Business appointments

John Laing chief to retire

Sir Maurice Laing intends to retire as chairman of John Laing at the group's annual meeting next June, but will remain an active member of the board and has accepted the invitation fo the board to become president from that date. Mr L. J. Hollidy will become chief executive on Janu ary 1, and chairman after Sir Maurice's retirement. Mr A. Mendoza, Mr J. A. Renshaw and Mr R. A. Wood have become directors.

Mr Ken Cotterill has joined Barclays Bank International as group adviser on export credits. Mr Cotterill retired in June as deputy to the secretary at the Export Credits Guarantee Department, where he was in charge of the projects group for ten years.

Mr J. J. B. Young is now chairman of Weir Pumps. The post is in addition to that of group managing director which he has held since 1974.

Mr Piers Godfrey has been made a director of River and Mercantile Trust.



BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Transatlantic trials for CU

An air of *déjà vu* hangs over the nine months of figures of CommercialUnion. In 1975 CU sustained a loss and in climbing out of the problems, mainly caused by expansion in the United States, it dispensed with the services of its then chief general manager. Then came a rights issue in 1977 for £73.8m. Now the group looks as if it will for the third year running experience a downturn in profits, again thanks principally to the drive for business in the United States.

For the first nine months of the current year underwriting losses have leapt from £39m to £98.1m. In the United States the losses have risen from £23.4m to £69.1m, and the story of a worsening of the position on the underwriting side is repeated in the other main areas of the group such as the United Kingdom, The Netherlands and Canada. High interest rates and depressed economic conditions in the main territories in which the group operates have added to the general cyclical downturn on the underwriting side. No amount of detailed analysis can disguise the fact that this is a poor performance.

Fortunately investment income, net of loan interest, showed a useful rise from £106.8m to £142.9m. Equally happily the group has a relatively low tax charge of around 28 per cent. So attributable profits for shareholders come out at £47.1m against £56.7m even though at the pretax level the position looks worse with profits down £21.5m to £60.2m.

The drive for premium growth in the United States and the United Kingdom is paying off in terms of volume. The underlying growth, stripping out foreign exchange complications, is 16 per cent. But the price the group is paying for that growth is clearly profitability. The stock market in its collective sisdom clearly dislikes the way Commercial Union is going. At 135p the historic yield is no less than 11.9 per cent which with no prospect of dividend growth is the only thing going for the shares at present.

● *After only seven months of the present target period for monetary growth, sterling M3 has already breached its implied ceiling (£75,500m) for the full fourteen months of the exercise. An estimated rise of 1½-1¾ per cent for the sterling M3 in the latest banking month must have pushed the outstanding total at mid-October up to about £75,800m. That, incidentally, represents an annualized rate of growth since last February, the base month of the present target period, of 19 per cent.*

Just how badly the figures have been distorted by the affects of the civil service dispute remains anyone's guess. With any luck there may be several months over the rest of the year that produce monetary contraction — markets pinning their hopes on November being the first of them. What does seem clear, however, is that there is going to be some degree of overshoot for the period as a whole and that raises the question of the extend to which this is likely to affect the way the Government plays the interest rate game from here on.

One assumption must be that any excessive "underlying" growth in money supply so far this year will tend to be regarded as water under the bridge. In other words, so long as the absolute numbers look reasonable enough over the coming months, there is unlikely to be any move to prevent sterling interest rates following dollar rates downwards this winter — provided, of course, that is the way the latter are headed.

Whitbread

A flat brew

The big brewers have already shown what they can do to keep profits moving by cutting costs and raising prices during the present recession, and something extra is needed to impress the stock market now. This Whitbread failed to provide yesterday with its figures for the half year to August, and the shares shed 4p to 158p. The £3m rise to £38.5m in pretax profits was matched by the fall of £2.9m in interest payable. And in trading terms Whitbread has all but stood still, because the interest saving simply reflected a further £10m instalment of the £25m receivable over three years from the sale of the Chiswell Street property. In possessing such an income, Whitbread is unique among brewers. In one respect the market was a trifle unkind. The summer weather remained bad throughout Whitbread's six months. It only began to get better in September.

The quantity of beer drunk nationally in the six months fell 6.6 per cent and Whitbread, intent on holding margins, let its market share of around 15 per cent slip, so that its own fall in sales was nearly 7.5 per cent. In attempting to hold margins Whitbread clearly finds the going tough. It put up prices in its own houses, but the free trade, suffers from keen price cutting.

Apart from the proceeds of the Chiswell sale, Whitbread should score over other big brewers in still having a dozen breweries. Whereas others make do with only three or four so that there should be same rationalization benefits. But if Whitbread is a guide, as the first brewer in the reporting season, the sector is unlikely to outperform the market in the run up to the next Budget. There are few signs of consumption picking up, and profits from gaming machines are not what they were.

Pensions

Decision day approaches

The Government must soon make up its mind on the terms of the rebate it will offer those pension schemes which contract out of the State earnings-related scheme. The decision will not be easy.

On the one hand it is faced with the political commitment to encourage both individuals and companies in the private sector to be self-sufficient in pension provision. On the other the temptation to induce companies to contract back into the State scheme, thereby channelling a potential £3,000m a year in contributions, back into the State's coffers, must be considerable.

The National Association of Pension Funds believes that the terms proposed by the Government Actuary in his recent report, if adopted, unmodified provide just such an incentive for employers to rejoin the State scheme — and not unnaturally, the NAPF believes this is not a good thing.

Details of the calculations are complex but the disagreement between the Government Actuary and the NAPF, which aired its grievances yesterday, boils down to whether the rebate offered to employers who opt out of the State scheme should be reduced from 7 per cent of National Insurance contributions to 6 per cent (as the Government Actuary suggests) or to 6.5 per cent, as the NAPF would like to see.

The NAPF is of the opinion that at 6.5 per cent it would be sufficient to cover the employers' liabilities, but not over generous — at 6 per cent there would be a positive incentive to contract back into the State scheme. The Government is obliged to give twelve months notice of the new terms for contracting out and the deadline is April 1982.

● *The market's reflex reaction to the £43m rights issue from Northern Foods was to mark up Avana's shares. But apart from the fact that that Northern has again denied any bid intentions here, avana is now capitalized at £85m which would make it quite a mouthful and a bid could also lead to problems as both groups are main suppliers to Marks and — Spencer.*

So, for the moment, a Northen bid for Avana seems about as likely as Northern getting involved in the shenanigans elsewhere in the food manufacturing sector. In fact the reasons behind the rights issue are more mundane. Northern's September 1980 balance sheet showed £47m net debt against £118m of shareholders'funds, largely reflecting the Bluebird acquisition in the United States, and the high interest rates across the Atlantic have been an important factor in the rather flat second half the group has had in the year to September 30. The profit forecast of £34m suggests only a marginal second half gain.

The rights issue will bring the debt equity ratio back to single figures and allow scope for future acquisitions, while capital spending should be covered by cash flow. Future acquisitions are likely to be in the value- added sectors of the food industry here or in the —States where Northern has met with success so far.

Two announcements this week have thrown the role of the International Monetary Fund sharply into focus. "Times" writers examine Poland's application to join the organization and the record loan being made to India.

Poland: making the banks a little happier

Poland's move to join the International Monetary Fund can do little in the short term to relieve the country's chronic cash crisis. But if the talks beginning in Washington today finally lead to Poland becoming a member of the IMF and the World Bank they could mark an important step along what is bound to be a long and difficult road back to financial respectability.

Whatever the quota that Poland would receive as a member of the IMF, the borrowing facilities attached to it would pale into insignificance against the country's vast accumulated burden of hard currency debt. Poland's hard currency debt is estimated at about $27,000m (about £14,200m). Some $14,100m are owed to banks in 14 industrialized countries and certain key offshore centres that report to the Bank for International Settlements in Basle. Most of the rest is owed to governments — mainly in the West but also in Third World countries like Brazil and the eastern block.

Despite two agreements — one in April and another last month — to reschedule the official and commercial bank debt falling due this year, Poland has enormous and unfulfillable cash requirements. Western bankers have said that in an ideal world the country should have a cash injection of $10,000m this year. This sum, which Poland has no chance of receiving, is about $4,400m more than the record-breaking loan granted by the IMF to India this week.

But membership of the IMF would have positive effects. Poland would become a far more acceptable partner for the 460 western banks to which it owes money and with which it will have to negotiate next year — and in following years — in order to reschedule its debt further.

The ability of Poland's bankers to agree last month on the terms for rescheduling the private debt falling due this year was a minor miracle of solidarity. One bank declaring Poland in default could have brought the whole tottering edifice of Poland's debt crashing down with incalculable results for the international banking system.

But throughout the negotiations many banks were concerned at the paucity and poor quality of the information that the Poles were able to give them on economic developments in their own country. Although a team of western bank economists is touring Poland this week as part of an agreement between the Poles and their creditor banks to provide facilities for on-the-spot monitoring of Poland's recovery efforts, the ability of the International Monetary Fund to gain access to Polish economic data would be far more reassuring.

Furthermore the IMF, if it were to lend money to the Poles, could be expected to make its financial support subject to conditions covering economic policy — a capacity that has been outside the range of any western bank no matter how powerful.

Considerations such as these could help to keep Poland's western bankers contented, if not happy, at a time when many are suffering from pressure on their profits. The temptation of one or another bank to break ranks and declare the country in default would therefore be reduced.

In the view of many Western bankers, Poland should approach the IMF with a view to obtaining technical assistance and financial discipline and not simply loans. This approach would undoubtedly be supported by Western governments.

While there is great sympathy for the Poles in their predicament, there is also considerable frustration at their apparent inability to put their own house in order. At a time of budgetary restraint in most Western countries, the result is a unwillingness to extend money to Poland.

Although in April, Poland's 15 leading Western creditor countries said that they hoped that the banks would quickly follow their example in rescheduling that part of Poland's debt falling due this year, as the months wore on Western financial and monetary officials began to see advantages in the commercial debt rescheduling proceedings taking a more tortuous course.

It was feared that other sovereign debtors — particularly in the eastern block — were queueing up with requests for rescheduling and new loans and would have pushed them forwards if the Poles were seen to obtain a favourable deal.

Two countries — Romania and Yugoslavia — were suspected of wanting to reschedule their debts, and the eventual reluctance of the West to accommodate the Poles rebounded against them.

The first reports that Romania was seeking debt rescheduling cost the country several hundred million dollars as it was forced to pay higher interest rates and replace terminated credits.

Romania is a member of the IMF, but this has not prevented the introduction of flour and bread rationing and the cancellation of industrial orders in the West as the authorities in Bucharest struggle to manage overall hard currency indebtedness of about $10,000m, of which $5,800m are owed to western banks.

The cases of Poland and Romania have put another IMF member country into a state of extreme alarm. With a foreign debt of $18,000m. Yugoslavia has been doing its best to reassure western creditors that it is not a comparable case

Partly because of the hard line taken by Poland's western bankers and the problems encountered by Romania and Yugoslavia, once their credit worthiness was called into doubt, other "problem" countries have redoubled their efforts to service their foreign debt promptly.

Poland's approach to the IMF should reinforce this spirit of financial rectitude and help to smooth the way for the next round of debt negotiations between the Poles and their bankers in January.

The timing of the announcement, so soon after last week's news that Hungary, the best managed state in the Comecon block, is applying to join the IMF and World Bank, suggests that the Soviet Union is supporting the Polish bid to join the two bodies.

But the presence of a Polish Finance Ministry delegation at the IMF headquarters in Washington will not in itself be enough to persuade bankers and western governments to adopt a more generous policy towards the poles.

Peter Norman



Old and new, rich and poor in India. Photographed by Sophie Baker

India: energy a high priority

New Delhi

The record $5,800m (£3,000m) loan to India approved by the International Monetary Fund is a welcome injection of money into the economy. For some time New Delhi has been feeling the burden of ever-increasing oil prices and its heavy yearly fuel bill, the equivalent of nearly £1,500m, has been upsetting the balance of payments. The trade gap is nearly £3,000m and the government is likely to divert part of the loan to fill the gap.

Since the oil purchases are a drain on India's foreign exchange resources, New Delhi proposes to spend the loan chiefly on oil exploration. The proposal is to import machinery and rigs for exploration and drilling and areas like Assam and the Godavari Basin have been selected for this purpose. The production from Bombay High is likely to be increased.

The aim is to cut the import of crude oil by £600m in a year.

Part of loan is to be earmarked for two big thermal power plants, one of them near the Korba coalfield in Madhya Pradesh. A few more power stations are also planned and since India's public sector undertakings, Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited and National Thermal Power Corporation, are behind schedule in supplying power plants, the government proposes to import some of them.

In fact, Mr Ghani Khan Chaudhry, the energy minister, said a few days ago that India would be forced to import power equipment.

Since India proposes a big increase in agricultural production — it imported five million tonnes of food grains from America this year — a sizable part of the loan is likely to be spent in this field. The agricultural ministry officials say that they have already put up the proposals "which involve foreign exchange".

Mr R Venkataraman, India's finance minister, has said that the loan would give "a boost to the economy" and would help in overcoming the strain on the balance of payments.

Finance Ministry officials have said that it would be possible for the government to allocate funds to essential projects in the sixth five-year plan.

Mr Rajiv Gandhi, MP, Mrs Gandhi's son, also gave an indication how the loan would be spent. He told foreign press representatives that the loan would be used to bring down prices, "and we want to set up core industries for which we require foreign exchange".

It is true that the loan will help India's economy, which is beginning to show strains becase of the paucity of foreign exchange, and plans are already there for using it. But the military top brass have also been waiting for the loan and have thier shopping lists ready.

IMF officials will keep an eye on how the loan is spent and there is no question of the loan being diverted for armaments. But if the bill for development is partly met by a foreign loan the pressure on India's own resources will lessen to that extent. The deal for the 50 mirage aircraft which Mrs Gandhi proposes to sign in Paris in the next few days may come from India's own earnings or from a loan by France, but the money is from the same kitty.

India sees the loan as a tactical victory, because it was expecting America to lay down stiffer conditions, but instead has preferred to abstain. A finance ministry official commented "our behind-the-scenes efforts have won and America by and large has accepted our explanation".

Kuldip Nayar

There is a general belief that Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi prepared the ground when she met president Reagan at the North-South summit in Cancun, Mexico, last month. Stories leaked out by officials in New Delhi after that meeting suggest that America's fears had been allayed and that it had withdrawn its objections.

But the mere statement is not going to lay the dust which has been raised by the opposition in India and Mrs Gandhi's critics in the last few months. The government will have to do much explaining and the parliamentary session beginning on November 23 will see the opposition crossing swords with Treasury ministers on the loan.

The Communists, particularly, believe that the Government has "sold the country" in accepting "harsh terms" for the loan and they believe that America must have exacted its pound of flesh. Their suspicion is that the Indian public sector will be diluted in favour of the private sector and that foriegn capital will begin to play a dominant role in the country's future development.

The devaluation of the rupee has been ruled out because of its political implications and also because of the external value of the rupee to a basket ofcurrencies which virtually gives it a floating exchange rate.

The Government is silent on what conditions it has accepted. Its contention is that it wanted "to correct that balance of payments" and has got the loan to do so. "No condition which is derogatory to the country has been accepted," officials say.

Business Diary: Be thankful for small Mercians



The Midlands is no longer the home of small, "backyard" businesses it once was, the region's industrial base having been seriously eroded during this recession.

However, a group of Birmingham-based businessmen and professionals have come up with something called the Mercia Venture Capital Scheme which may help put some bounce back into their area.

The fiscal climate for the scheme, which aims to match high tax bracket investors with ambitious small businesses, could hardly be better, the empolyers national insurance surcharge notwithstanding. Under the chairmanship of Jim Hearnshaw, an entrepreneurial accountant with an impressive track-record in Midlands industry, his company, C&M (Capital & Management), is running the Mercia scheme to take full advantage of the Government's small business start-up scheme which allows wealthy investors to make annual tax-relieved investments of up to £10,000.

"We'll need the funds by the end of November if we're to invest them in time for the end of the tax year and if investors are to get full tax reliefs, says Hearnshaw."

OECD's Poats

There could hardly be a less propitious moment for the imposingly named Rutherford M. Poats ("Rud" to his friends) to take over the chairmanship of the Development Assistance Committee — one of the key committees of the Paris-based Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). The "M", by the way, stands for "Mell", his mother's maiden name.



"Believe me, old chap. With all the voluntary redundancies and early retirements just now, the business to be in is gold watches."

The committee seeks to coordinate the foreign aid activities of the 17 richest industrial nations. The new chairman, who succeeds an academic, John Lewis, has the job of trying to promote the cause of Third World economic development at a time of increasing "aid weariness".

Rud Poats will be the sixth chairman of the DAC since it was established in 1961. All have been Americans, as the United States foots the bill.

The Americans saw the committee as a way of prodding other rich countries into helping the developing world. In 1961, America gave 57 per cent of all western aid. Last year, it was little over a quarter. But now the United States has moved from being the most generous, to one of the most miserly, of nations.

Today, it is fifth from bottom among the 17 rich western aid donors (measuring aid as a proportion of national income).

The Reagan Administration thinks that private enterprise should replace aid as the main method of promoting development. The question being asked by others on the Development Assistance Committee is to what degree the 59-year-old Rud Poats has been nominated by the Americans to espouse this cause.

Marriage lines

Lisa Timoner (right), the wife of Eli Timoner (below), the Miami businessman who is president and chairman of Air Florida, told me yesterday that she was once offered a job by one of her husband's rivals, TWA.

"I was hired by TWA when I was a young girl as a stewardess and changed my mind just before going with them," she said. Mrs Timoner said she was then offered another job promoting Catalina swimsuits which was more in her line, since before moving to Miami to escape the New York winters she had been a model.



Eli Timoner yesterday.



Lisa Timoner yesterday.

Until marrying 14 years ago, Mrs Timoner's only connexion with airlines was as a passenger, and indeed it was as a passenger that she was in London yesterday having accompanied her husband to an Air Florida board meeting here.

Timoner and board are here lobbying against a late counterbid by British Airways to operate the Newark-London route coveted by Air Florida. He told me he hopes this month to have the Civil Aviation Board go-ahead to bid for control of Western Airlines.

Meanwhile, he announced $101m-worth of lease financing from United Kingdom and United States banks for the use of seven Boeing 727 and 737 planes at "attractive rates".

Down the hatch?

The Hon Ralph Mansfield fears that his life style is being impugned in the interests of business. He features as the author of monthly newsletters which the City wine merchants, Hatch, Mansfield, of which he is chairman, send to a mailing list of some 20,000 special customers.

The letters, detailing the firm's special offers, are written in a gossipy style, featuring such acquaintances as a butterfly-collecting parson, a miserly farmer friend, the club wine bore, and Colonel Lepatrier of the French Foreign Legion, an old wartime colleague.

They are ghost written for him, Mansfield claims, by "our direct mail marketing guru".

Mansfield's mailbag now includes regular letters asking: "Do *you* really exist?".

Reader Mrs D Phillips of Eastbourne tells me that her nephew left the Army after just three weeks, complaining of "too many brusque walks".

Ross Davies

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Commercial Union

Assurance Company Limited

The Board announces estimated and unaudited profits for 9 months to 30th September 1981 of £47.1m (1980 £56.7m) after providing for taxation.

	9 months to 30th Sept 1981 Estimate £m	9 months to 30th Sept 1980 Estimate £m	Year 1980 Actual £m
PREMIUM INCOME	1,189.3	907.3	1,17.15
Investment income	50.1	113.4	151.4
Loan interest	(7.2)	(6.6)	(8.6)
	142.9	106.8	142.8
Life profits	13.8	12.1	15.2
Underwriting result (analysis below)	(98.1)	(39.0)	(57.3)
Associated companies' earnings	1.6	1.8	5.2
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION AND MINORITIES	60.2..	81.7	103.2
Taxation and minorities	(13.1)	(25.0)	(26.7)
PROFIT ATTRIBUTABLE TO SHAREHOLDERS	47.1	56.7	76.5
EARNINGS PER SHARE	11.45p	13.79p	18.61p
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS	£773m	£784m	£769m
UNDERWRITING			
UNDERWRITING	£m	£m	£m
United States	(69.1)	(23.4)	(31.8)
United Kingdom	(1.3)	.6	(2.3)
Netherlands	(6.3)	(2.2)	(3.0)
Canada	(15.7)	(7.6)	(11.9)
Remainder	(5.7)	(6.4)	(8.3)
	(98.1)	(39.0)	(57.3)

High interest rates and depressed economic conditions in the major territories in which we operate have added to the general cyclical downturn in underwriting results world-wide. Nevertheless, the underlying premium growth at 16% remains strong, particularly in the United States and the United Kingdom as a result of well established medium and long term strategies.

In the United States, premium income increased by 23% and the statutory operating ratio was 109.6% (1980 104.9%), showing a slight deterioration during the last quarter. The claims ratio to earned premiums was 74.7% (1980 70.9%), and the expense ratio to written premiums 34.9% (1980 34.0%).

In the United Kingdom, premium growth was 14%. Severe competition for commercial lines business has continued and adverse experience, particularly in the liability and burglary lines, produced an underwriting loss for the third quarter and for nine months.

The underwriting result for the Netherlands deteriorated due to the continuing high level of fire and liability claims. However, given the nature of this market and the profitability of the life business, we consider the results overall to be satisfactory in the existing difficult economic conditions which have limited non-life premium growth to 2%.

In Canada, severe premium rate deficiencies continue to exist in all major classes, in spite of recent premium rate increases. Further rate increases therefore will be needed to restore profitability. Premium growth was 12%.

The underwriting loss for Remainder reflects poor results in a number of territories in Western Europe and in the marine and aviation business written on the London Market. However, in the Far East an increased profit was achieved.

Investment income, net of loan interest, increased by 34%, but after allowing for the effect of changes in rates of exchange and other factors, the underlying increase was 19%.

The results of the Company's operations have, as usual, been converted at the rates of exchange prevailing at the close of the periods reported. These were as follows:—

	30th Sept 1981	30th Sept 1980	Year 1980
United States	$ 1.81	$ 2.39	$ 2.39
Netherlands	Fls 4.64	Fls 4.71	Fls 5.10
Canada	$ 2.18	$ 2.80	$ 2.85

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The Over-the-Counter Market

1980-81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div (p)	Yld %	P/E Actual	P/E Fully Taxed
114	100	ABI Hlds 10% CULS	109	—	10.0	9.2	—	—
76	39	Airsprung Group	67	—	4.7	7.0	10.6	14.7
52	21	Armitage & Rhodes	43	—	4.3	10.0	3.6	8.1
200	92½	Bardon Hill	193	—	9.7	5.0	9.4	11.4
104	36	Deborah Services	98	—	5.5	5.6	4.9	9.2
125	88	Frank Horsell	120	—	6.4	5.3	10.8	26.1
110	39	Frederick Parker	60	—	1.7	2.8	26.1	—
110	49	George Blair	49	—	—	—	—	—
102	93	IPC	100	—	7.3	7.3	7.2	10.9
113	59	Jackson Group	98	—	7.0	7.1	3.1	7.0
130	103	James Burrough	110	—	8.7	7.9	8.0	10.1
334	244	Robert Jenkins	288	—	31.3	10.9	4.0	10.2
59	50	Scruttons "A"	54	—	5.3	9.8	8.3	7.7
224	181	Torday Limited	181	—	15.1	8.3	7.0	12.0
23	8	Twinlock Ord	14½	—	—	—	—	—
90	68	Twinlock 15% ULS	77xd	—	15.0	21.1	—	—
56	33	Unilock Holdings	34	—	3.0	8.8	6.1	10.3
103	81	Walter Alexander	84	—	6.4	7.6	5.5	9.8
263	181	W. S. Yeates	2.19	—	13.1	6.0	4.1	8.4

Stock markets

Pause for profit taking

The market opted for a period of consolidation yesterday after Monday's sharp rise which saw the index rise above the 500 level.

Equities opened in a much quieter mood ahead of the money supply figures with profit taking the main feature of the day. Turnover was described as thin as prices continued to drift throughout the day without finding any real level of support. But the *FT* Index still managed to stay above 500 despite registering a fall of 8.2 to close at 502.7.

There were still plenty of bid situations to keep interest alive, particularly in the food sector, where Argyll's bid for Linfood was referred to the Monopolies Commission. Shares of Linfood relapsed 11p to 166p upon the news, with Argyll 2p better at 94p.

However, there was little to cheer about on the trading front where a long list of gloomy news was highlighted by a 57p fall in De La Rue to 605p after heavy losses at its Crosfield Electronics subsidiary.

Persistent selling also took much of the shine off gilts where losses of up to £1 were reported across the board in the wake of Monday's strong run. The weaker pound and disappointing money supply figures were blamed.

In addition, Friday's call for the remaining £71 of the tap Exchequer 15 per cent 1997 also acted as a deterrent to attracting new business.

Blue ships reflected the easier trend, although jobbers described the weight of selling pressure as minimal. ICI slipped 6p to 280p, Beecham 3p to 221p, Glaxo 8p to 422p. Unilever 10p to 633p, Fisons 5p to 138p, GKN 2p to 159p, Hawker Siddeley 2p to 320p, Tube Investments 4p to 102p and Vickers 4p to 146p. Resisting the trend, Bowater improved 3p to 209p.

While talks over a possible bid for Maurice James continue with several interested parties, the fate of Tranwood, of which Maurice James owns 22.8 per cent, may soon be settled. Last night the price rose 1½p to a high of 10½p amid gossip that James had sold its stake in a prelude to a full bid.

Banks also had a quieter day after Monday's decision to reduce base rates by ½ per cent to 15 per cent. Barclays slipped 7p to 438p, Midland 8p to 320p, Lloyds 7p to 406p and National Westminster 5p to 398p. Hill Samuel improved 8p to 148p on better than expected half-year figures.

Trading losses and reduced dividends pushed down Peters Stores 7p to 71p and Scott & Robertson 4p to 24p while news of a £2.6m rights issue wiped 12p from Strong & Fisher at 65p. Disappointing trading news made for a 4p fall in Whitbread "A" to 158p, 2p in Jessups to 29½p and 12p in Kwik-Fit Holdings to 54p.

Full-year figures from Smiths Industries were well received in late trading with the price rising 15p to 250p. Awaiting figures, Geers Gross hardened 7p to 116p and Extel 10p to 230p.

In foods, Northern Foods presented investors with details of a £41m rights issue which knocked the shares 12p to 146p and led to speculation that the group was preparing a bid for Avana, up 7p at 225p, in which it already holds 20.5 per cent.

Equity turnover on November 9 was £204.723m (20,077 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were De La Rue, Kwik-Fit, Ultramar, English China Clays, GEC, Hill Samuel, Sun Life, and Racal.

Traded options: Total contracts amounted to 1,219 with P & O eagerly sought after on 191.

Traditional options saw calls in F. W. Woolworth on 5p, P & O on 14p and RTZ 42p.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
A. Arenson (F)	13.9(17.0)	0.068(1.5)	0.8(13.83)	0.7(1.4)	4/1	1.22(1.93)
Barlows Ltd. (I)	0.29(0.3)	0.02(0.01)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(4.0)
Bridport-Gundry (F)	14.3(15.03)	0.38*(0.55)	6.6*(4.26)	1.42(1.42)	16/12	1.42(2.41)
Cedar Inv. (F)	—(—)	2.38(2.4)	4.63(4.41)	2.9(2.65)	9/12	4.6(4.15)
Com. Union (9 mnts)	1,189(907)	60.2(81.7)	11.4(13.7)	—(—)	—	—(11.0)
De La Rue (I)	91.8(81.4)	10.5(14.4)	21.6(31.7)	6(6)	4/1	—(12.0)
J. Folkes Hefo (I)	29.8(39.6)	0.38*(1.4)	0.95*(2.9)	0.35(0.5)	9/12	—(1.4)
Control Secs (I)	1.53(0.85)	0.54(0.27)	3.16(2.2)	1.57(1.05)	22/1	—(2.8)
Erskine Hse. (I)	8.47(8.34)	0.12(0.18)	2.2(1.54*)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Euston Centre (I)	—(—)	2.83(2.02)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Hill Samuel (I)	—(—)	7.36(6.08)	10.7(9.37)	2.5(2.2)	4/1	—(7.0)
Jessups (F)	28.68(31.68)	0.09(0.25*)	0.9(6.86*)	1(1)	7/1	2(2)
Kwik-Fit (I)	17.7(15.25)	1.44(2.14)	2.11(2.5)	0.6(0.6†)	—	—(1.3†)
Newman-Tonks (F)	35.7(37.33)	1.44(1.87)	3.3(4.63)	3.4(3.4)	19/12	5.1(5.1)
Nthn. Gold (I)	8.58(7.57)	0.04(0.22)	—(—)	0.8(0.8)	12/1	—(3.51)
Peters Stores (F)	10.6(8.37)	0.25*(0.68)	2.77*(19.0)	—(2)	—	1.5(3.5)
Raglan Prop. (I)	0.28(0.18)	0.12(0.03)	0.47(0.12)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Tern-Consulate (I)	3.73(3.29)	0.1(0.032)	—(—)	0.7(—)	—	—(0.5)
Smiths Inds. (F)	367(319)	26(26)	37.7(37.3)	6.8(6.3)	4/1	10.5(10)
Strong & Fisher (F)	*30.07(38.5)*	*0.7*(2.4*)*	*9.6*(27.2*)*	*2.2(5.7)*	11/12	5(6.8)
Whitbread (I)	415(387.9)	38.5(35.5)	11.5(12.22)	2.2(2.1)	8/1	—(6.7)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. * Loss : † Adjusted for scrip issue.

De La Rue hit by loss at technology subsidiary

By Paul Maidment

Losses at De La Rue's troublesome printing technology subsidiary, Crosfield Electronics, have bitten deep into the group's profits for the six months to end-September. While Crosfield Electronics is expected to return to profitability in the second half, the group's full-year figures are likely to fall short of earlier expectations.

Group pretax profits fell by 27.3 per cent to £10.5m but the first-half dividend is held at 9.4p gross. The shares dropped 57p to 605p on the news.

Crosfield Electronics lost £5.7m, against a profit of £1.3m a year earlier. The other side of De La Rue's business, security printing, saw first-half profits rise from £7m to £11.6m.

Overall, sales were up by 13 per cent to £91.8m. Earnings per share fell from 31.7p to 21.6p.

Sir Arthur Norman, the chairman, said that the main problem at Crosfield had been the loss of competitiveness of its old range of colour scanners, coupled with the difficulties of introducing a new range. The subsidiary had also felt the world recession and high interest rates to a greater extent than had been expected even four months ago, he said.

Mr Brian Malpass, finance director, said that orders for new models of colour scanners, now being received at a satisfac- now being shipped at a satisfactory rate, were being shipped since September. "We would be very disappointed if Crosfield did not return to profit in the second half", he said.

He also said that the recent weakening of sterling would now be working its way through to the group's advantage.

Sir Arthur, stressing that the second six months usually were better for the group, said that Crosfield's poor start was bound to reduce original expectations for the year as a whole.

Group pre-tax profits last year were £33m and analysts had been looking for £40m this year.

Modest increase at Smiths Industries

By Our Financial Staff

Buoyant markets for Smiths Industries's aerospace and overseas division helped to offset its first loss in its motor parts and distribution business in the year to July 31.

Pretax profits rose to £26.3m from £26.1m a year earlier. Sales increased by 15 per cent to £367.6m. The company is declaring a final dividend of 9.71p gross, making 15p gross for the year, against 14.29p last year.

Aerospace sales contributed just under half of overall profit, at £12.5m, up from £7m a year earlier. But the motor division lost £2m, against a profit of £3.9m last year. Sales for the division fell to £56.3m from £66.1m.

The company says that trading conditions in Britain remained extremely difficult and its motor business was severely affected by low demand. It is making a £3m provision for a further reorganization of its motor and United Kingdom marine divisions, which is likely to mean more redundancies. Last year, it reduced its British workforce by 2,000 to 14,200.

Mr Alan Hornsby, financial director, said that the company's other main area of operations in Britain, its industrial division, had held up better than expected. Profits for the division had fallen to £5m from £5.8m on sales 4 per cent lower at £47m. The British ceramic connector and environmental control businesses performed well, Mr Hornsby said.

Exports contributed about 40 per cent of total profits, a higher proportion than in recent years, and accounted for a third of sales.

The figures were at the top end of market expectations. The shares jumped 16p to 351p after their announcement.

Hill Samuel lifts veil

By Peter Wilson-Smith

Hill Samuel has broken with tradition by giving detailed half-year profit figures for the first time. They show an increase in profit after tax and transfer to hidden reserves from £6.08m to £7.36m in the six months to September 30.

Most of the merchant banks that are members of the elite Accepting Houses Committee give only a vague indication of progress at the half-year. Hill Samuel decided to give detailed information because of its large non-banking interests, but Mr Christopher Castleman, chief executive, said the bank had no intention at this stage of changing its level of disclosure regarding inner reserves in the bank.

Hill Samuel's shares rose 6p to 148p yesterday on the results which show strong gains from the non-banking operations and reduced losses from £605,000 to £262,000 from the long-troubled insurance broking side.

The merchant bank produced lower profits of £5.73m against £6.08m because of a £664,000 turnaround to losses of £341,000 on investments. This reflected losses on both the bank's gilts book and from underwriting new issues in the bond market.

Before investment losses the disclosed banking profit of £6.07m was £312,000 up on the strong comparable period in 1980-81.

Kwik-Fit holds payout after first-half fall

Kwik-Fit (Tyres and Exhausts) Holdings, has suffered a pretax profit fall for the half-year to August 31. Profits have dipped from £2.14m to £1.44m, though turnover increased from £13.4m to £17.7m. This half's profit includes an exchange gain of £293,000. Dividends have been maintained at 0.974p gross per ordinary share.

Mr Tom Farmer, chief executive, said yesterday that he was unhappy about the group's performance, but remained optimistic about its prospects. "Our products are essential to the motorist and their purchase can only be deferred. The company is in a strong position to take advantage of the upturn in business when it occurs."

Cater Ryder

Discount house Cater Ryder, whose offer for Allen Harvey & Ross has gone unconditional with 86.9 per cent acceptances, said results were disappointing in the six months to October 31. The sharp rise in interest rates made for difficult trading conditions and although the second half started better, it remained to be seen if the improvement would last. The half-year dividend is unchanged at 6.13p gross.

London Trust

Mr Lionel Rolfe, a director of London Trust, says that the trust will be taking up its allocation of the £1.33m rights issue of former high-flier Brown and Jackson, the civil-engineering-to-mail order group. He also says the other principal shareholder, the National Coal Board Pension Fund, will do the same and that these two leading shareholders hve been invite to nominate a director for Brown & Jackson's board.

Strong & Fisher

Tough trading in the leather industry due to the collapse in hide prices has meant two years of losses for Strong & Fisher (Holdings). But yesterday the clothing and fashion leather tanners announced a rights issue to raise £2.6m because it sees signs of improved demand in the near future.

The group also announced losses of £708,600 in the year to July, against £2.4m lost last time. A final dividend of 3.1p gross is recommended making a total of 7.14p, against 9.7p.

Johnson, Matthey

The Canadian government has approved the sale of Rembrandt Jewelry Manufacturing of Toronto to Johnson, Matthey Investments of Pennsylvania, which is owned by Johnson Matthey of London. Mr John Lutley, Johnson, Matthey Investments' president, said that the purchase of Rembrandt, one of Canada's largest jewelry manufacturers, will be a substantial addition to the group's growing position in North America.

BASE LENDING RATES

ABN Bank	15 %
Barclays	15 %
BCCI	15 %
Consolidated Crdts	15½%
C. Hoare & Co	*15 %
Lloyds Bank	15 %
Midland Bank	15 %
Nat Westminster	15 %
TSB	15 %
Williams and Glyn's	15 %

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 13%, up to £50,000 13¼%, over £50,000 14%.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT BORROWING REQUIREMENT

1980-81	Monthly total £m	Cumulative total £m
October	162	8,027
November	2,835	10,862
December	2,250	13,112
1981-82		
January	−1,755	11,357
February	683	12,040
March	919	12,959
April	2,419	2,419
May	2,737	5,158
June	2,249	7,405
July	1,981	9,386
August	−124	9,262
September	364	9,626
October	−389	9,237

Wall Street

New York, Nov 10.—Belief that interest rates will continue to head lower sparked a moderate advance. Advances topped declines by nearly a two-to-one margin, while the Dow Jones industrial average rose about three points to 858.26.

On Monday the Dow Jones industrial average was up 2.76 points at 855.21. After moving narrowly through most of the session it suddenly fell three points in midafternoon on a report that Israeli jets had attacked Saudi Arabia. But stocks recovered just as quickly when it turned out to have been merely a violation of Saudi airspace.

New York, Nov 9.—The Dow Jones industrial average was up 2.76 points at 855.21. After moving narrowly through most of the session it suddenly fell three points in midafternoon on a report that Israeli jets had attacked Saudi Arabia

	Nov 9	Nov 6
Allied Chem	[illegible]	47
Allied Stores	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allis Chalmers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alcoa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amax Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amerada Hess	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Airlines	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Brands	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Broadcast	35	[illegible]
Am Can	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Cyanamid	[illegible]	27
Am Elec Power	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Home	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Motors	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Nat Res	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Standard	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Telephone	[illegible]	[illegible]
AMF Inc	27	[illegible]
Armco Steel	25	[illegible]
Asarco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ashland Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Richfield	[illegible]	47
Avco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Avon Products	32	[illegible]
Bankers Tst NY	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of America	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of NY	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beatrice Foods	19	[illegible]
Bendix	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bethlehem Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boeing	[illegible]	25
Boise Cascade	[illegible]	[illegible]
Borden	[illegible]	[illegible]
Borg Warner	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bristol Myers	[illegible]	[illegible]
BP	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burlington Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burlington Nthn	54	52
Burroughs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Campbell Soup	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canadian Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Caterpillar	[illegible]	[illegible]
Celanese	59	[illegible]
Central Soya	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chase Manhat	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chem Bank NY	58	[illegible]
Chrysler	[illegible]	[illegible]
Citicorp	27	[illegible]
Cities Service	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clark Equip	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coca Cola	[illegible]	[illegible]
Colgate	[illegible]	[illegible]
CBS	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbia Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Combustion Eng	36	[illegible]
Comwlth Edison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cons Edison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cons Foods	[illegible]	30
Cons Power	17	[illegible]
Continental Grp	36	[illegible]
Control Data	77	77
Corning Glass	[illegible]	[illegible]
CPC Intnl	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crane	[illegible]	36
Crocker Int	[illegible]	32
Crown Zeller	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dart & Kraft	[illegible]	50
Deere	36	[illegible]
Delta Air	[illegible]	54
Detroit Edison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Disney	53	[illegible]
Dow Chemical	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dresser Ind	[illegible]	25
Duke Power	[illegible]	21
Du Pont	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eastern Air	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eastman Kodak	66	[illegible]
Eaton Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
El Paso Nat Gas	25	[illegible]
Equitable Life	9	9
Esmark	[illegible]	[illegible]
Evans P. D.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exxon Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fed Dept Stores	[illegible]	[illegible]
Firestone	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fst Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fst Intst Bncp	[illegible]	[illegible]

	Nov 9	Nov 6
Fst Nat Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fst Penn Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ford	[illegible]	[illegible]
GAF Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Dynamics	25	26
Gen Electric	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Foods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Motors	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Pub Util NY	[illegible]	6
Gen Tel Elec	[illegible]	33
Gen Tire	[illegible]	[illegible]
Genesco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Georgia Pacific	19	[illegible]
Getty Oil	[illegible]	67
Gillette	32	[illegible]
Goodrich	[illegible]	[illegible]
Goodyear	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gould Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grace	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gt Atlte & Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Greyhound	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grumman Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gulf Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gulf & West	[illegible]	[illegible]
Heinz H. J.	[illegible]	28
Hercules	[illegible]	[illegible]
Honeywell	[illegible]	[illegible]
IC Inds	31	[illegible]
Ingersoll	[illegible]	[illegible]
Inland Steel	[illegible]	23
IBM	[illegible]	[illegible]
Int Harvester	[illegible]	[illegible]
INCO	[illegible]	[illegible]
Int Paper	[illegible]	[illegible]
Int Tel Tel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Irving Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jewel Co	36	[illegible]
Jim Walter	[illegible]	[illegible]
Johns-Manville	15	15
Johnson & John	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kaiser Alumin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kerr McGee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kimberly Clark	[illegible]	[illegible]
K Mart	16	[illegible]
Kroger	[illegible]	[illegible]
L.T.V. Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Litton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lockheed	38	37
Lucky Stores	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manuf Hanover	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mapco	30	[illegible]
Marathon Oil	[illegible]	67
Marine Midland	[illegible]	[illegible]
Martin Marietta	[illegible]	[illegible]
McDonnell	32	[illegible]
Mead	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merck	78	[illegible]
Minnesota Mng	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mobil Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Monsanto	[illegible]	[illegible]
Morgan J. P.	55	[illegible]
Motorola	[illegible]	[illegible]
NCR Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
NL Industries	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nabisco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nat Distillers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nat Med Ent	18	[illegible]
Nat Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Norfolk West	50	[illegible]
NW Bancorp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Norton Simon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Occidental Pet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ogden	[illegible]	[illegible]
Olin Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Owens-Illinois	[illegible]	28
Pacific Gas Elec	[illegible]	21
Pan Am	[illegible]	[illegible]
Penney J. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pennzoil	47	47
Pepsico	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pfizer	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phelps Dodge	34	[illegible]
Philip Morris	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phillips Petrol	[illegible]	[illegible]
Polaroid	[illegible]	[illegible]
PPG Ind	[illegible]	41

	Nov 9	Nov 6
Proctor Gamble	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pub Ser El & Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Raytheon	[illegible]	43
RCA Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Republic Steel	[illegible]	26
Reynolds Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reynolds Metal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockwell Int	[illegible]	[illegible]
Royal Dutch	[illegible]	34
Safeways	[illegible]	26
St Regis Paper	[illegible]	[illegible]
Santa Fe Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
SCM	[illegible]	[illegible]
Schlumberger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scott Paper	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seagram	52	[illegible]
Sears Roebuck	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shell Oil	[illegible]	46
Shell Trans	[illegible]	[illegible]
Signal Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Singer	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sony	[illegible]	19
Sth Cal Edison	[illegible]	29
Southern Pacific	39	[illegible]
Southern Rly	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sperry Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Std Oil California	[illegible]	[illegible]
Std Oil Indiana	[illegible]	53
Std Oil Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sterling Drug	23	23
Stevens J. P.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sunbeam Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sun Comp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Teledyne	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tenneco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texaco	32	32
Texas East Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Inst	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Utilities	[illegible]	[illegible]
Textron	[illegible]	[illegible]
TWA	[illegible]	17
Travelers Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
TRW Inc	[illegible]	57
UAL Inc	[illegible]	19
Union Carbide	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Oil Calif	[illegible]	[illegible]
Un Pacific Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Uniroyal	[illegible]	[illegible]
United Brands	[illegible]	[illegible]
US Industries	[illegible]	[illegible]
US Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Utd Technol	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wachovia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Warner Lambert	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wells Fargo	[illegible]	[illegible]
Westnghse Elec	[illegible]	[illegible]
Weyerhauser	[illegible]	28
Whirlpool	[illegible]	[illegible]
Woolworth	[illegible]	[illegible]
Xerox Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Zenith	[illegible]	[illegible]

Canadian Prices

	Nov 9	Nov 6
Abitibi	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alcan Alumin	28	[illegible]
Algoma Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bell Telephone	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cominco	50	[illegible]
Cons Bathurst	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gulf Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hawker/Sid Can	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hudson Bay Mng	[illegible]	22
Hudson Bay Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Imasco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Imperial Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Int Pipe	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mass.-Fergsn	[illegible]	[illegible]
Royal Trust	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seagram	62	[illegible]
Steel Co	31	[illegible]
Thomson N 'A'	[illegible]	[illegible]
Walker Hiram	[illegible]	22
WCT	[illegible]	[illegible]

* Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Commodities



COPPER was barely steady.—Afternoon.—Cash bars, £876.50-77.50 a metric ton: high-grade three months, £904-904.50. Sales: 4,875 tonnes. Cash standard cathodes, £872-74: three months, £899-901. Sales: Nil tonnes. Morning.—Cash bars, £880.50-81.00: high-grade three months, £907.50-908.00. Settlement, £881. Sales: 6,500 tonnes. Cash standard cathodes, £876-88: three months, £904-905. Settlement £878. Sales, 400 tonnes.

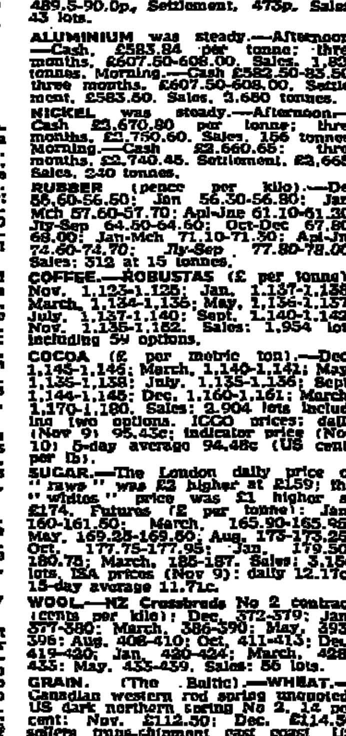
TIN was steady.—Afternoon.—Standard cash, £8,320-25 a tonne: three months £8,650-52. Sales, 690 tonnes. High grade, cash £8,320-25: three months £8,650-52. Sales, Nil tonnes. Morning.—Standard cash £8,330-40: three months £8,655-60. Settlement, £8,340. Sales, 1,150 tonnes. High grade, cash £8,330-50: three months, £8,655-60. Settlement, £8,350. Sales five tonnes. Singapore tin ex-works, $M35.68 a picul.

LEAD was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash £359.50-60.50 per tonne: three months £374-75. Sales, 3,025 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £361-61.50: three months £375.50-76.00. Settlement £361.50. Sales, 5,250 tonnes.

ZINC was quietly steady.—Afternoon.—Cash £479-80 per tonne: three months £494-95. Sales, 1,725 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £479.50-80.00: three months £493.50-94.00. Settlement, £480. Sales, 11,500 tonnes.

PLATINUM was at £213 ($398) a troy ounce.

SILVER was easier.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot 473.50p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent 889): three months, 490.30p (919c): six months, 507.40p (950.50c): one year, 540.60p (1,013.60c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash 464.66p: three months, 4,825.0p. Sales, 25 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Mornings.—Cash, 472.5-73.0p: three months.



489.5-90.0p. Settlement, 473p. Sales, 43 lots.

ALUMINIUM was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £583.84 per tonne: three months, £607.50-608.00. Sales, 1,825 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £582.50-83.50: three months, £607.50-608.00. Settlement, £583.50. Sales, 3,680 tonnes.

NICKEL was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash £2,670.80 per tonne: three months, £2,750.60. Sales, 156 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £2,660.65: three months, £2,740.45. Settlement, £2,665. Sales, 240 tonnes.

RUBBER (pence per kilo).—Dec 56.60-56.50: Jan 56.30-56.80: Jan-Mch 57.60-57.70: Apl-Jne 61.10-61.30: Jly-Sep 64.50-64.60: Oct-Dec 67.80-68.00: Jan-Mch 71.10-71.30: Apl-Jne 74.60-74.70: Jly-Sep 77.80-78.00. Sales: 312 at 15 tonnes.

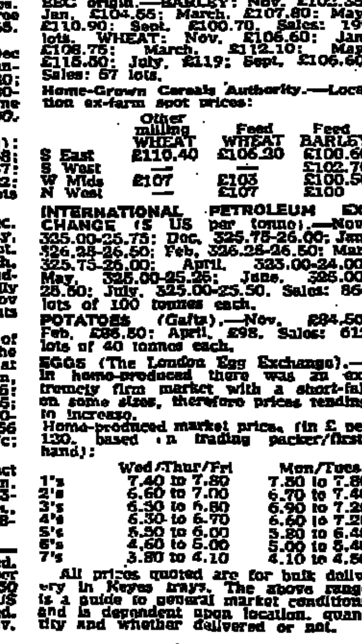
COFFEE.—ROBUSTAS (£ per tonne): Nov. 1,123-1,125: Jan. 1,137-1,138: March, 1,134-1,136: May, 1,136-1,157: July, 1,137-1,140: Sept. 1,140-1,142: Nov. 1,135-1,152. Sales: 1,954 lots including 59 options.

COCOA (£ per metric ton).—Dec. 1,145-1,146: March, 1,140-1,141: May, 1,135-1,158: July, 1,135-1,136: Sept. 1,144-1,145: Dec. 1,160-1,161: March, 1,170-1,180. Sales: 2,904 lots including two options. ICCO prices: daily (Nov 9) 95.43c: indicator price (Nov 10) 5-day average 94.48c (US cents per lb).

SUGAR.—The London daily price of "raws" was £2 higher at £159; the "whites" price was £1 higher at £174. Futures (£ per tonne): Jan, 160-161.50: March, 165.90-165.95: May, 169.25-169.60: Aug, 173-173.25: Oct, 177.75-177.95: Jan, 179.50-180.75: March, 185-187. Sales: 3,156 lots. ISA prices (Nov 9): daily 12.17c: 15-day average 11.71c.

WOOL.—NZ Crossbreds No 2 contract (cents per kilo): Dec, 372-379: Jan, 377-380: March, 386-390: May, 393-396: Aug, 408-410: Oct, 411-413: Dec, 419-420: Jan, 420-424: March, 428-435: May, 435-439. Sales: 56 lots.

GRAIN. (The Baltic).—WHEAT.—Canadian western red spring unquoted. US dark northern spring No 2, 14 per cent: Nov, £112.50: Dec, £114.50 sellers trans-shipment east coast. US hard winter 13½ per cent unquoted. EEC unquoted. English feed fob: Nov,



£111.50 paid: Jan-March, £114.75 seller east coast.

MAIZE.—French: Nov, £127.25 quoted: Dec, £129 seller trans-shipment east coast. South Africa white optional yellow: Nov, £86.25 seller.

BARLEY.—English feed fob: Jan-March, £111.80 seller east coast. All cif UK unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta) EEC origin.—BARLEY: Nov, £102.35: Jan, £104.55: March, £107.80: May, £110.90: Sept, £100.70. Sales: 199 lots. WHEAT: Nov, £106.60: Jan, £108.75: March, £112.10: May, £115.50: July, £119: Sept, £106.60. Sales: 67 lots.

Home-Grown Cereals Authority.—Location ex-farm spot prices:

	Other milling WHEAT	Feed WHEAT	Feed BARLEY
S East	£110.40	£106.30	£100.60
S West	—	—	£102.70
W Mids	£107	£103	£100.50
N West	—	£107	£100

INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM EXCHANGE ($ US per tonne).—Nov, 325.00-25.75: Dec, 325.75-26.00: Jan, 326.25-26.50: Feb, 326.25-26.50: Mar 325.75-26.00: April, 325.00-24.00: May, 325.00-25.25: June, 325.00-25.50: July, 325.00-25.50. Sales: 864 lots of 100 tonnes each.

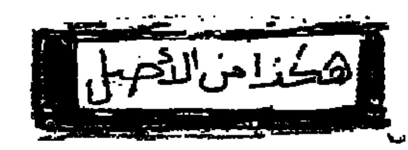
POTATOES (Gafta).—Nov, £84.50: Feb, £86.50: April, £98. Sales: 612 lots of 40 tonnes each.

EGGS (The London Egg Exchange).—In home-produced there was an extremely firm market with a short-fall on some sizes, therefore prices tending to increase.

Home-produced market prices (in £ per 130, based on trading packer/first-hand):

	Wed/Thur/Fri	Mon/Tues
1's	7.40 to 7.80	7.80 to 7.80
2's	6.60 to 7.00	6.70 to 7.40
3's	6.30 to 6.80	6.90 to 7.20
4's	6.30 to 6.70	6.60 to 7.20
5's	5.50 to 6.00	5.80 to 6.40
6's	4.60 to 5.00	5.00 to 5.40
7's	3.80 to 4.10	4.10 to 4.50

All prices quoted are for bulk delivery in Keyes trays. The above range is a guide to general market conditions and is dependent upon location, quantity and whether delivered or not.



Stock Exchange Prices

Selling in gilts

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Nov 9, Dealings End, Nov 20. § Contango Day, Nov 23 Settlement Day, Nov 30

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

1980/81 High	Low	Stock			Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
BRITISH FUNDS								
SHORTS								
98¾	88	Treas	8¼%	1980-82	96¾	+1/16	8.608	15.051
97¼	81½	Treas	3%	1982	97⅛	−⅛	3.089	14.076
102¼	90½	Treas	14%	1982	99⅝	−⅛	14.096	14.618
96½	85⅝	Treas	8¼%	1982	96⅛	..	8.583	14.684
96⅛	85¼	Exch	9¼%	1982	95⅝	−⅛	9.673	14.783
95⅞	84⅞	Exch	8¼%	1983	95	−⅛	9.210	15.516
92	78½	Exch	3%	1983	89¾	−⅛	3.342	11.831
99⅞	85⅞	Treas	12%	1983	96⅞	−⅛	12.387	14.644
94⅞	84⅛	Treas	9¼%	1983	92⅞	−⅛	9.969	14.304
102⅝	84¼	Exch	13½%	1983	97½	●−½	13.848	14.988
94⅞	84⅞	Exch	10%	1983	91¾	●−½	10.896	14.761
88	76⅞	Fund	5½%	1982-84	85⅛	..	6.404	13.123
97⅞	85⅞	Exch	11¼%	1984	92⅝	−⅛	12.144	15.184
104⅞	94½	Exch	14%	1984	98¼	●−½	14.249	14.882
82¼	68¼	Exch	3%	1984	78	..	3.832	13.301
99⅞	88	Treas	12%	1984	93¾	−⅛	12.845	14.839
109¼	96⅞	Treas	15%	1985	98⅞	−½		
98⅞	89⅞	Exch Cv	12%	1985	90¾	−⅛	13.205	15.584
76	68	Treas	3%	1985	72⅛	● ..	4.159	13.125
96	85⅞	Treas	11½%	1985	87⅞	−⅛	13.084	15.942
103¾	87⅞	Exch	12¼%	1985	90⅝	●−⅛	13.478	15.309
97⅞	84⅞	Exch	11¼%	1986	87⅞	−⅛	13.308	15.705
69	65⅞	Treas	3%	1986	68⅛	●−½	4.388	12.935
97⅞	84⅞	Treas	12%	1986	88⅛	●−½	13.573	15.662
MEDIUMS								
89½	78⅞	Treas	8½%	1984-86	87¼	−½	10.462	14.111
105⅞	90⅞	Exch	13¼%	1987	96⅞	−⅛	14.284	15.302
81¼	70¼	Fund	6½%	1985-87	78⅛	−½	8.874	13.446
99⅞	81½	Treas	12%	1987	85⅞	−⅛	14.050	15.873
83	71⅞	Treas	7¾%	1985-88	76	−½	10.513	14.251
65¾	54⅞	Trans	3%	1978-88	61⅛	−½	4.985	11.827
98	79½	Treas	11½%	1989	83½	−⅛	14.139	15.888
68¼	57⅞	Treas	5%	1986-89	62½	−½	8.046	13.716
104¼	88½	Treas	13%	1990	93½	−⅛	14.720	15.553
95⅞	81½	Exch	12½%	1990	85⅞	−⅛	14.847	15.987
82	69½	Treas	8¼%	1987-90	70⅛	●−⅛	11.812	14.196
94¼	79½	Treas	11¾%	1991	83¾	−⅛	14.721	16.001
68	57	Fund	5¾%	1987-91	59⅞	−½	9.734	13.593
92⅞	72⅞	Exch	11%	1991	76⅞	−⅛	14.450	15.834
102½	83¾	Treas	12¾%	1992	87½	−⅛	15.343	16.097
86⅞	70½	Treas	10%	1992	73⅞	−⅛	14.003	15.670

[illegible]

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) November 10	Market rates (close) November 10	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.8850-8875	$1.8865-8875	0.24-0.14c prem	0.45-0.35c prem
Montreal	$2.2270-2520	$2.2280-2290	0.55-0.65c disc	1.20-1.40c disc
Amsterdam	4.58-61fl	4.57¾-58¾fl	1½-½c prem	3½-2½c prem
Brussels	69.80-70.40f	69.90-70.00f	8-18c disc	47-57c disc
Copenhagen	13.38-48k	13.38-40k	110-25ore prem	100ore prem-30ore disc
Dublin	1.1770-1830p	1.1800-1815p	22-32p disc	90-110p disc
Frankfurt	4.14½-18½m	4.16-17m	1½-1¼pf prem	4½-4pf prem
Lisbon	119.50-120.80e	119.65-120.05e	45-240c disc	105-470c disc
Madrid	177.75-179.50p	177.90-178.10p	5-25c disc	30-55c disc
Milan	2215-36lr	2220-22lr	12-15lr disc	40-44lr disc
Oslo	10.93-11.01k	10.95½-96½k	105-par ore prem	315-210ore prem
Paris	10.50-55f	10.52-53f	1½-2¼c disc	7¼-8¼c disc
Stockholm	10.27-34k	10.29¼-30¼k	205-155ore prem	605-535ore prem
Tokyo	427-33y	429-30y	3.15-2.80y prem	8.90-8.45y prem
Vienna	29.00-25sch	29.05-10sch	13-8gro prem	28-19gro prem
Zurich	3.33-37f	3.34¼-35¼f	1⅞-1⅛c prem	4¼-3¾c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was down 0.2 at 89.1.

Money Market Rates

Clearing Banks Base Rate 15%

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 14½ Low 14

Week Fixed: 14⅞-14⅞

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	14⅜	2 months	14⅞
3 months	14⅛	3 months	14¼

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%)		Trades (Dis%)	
2 months	14⅞-14½	3 months	15
3 months	14⅞-14⅞	4 months	14⅞
4 months	14¼-14½	6 months	14⅞
6 months	13⅞-13⅞		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	15¼-15¼	7 months	14⅞-14⅞
2 months	15½-15¼	8 months	14⅞-14⅞
3 months	15¼-15¼	9 months	14⅞-14½
4 months	15⅛-15¼	10 months	14⅞-14½
5 months	14⅞-14½	11 months	14⅞-14½
6 months	14⅞-14½	12 months	14⅞-14⅞

Secondary Mkt. CCD Rates (%)

1 month	15¼-15⅛	6 months	14⅞-14⅞
3 months	15-14⅞	12 months	14⅞-14⅞

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	15	3 months	15¼
7 days	15⅛	6 months	15⅛
1 month	15⅞	1 year	15⅛

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight: Open 15-14⅞ Close 16

1 week	15½-15⅞	6 months	14⅞-14⅞
1 month	15⅞-15⅞	9 months	14⅞-14⅞
3 months	15⅛-14⅞	12 months	14⅞-14⅞

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)

3 months 15½ 6 months 15¼

Finance House Base Rate 16%

Other Markets

Australia	1.6345-1.6495
Bahrein	0.7090-0.7120
Finland	8.1480-8.1880
Greece	104.35-106.35
Hongkong	10.5875-10.6275
Iran	Not available
Kuwait	0.5275-0.5305
Malaysia	4.2400-4.2700
Mexico	47.50-49.05
New Zealand	2.2665-2.2865
Saudi Arabia	6.4325-6.4925
Singapore	3.8940-3.9140
South Africa	1.7960-1.8110

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.5880-1.5910
† Canada	1.1942-1.1944
Netherlands	2.4430-2.4460
Belgium	37.43-37.45
Denmark	7.1650-7.1750
West Germany	2.2320-2.2340
Portugal	64.10-64.30
Spain	95.05-95.15
Italy	1190.00-1191.00
Norway	5.8475-5.8575
France	5.6300-5.6400
Sweden	5.5000-5.5100
Japan	229.80-230.00
Austria	15.54-15.57
Switzerland	1.7970-1.8000

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
† Canada $1 : US $0.8377-0.8379

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 13⅞-14½; seven days, 13⅞-13⅞; one month, 13⅞-13⅞; three months, 13⅞-14⅛; six months, 13⅞-14⅛.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $422.75 (an ounce): pm, $418.50 close, $415.
Krugerrand (per coin): $425-429 (£228-229.30).
Sovereigns (new): $102-104 (54.50-55.50).

● Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
Asprey 25p Ord (a)	625
Brooke Bond Liebig 8¾% Db 87-92	£54½+½
Cable and Wireless 50p Ord (168)	197-2
E. Worcester Wtr 10½% Rd Pf 1986 (†b)	£12¾
Exchequer 15% 1997 (£95½)	£22⅞-⅛
Feedback Group 10p Ord (90a)	103
Habitat Group 10p Ord (110)	133
Humberside Elect Controls 10p Ord (20½a)	15-½
Johnstone's Paints 10p Ord (63a)	75½
London Private Health 25p Ord (28a)	26½
Precious Metals Trust 25p Ord (£1)	102
Sheldon Jones 25p Ord (67a)	69
Tendering H'dred Wtr 10½% Rd Pf '86 (£100b)	£12¾
V W 25p Ord (62a)	62

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun	
BP (275 partly paid)	Dec 16	156-6
Foseco Minsep 25p Ord (182‡)	Nov 27	184-5
Websters Group (20‡)	Dec 15	20 prem

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a unlisted securities market. b. £10 paid. f fully paid. g £40 paid. h £50 paid. i £30 paid. j £25 paid.

Football

Greenwood picks his most trusted troops for England's final battle

By Stuart Jones
Football Correspondent

Ron Greenwood, the England manager, will today celebrate his sixtieth birthday quietly at home. Tomorrow, he takes his adopted family of 22 away to the serenity of the Hertfordshire countryside. By then, he will know the target that has been set for England in their last World Cup qualifying match at Wembley next Wednesday, when they face Hungary, who are already through to next year's finals.

Should Switzerland win or draw at home to Romania this evening, England will need only a draw against Hungary. If Romania win, England must then take both points to qualify from group four. Not surprisingly, Mr Greenwood included the 12 who played in the 3—1 win over Hungary in Budapest in the summer when he announced his squad yesterday.

The only doubt concerned Watson, a 35-year-old in the late autumn of his career. Even though he has spent the late autumn of this year propping up the defence of Southampton's reserves, Mr Greenwood feels that a centre half of his experience will be needed on a night when nerves will be as taut as harp strings.

Mr Greenwood said: "It is unfortunate that he is not in the Southampton team, but this game will call for all the qualities he has shown for England in the past. Having him in the squad gives me an opportunity to check his fitness. That will be the main consideration."

"There is no doubt in my mind about his attitude and character. I have kept faith before with players who have not been showing their best form for their clubs. He has the character of players like Alan Ball and Emlyn Hughes. I am sure if I called them back to do a job, they would respond in the same way."

Butcher gains preference over his Ipswich Town colleague, Osman, who played at the back in the defeat in Norway. Well though Butcher has performed this season, he has made only two full England appearances and, unless Watson proves unsuitable in training, it is unlikely that he will be asked to form an unfamiliar partnership with Thompson on such an important occasion.

Martin, a solid pillar alongside Bonds at West Ham United, is also picked, and Mr Greenwood conceded that the extra cover needed at the centre of the defence has cost Anderson, of Nottingham Forest, his place. "It is no reflection on him, and he is still part of our plans," he added.

Three forwards are omitted for three different reasons. Woodcock's club commitments with Cologne mean that he would not be able to join the party until Sunday night, Francis still has injury problems, and Barnes has failed to find his form. Mr Greenwood considered recalling Latchford but has opened the door instead to Morley and Goddard, both of whom impressed during an England XI's match at Highbury recently.

When Morley stood in Aston Villa's penalty area in East Germany last month, little did he realize that he was about to set off on a run that took him not only into a position to score what proved to be the winner against Dynamo Dresden in the European Cup but also into international consideration for the first time.

Goddard, the scorer of 10 goals so far this season, was one of the few to impress in England's under-21 game in the mists of Denmark two months ago. When he came on after the interval, his bursts of speed opened up holes in the young Norwegian defence that had previously remained hidden from view.

Devonshire is another representative from West Ham, Mr Greenwood's former club. Consistently outstanding, he took the burden of responsibility on his seemingly frail shoulders during the early part of the season when Brooking was absent. However, Brooking, the scorer of two goals in Hungary, is likely to be the only one of the West Ham four to be among the final XI.

There is no doubt that Mr Greenwood will keep as closely as possible to the side who lifted England's hopes in Hungary. The problem is that the Hungarians themselves have improved dramatically since that defeat in June. After picking up five points out of six, they are now certain to finish as winners of the group.

Whereas they were nervous and disorganized in Budapest, they will come here, relaxed and confident.

The squad is:
R Clemence (Spurs) age 33, caps 57. P Shilton (Nottingham) 32, 24. J Corrigan (Manchester C) 32, 7. P Neal (Liverpool) 30, 33. P Thompson (Liverpool) 27, 30. D Watson (Southampton) 35, 63. T Butcher (Ipswich Town) 22, 2. A Martin (West Ham U) 23, 9. M Mills (Ipswich Town) 32, 33. K Sansom (Arsenal) 23, 15. T McDermott (Liverpool) 29, 20. G Hoddle (Tottenham H) 24, 8. B Robson (Manchester U) 24, 13. R Wilkins (Manchester U) 25, 42. T Brooking (West Ham U) 33, 43. A Devonshire (West Ham U) 25, 2. S Coppell (Manchester U) 26, 35. K Keegan (Southampton) 30, 58. P Mariner (Ipswich Town) 28, 17. P Goddard (West Ham U) 22, 0. P Withe (Aston Villa) 29, 4. A Morley (Aston Villa) 26, 0.

The Hungarian squad is: Meszaros, Katzirz, Kiss, Martos, Balint, Pal, Toth, Szanto, A Kerekes, Komjati, Varga, Muller, Nyilasi, Sallai, Moldvan, Csapo, Fazekas, Torocsik, Kiss, Bodonyi, G Kerekes, Izso.


Goddard: a new recruit likely to be left in reserve

Gradi's stability at Palace means all of 11 months

Crystal Palace dismissed Dario Gradi yesterday and so parted with their fourth manager in little over a year and their 16th since the war. Mr Gradi, who arrived at Selhurst Park from Wimbledon in January, had succeeded Malcolm Allison and Ernie Walley following Terry Venables's departure for Queen's Park Rangers.

It was when Ron Noades took control of Palace's board and relinquished his position as Wimbledon chairman that Mr Gradi was appointed. At the time Mr Noades said: "I am looking forward to a period of stability after all the upheavals at this club."

Mr Gradi was dismissed "with regrets" because of poor results. Mr Noades announced in a statement, "The club's coach Steve Kember has been appointed manager on a care-taker basis. The directors recognise the difficult circumstances under which Mr Gradi has had to work since coming to the club at the beginning of the year.

"They appreciate that he has laid the foundations of a successful long term youth policy which should produce positive results in the years to come. They believe, however, that they must take account of the team's current performance and the effects poor results have had on the level of support at the turnstiles.

Mr Gradi never played league football, but after serving as an FA coach he held similar positions with Chelsea, Derby County and Wimbledon. When Wimbledon promoted him to manager he took them into the third division in 1979. He is 39.

Palace are currently 15th in the second division. Last Saturday, after they had lost 2—1 at home to Blackburn Rovers, Mr Gradi publicly criticized several of his players. The decision did not surprise Mr Gradi, who was not blamed for last season's relegation, but a poor start in the second division was reflected in the gates that dropped by almost 50 per cent to around 10,000. Palace are expected to compensate him for the two remaining years of his contract.

"The board was unanimous about a change of manager", Mr Noades said. "We won't be hurried into appointing a successor. We shall be taking our time. This will enable us to see how Steve gets on in the post."

☐ The Chelsea manager John Neal delays until the last possible moment a decision on who keeps goal for tonight's League Cup third round tie at Wigan.

Dario Gradi: not surprised

Mr Neal severely criticized his first choice Peter Borota after the 6—0 thrashing at Rotherham 10 days ago and said the Yugoslav was also to blame for the goal Chelsea conceded in the 2—1 win over Newcastle on Saturday.

Steve Francis, the 17-year-old youth team goalkeeper who deputized for Borota in the second round first leg at Southampton, was travelling north with the 14-man squad this afternoon.

☐ Manchester City's former England winger Dennis Tueart, has agreed to sign a contract with the club which will keep him at Maine Road until the end of the 1983/84 season. Tueart reached the new agreement after a meeting with City manager John Bond yesterday and he will complete the formalities of signing before the weekend. Tueart said: "I discussed my position with the manager this week and I will be happy to sign.

"I feel I have justified my place in the team with my performance this season. What excites me is that I can see the potential for the club to win honours.

"There was once a possibility of my going to Bolton and then I might have gone to Sunderland, but I am happy with the way things have turned out."

Stapleton free to play in Dublin match

Manchester United have released their striker Frank Stapleton for the Republic of Ireland's game against Liverpool in Dublin on Friday night. Stapleton was left out of the original party because of United's proposed tour of Sudan, which has since been cancelled. But Kevin Moran is unlikely to accept the offer to play in the game. He may remain at Old Trafford to receive treatment for a calf muscle injury.

The Aston Villa defender Deacy, has been added to the panel but Hughton and Brady are not expected to be released by Tottenham Hotspur and Juventus respectively.

☐ Graham Williams, aged 40, a former Welsh international and West Bromwich left back, was yesterday appointed first-team coach to Cardiff City.

Williams, capped 29 times for Wales, has coaching experience with clubs in Kuwait and Greece. He said: "I like the set-up at Ninian Park. I won't have to worry about players' contracts and other jobs, my role is solely with the team

The former manager Richie Morgan now takes over administrative duties at Cardiff.

☐ Stan Bowles, who topped 20 disciplinary points when he was booked in his opening game for Brentford after moving from Orient last month, has decided not to make a personal appearance when an FA disciplinary commission considers his case. Also facing a possible suspension is Ridley, of Chesterfield, another 20-point man.

☐ The Grimsby Town captain Joe Waters is out of action until Christmas. He had a second operation at the weekend on a groin injury suffered at Derby 10 days ago, ending a run of 263 consecutive League, League Cup and FA Cup games.

Police advise on ground switches

Taunton Town and Horden Colliery Welfare have given up ground advantage for their first round ties in the FA Cup on November 21, on police advice. Horden's game against Blackpool will take place at neutral Hartlepool while Taunton will play at Swindon Town.

Bristol City have brought forward their home tie against Torquay United to Friday, November 20 (8.0), again on police advice, to avoid clashing with Bristol Rovers' home match against Fulham.

Youth Cup draw

West Ham United, the holders, have been drawn at home to Orient in the second round of the FA Youth Cup to be played on or before December 5.

SECOND ROUND: Bolton v Leeds; Blackpool v Burnley; Hull v Sunderland; Doncaster v Newcastle; Formby v Bury; Barnsley v Middlesbrough; Sheffield Wednesday v West Bromwich Albion; Stoke v Derby; Aston Villa v Nottingham Forest; Oldham v Coventry; Manchester City v Everton; Port Vale v Chester; Rotherham v Liverpool or Wrexham; Shrewsbury v Leicester; Walsall v Manchester United; Hereford v Birmingham; Lincoln v Wolves; Enfield Rolling Mill v Millwall; QPR v Windsor and Eton; Cambridge United v Brighton; Charlton v Luton; Fulham v Ipswich; Loughton BC v Redhill; Arsenal v Gillingham; West Ham v Orient; Watford v Oxford United; Crystal Palace v Chelsea; Wimbledon v Spurs; Haringey Borough or St Albans v Maidstone; Bristol Rovers v Southampton; Cardiff v Plymouth; Portsmouth v Bristol City.

Romania make changes in hope of extending England

Berne, Nov 10.—Romania, who need to win tomorrow's world cup European Group Four qualifying tie against Switzerland here to have much chance of qualifying for the finals at England's expense, will field a greatly changed side.

Mircea Lucescu, Romania's new manager, is certain to make sweeping changes. Only five of the team surprisingly beaten 2-1 in Bucharest by the Swiss last month are in a squad of 20 for the game, which gives the Romanians their last chance of going to Spain next year. Romania and England, both with seven points, and the Swiss (six points) are chasing the second group qualifying spot behind the Hungarians, who have already qualified.

Mr Lucescu will be looking to 20-year-old Romolus Gabor to revive Romania's chances of squeezing into second place in the group. He has scored eight goals for his club side Corvinul Hunedoara this season and helped his country to third place in the World Youth Championships in Australia last month.

Paul Wolfisberg, the Swiss manager, may give 24-year-old Lucien Favre, his first experience of the World Cup. He scored a brilliant goal in a friendly against The Netherlands in September and has become a firm favourite with fans of his club side Servette Geneva this season.

After a disappointing start to their World Cup campaign, the Swiss have edged their way back into the hunt for a place in the finals. If they win tomorrow or the game finishes level England will need only to draw with Hungary next week but if Rommania succeed England will have to win.

SWITZERLAND (from): Burgener, Egli, Heinz and Herbert Hermann, Ludi, Weber, Zappa, Barberis, Botteron, Elia, Elsener, Favre, Luthi, Sulser, Wehrli, Zwicker.

ROMANIA (from): Moraru, Ducadam, Barbulescu, Sames, Stefanescu, Boeloeni, Iorgulescu, Rednic, Stanescu, Ticleanu, Augustin, Balaci, Klein, Soiman, Catamaru, Sandu, Georgescu, Vaetus, Gabor, Dobrin.

Group four

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Hungary	7	4	2	1	13	7	10
England	7	3	1	3	12	8	7
Romania	7	2	3	2	5	5	7
Switzerland	7	2	2	3	9	12	6
Norway	8	2	2	4	8	15	6

REMAINING MATCHES: Tonight: Switzerland v Romania; Nov 18: England v Hungary.

Bulgaria hoping for a goal avalanche in the snow

Bulgaria must beat Austria by an avalanche of goals in Sofia tonight if they are to have any realistic chance of qualifying for the 1982 World Cup finals. West Germany have already clinched their place in Spain by winning group one of the European qualifying competition and the Austrians look set to join them as runners-up.

Austria will be playing their last match of the tournament and a win will clinch their place in the finals. A draw would leave Bulgaria needing to beat West Germany in their last match, on November 22—an improbable target against a team who have taken maximum points in the group, scoring 21 goals and conceding only three. At present Austria have 10 points and a goal difference of 10. The Bulgarians have eight points and a goal difference of five.

The Austrians are tonight likely to be without their veteran goalkeeper, Koncilia, who has not recovered from a leg injury. Both sides could find the conditions difficult as there has been heavy snow recently in Sofia.

☐ Bernd Stange, East Germany's caretaker manager, will give six young first division players their first taste of international football in the World Cup qualifying match against Malta in East Berlin today.

Mr Stange has taken over from Georg Buschner, who resigned recently after 11 years in charge of the national team. He can afford to experiment in today's European group seven match because Poland have already won the only qualifying place from the three-team group.

☐ China will be looking to maintain their recent form when they play Saudi Arabia in their World Cup qualifying tie in Kuala Lumpur today.

China are one point behind Kuwait in the four-team Asia-Oceania group play-offs and have taken three points from three matches. They beat Kuwait 3—0 in Peking last month. The Saudis lost the only game they have played so far, going down 1—0 to Kuwait last week. The Chinese squad includes eight of the players who defeated the Saudis 1—0 when they last met, in the 1978 Asian Games in Bangkok.

New Zealand, the fourth team in the group, are level with China on points but trail on goal difference. They collected three points from their two matches against China. Today's game is the first of two between China and Saudi Arabia being played in Kuala Lumpur because the two countries have no diplomatic ties.

☐ The World Cup holders, Argentina, have a chance to redeem themselves in a match against Czechoslovakia in Buenos Aires tonight after the humiliation of their 1—2 defeat at home by Poland two weeks ago.

The Argentine manager, Cesar Luis Menotti, whose decision to suspend Maradona has come in for much criticism, has decided to play almost the same team against the Czechs as the one which lost to Poland. Mr Menotti said: "You can't condemn a team after a single match."

Meanwhile, Maradona seems to have come out of the depression which caused him to miss training and get himself suspended last month. He scored three goals for his club, Boca Juniors, on Sunday.

Although Mr Menotti called the defeat against Poland "the worst performance by Argentina under my management", he has resisted the temptation to make sweeping changes. Kempes, who played in Maradona's midfield position, returns to the attack alongside his club colleague, Diaz.

Cup date changed

Berne, Nov 10.—Winterslag and Dundee United, will play the first leg of their Uefa Cup third round match in Belgium on December 1 instead of November 25, Uefa announced today.—Reuter.

Today's football and rugby fixtures

(Kick-off 7.30 unless stated)

LEAGUE CUP: third round: Blackburn v Nottingham Forest; Everton v Oxford United (7.45); Leicester v Aston Villa (7.45); Manchester City v Northampton Town; Sunderland v Crystal Palace; Tottenham Hotspur v Wrexham (7.45); Wigan Athletic v Chelsea (7.45).

FOURTH DIVISION: Blackpool v Port Vale.

SCOTTISH PREMIER DIVISION: Dundee United v Rangers.

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Kettering v Stafford Rangers; Maidstone v Trowbridge.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE CUP: third round: Bedford v Aylesbury.

FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Hereford v Oxford United; Reading v Swindon.

MIDLAND LEAGUE: Sutton Town v Alfreton.

REPRESENTATIVE MATCHES: FA XI v Oxford University (Oxford City FC); London University v Southern Amateur League (2.15).

FA YOUTH CUP: first round, replay: St Albans City v Haringey Borough.

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Mossley v Netherfield. Bass Cup: second round: Oswestry v Buxton.

Rugby Union

TOUR: Devon & Cornwall v Australia (at Exeter, 7.0).

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP: Midland group, final. North Midlands v Notts, Lincs & Derby (at Moseley, 2.15).

CLUB MATCHES: Cambridge University v Gloucester (2.30); Cardiff v Oxford University (7.15); Glamorgan Wanderers v Swansea (7.15); Newport v Pontypridd (7.15).

REPRESENTATIVE MATCHES: Civil Service v Surrey County (at Chiswick); United Banks v Essex (at Midland Bank, New Beckenham).

UAU CHAMPIONSHIP: City v Brunel; LSE v Kent; Sussex v Surrey; University College, London v Essex.

WESSEX FLOODLIT TROPHY: Salisbury v Bournemouth (7.0).

Hockey

REPRESENTATIVE MATCH: Cambridge University v HA XI (at Fenners).

LONDON LEAGUE: Oxford University v Spencer.

UAU CHAMPIONSHIP: Challenge round: South East: LSE v Kent; Sussex v Surrey; The City v Brunel; UCL v Essex. South West: Bath v Exeter; Southampton v Reading.

Rugby Union

Wallabies on the loose in the West country

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

It is not a vintage rugby era in the far South-West, so there is no great local confidence that the combined forces of Devon and Cornwall can stop the Australians from achieving a fourth successive tour victory when they play at Exeter this evening. Indeed, if the Wallabies can adapt themselves to the unusual experience of playing under floodlights, they have a side that looks good enough to win with plenty to spare.

Cornwall, being regarded as the stronger of the two counties, have nine of their players in a combination that may struggle to win enough possession at forward for a lively set of backs. None the less, they have a promising hooker in Bruce Priday, who recently left Loughborough University, and two useful locks, Roger Corin and Chris Durrant, who are expected to do well at the line-out. If the counties can win good ball, they will warm—conditions allowing—to bring their wings into the picture. Kevin Butterworth and Barry Trevaskis are not short of pace.

If John Hipwell (scrum half), Peter Grigg (wing) and Greg Cornelsen (flanker) were playing today the Australians would be putting out their strongest available team. That is something they surely will be aiming to do against Ulster in Belfast on Saturday, by way of preparation for the first international, at Dublin 11 days later.

By Saturday, they must hope that their leading hooker, Chris Carberry, has recovered from a strained Achilles tendon. John Meadows, if he has got over his neck injury, might still be invited at Ravenhill to stake his claim for an international place at loose head prop. That would involve the switch of Tony D'Arcy to tight head—an option open to the selectors because this formidable young player can do the job, as Fran Cotton used to do, on either side.

Meanwhile, while Cornelsen looks on at Exeter after his first two games of the tour, Simon Poidevin and Chris Roche may be playing for one flanker's place next Saturday. It seems increasingly possible that the international centre, Michael O'Connor, may not be fit again in time to hone himself for the Irish international, so Devon and Cornwall find themselves facing a midfield partnership, Andrew Slack and Michael Hawker, which should be in business again across the water.

As I have suggested before, Paul McLean seems a mandatory Wallaby selection at stand-off for the first international, not simply for the fact that he is the only consistent goalkicker in their side. That would leave Roger Gould to occupy the full back position, where he has looked a most impressive performer in all his games.

DEVON AND CORNWALL: C Martin (Penryn and Bath); B Trevaskis (Falmouth and Bath), T Perkins (Newquay and Wasps), S Donovan (Exeter), K Butterworth (Torquay); B Jenkin (Hayle), N Coombs (Plymouth Albion); W Davies (Devonport Services), B Priday (Exeter), T Harris (Exeter), P Thornley (Exeter University), C Durrant (Camborne), R Corin (St Ives), R Spurrell (Launceston and Bath, captain), G Still (Redruth and RAF).

AUSTRALIANS: R Gould; M Cox, A Slack, M Hawker, B Moon; P E McLean, A Parker; A d'Arcy, L Walker, D Curran, C Roche, A Shaw (captain), P W McLean, S Poidevin, M Loane.

Referee: J A Short (Scotland).

Flying winger to return for North Midlands

North Midlands are flying the Moseley winger Murray Fisken from Scotland to play against Notts, Lincs and Derby in tonight's County Championship Midland Group play-off at Moseley.

Fisken was based in Birmingham for the earlier county matches, sponsored by Thorn EMI, but has now had to return to his medical studies at Edinburgh University. He has been playing for Boroughmuir for the past three seasons.

North Midlands are unchanged against the three counties, who beat them 20—9 at Nottingham in the opening group game. The winners play Middlesex in the semi-finals.

The Gosforth full back Brian Patrick is recalled to the Northumberland side against Yorkshire for their match on Saturday. Yorkshire top the Northern Group after their Roses victory over Lancashire on Saturday. Northumberland lie third.

Patrick named yesterday in the England B squad for the international against France B on November 21, has been out of action since the Northumberland game against Cheshire on October 17 with a leg injury. He will undergo a thorough fitness test later this week before deciding whether he will play in the crucial clash with Yorkshire at Gosforth, taking over from Northern's Sandy Macrae.

☐ The former England scrum-half Malcolm Young is staying with Gosforth. Young was all set to leave the club after a row over selection, but after a meeting with club officials the matter has been resolved and Young will be in Gosforth's line-up on Saturday. The Chairman of selectors John Gray said: "I'm pleased to say that we have settled our differences".

Cricket

Hardened travellers given first knock

From Richard Streeton
Bombay, Nov 10

England have selected their most mature players for the opening match of the tour against the CCI President's XI in a one-day game at the Brabourne Stadium here tomorrow. This 50-over game, to be played in aid of local charities, is a useful chance of match practice for the touring team as they continue to settle down to Indian conditions.

Though Keith Fletcher, the captain, said there was no special significance to the players chosen, a good start is essential to any tour. It is not entirely coincidental that the most seasoned travellers in the party have been given the first experience of the broiling heat and turbulent Indian crowds.

Boycott and Gooch open England's batting with Cook, the scorer of a hundred in that marvellous NatWest final, batting No 3 in preference to Tavaré. Fletcher is anxious that England's batting should not become bogged down in the early games and it is possible that Boycott and Tavaré, for the time being, will not often be seen in the same side. Fletcher will use Botham as a "floater" in the order if the scoring rate needs to be improved but provisionally he has himself at No 5, followed by Gatting and then Botham. England have included four main bowlers and Gooch and Gatting are expected to share the fifth bowler's role.

Fletcher, Willis and Ramon Subba Row, the manager, form the selection committee for this tour. Other players may be brought into their discussions, but the final choice will always be made by these three selectors. Willis, whose energies will need to be harnessed carefully during the next four months, is anxious to play in the early weeks but concedes that he will not be seen a great deal in outside Test matches once the series starts.

Willis has been organizing the net practices with great aplomb on Fletcher's behalf and the party have shown remarkable patience with the autograph hunters and photographers. Nothing can be more illusory than net form at the start of a tour but for what it is worth, Allott among the newcomers, has created a good impression and Richards does not look too far behind Taylor with the gloves on. Boycott, a little surprisingly, has given odd hints of fallibility and it is to be hoped that he has not made one tour too many. Botham, of course, is the centre of attention everywhere the players go. Everyone in the side remains fit with only slight indications, to date, of the dreaded stomach upsets. Emburey's spinning finger is slightly sore but he could have played tomorrow if wanted.

Bombay is now the only city in the world to boast three grounds used for Test matches that are all still available for cricket.

A visit over the weekend to the Gymkhana Club where Jardine's 1933-34 MCC side played, brought back memories of the Raj with its wicker chairs and club facilities. At Brabourne, India played 17 Test matches between 1948-49 and 1972-73 and with its private boxes and spacious rooms it generates far more atmosphere than the modern, concrete Wankhede Stadium where England will play the First Test match in three weeks' time.

Tomorrow's game at Brabourne is serving as a rehearsal for the three limited-over international matches between India and England in the coming weeks, the first one-day representative fixtures played in this country. The practicalities of England's diplomatic agreement to play under Indian one-day rules can still be debated in the England party. Inevitably, the chief topic remains the three and a half hour playing periods either side of lunch. Another important difference for the English players is that should the side batting second not receive their full quota of overs for any reason, the unfinished match is decided by the score after the equivalent number of overs and not on an average overall scoring rate.

At half past nine today there was more than a whiff of haze and mist about in the Brabourne Stadium. The field aws soaked with dew and Botham and Lever were swinging the ball freely in the nets. Should the conditions be similar at the same time tomorrow when the match begins, England could well prefer to field first on these counts alone. It would also be slightly less hot than fielding later from 1.45 to 5.15 pm. It would be a relative difference of course as Bombay at the moment has been warmer for a fortnight now than is usual at this time of year. Ever since England arrived the temperature has hovered around 90 degrees each day instead of the customary 80 to 85.

Meanwhile, the talks about the increased charges for England's charter flights have continued and nothing on this topic will be known until later in the week. A fresh problem potentially for the tour management is the legal action taken by the Indian Government against the company who run the Feroz Shah Kotla ground in Delhi for the local association where the third Test match is due to start on December 23. In legal terms the ground has been sealed to enable the company's books to be examined. The Delhi and District Cricket Association are seeking a stay order but while the wrangle continues the future of the Test match could be in doubt.

CCI PRESIDENT'S XI (from): S M Gavaskar (captain), S M Patil, [illegible] Parkar, Zulf Iqar Parkar, Kapil Dev, Kirti Azad, K Srikant, [illegible] Narak, J Sanghani, H [illegible], Jadhav, S Shrisagar, M G[illegible].

ENGLAND XI: G Boycott, G A Gooch, G Cook, D I Gower, K W R Fletcher (captain), M W Gatting, I T Botham, R W Taylor, J K Lever, D L Underwood, R G D Willis.

Lancs pursue Miller

Lancashire will open talks today with Geoff Miller, aged 29, the former England all-rounder released by Derbyshire.

Boxing

One postscript through the Swedish pillar box

By Srikumar Sen
Boxing Correspondent

Ingemar Johansson, the last white man to hold the world heavyweight title 22 years ago, left only one modern hero standing on his pedestal at the end of a lunch given by the Boxing Writers Club in London yesterday. All others he swatted summarily as he had done British folk heroes like Bygraves, Cooper, Erskine and Richardson. Mr Johansson was in London, for the Young England v Young Sweden match on Monday night.

The heavyweight boxer to come out in one piece was Rocky Marciano. Mr Johansson clearly regards him as the greatest for he believes Marciano would have beaten Muhammad Ali "because he can get a man against the ropes and keep on going for 15 rounds", he said. Mr Johansson did not seem to hold out too much hope for Ali against himself, either. "I would not have been fooled by him", he said. "It would have been a dull fight."

Gerry Cooney, Mr Johansson's successor to be, was swiped to one side as a man "walking over a couple of old guys", but he will not be able to do that to Larry Holmes, who was in turn knocked out by faint praise. And the man of the hour? Joe Bugner. "I don't know how good he was. How good can he be five or six years after he quit." The big Swede, who had been made an offer to stage a return nine years ago at the age of 40, added: "It must be a temptation if you need money. You can get more money fighting a champion than a champion used to get in my times."

Mr Johansson won his world title when he knocked out Floyd Patterson in three rounds in New York in 1959 but the American more than avenged that defeat by knocking the Swede out in their subsequent meetings in New York and Miami Beach in 1960 and 1961. Mr Johansson, who runs a hotel in Miami, carries his 49 years remarkably well. Although built like a double pillar box he has taken part in two marathons, the Stockholm and New York (four and a half hours) and may come here for the London if invited. He has also been a part of a marathon campaign to get his Helsinki Olympic Games silver medal which he was deprived of it for "not trying" against Ed Sanders, of the United States. In those 29 years the Olympian gods have relented and he is to receive it in the new year.

Monzon comeback

Buenos Aires, Nov 10.—The former world middleweight champion, Carlos Monzon of Argentina, is planning a $3m comeback. The Italian promoter, Rodolfo Sabbatini is arranging two 10-round contests before a world title bout with the champion Marvin Hagler.—Agence France-Presse.

Golf

One ticket for two events

A new golf tournament, the £60,000 Car Care Plan international, will join the European professional circuit next week. The tournament, a 72-hole event, with a first prize of £10,000, will be played over the Moor Allerton course at Leeds, from May 20 to 23.

The sponsors are combining the tournament with a northern motor show which will also be held in the Motor Allerton grounds and one ticket will gain admission to both events.

The idea of combining the two events was welcomed by Mr Schofield, the secretary of the European Tournament Players' Division. He said: "It is further evidence that a major business enterprise is able to see a professional golf tournament as a sporting vehicle to create, promote and increase commercial interest."

Equestrianism

Strong foreign challenge in Dublin World Cup qualifier

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris

The winter season of indoor international show jumping is now well under way and will continue until the finalists fight out the World Cup at Göteborg in April.

The first qualifier was won in Amsterdam by Edgar Cuepper, of Belgium, and the second will be held at the five-day show in Dublin which starts today. Riders from nine nations have been invited to compete for £45,000, among them Paul Schockemöhle, of West Germany, the European champion, Hugo Simon, from Austria, and a whole bevy of Britons, David Broome, Malcolm Pyrah, Elizabeth Edgar, Nick Skelton, Caroline Bradley, Graham Fletcher, Harvey and Robert Smith, Derek Ricketts, Stephen Hadley, and John Whitaker.

Katie Monahan, the American girl who finished as runner-up for the first World Cup, won by Simon, in 1979, on The Jones Boy, has chosen to ride here this time rather than on the North American circuit.

The Defence Forces' Trophy on Saturday is the Irish qualifier for the World Cup, and the Grand Prix, with £6,000 in prize money, sponsored by the Department of Agriculture, is on Sunday.

Celebrating their tenth anniversary, the international championships at Olympia from December 17-21, sponsored by Courvoisier Cognac, the Norwich Union and Radio Rentals offer £47,000 in prize money.

Europe's top riders will compete, drawn by the FEI computer list for the World Cup qualifier, with the final in Göteborg next April.

A popular attraction will be a competition for the English old guard, like David Barker, now a top hunter-showman and Master of the Whaddon Chase, Tom Barnes, Donald Beard (who held the high jump record from 1937 until 1979), Tom Brakes, Ted Edgar, Seamus Hayes, from Ireland, Alan Oliver and Ted Williams.

There will also be a parade of the Queen's coaches and carriages from the Royal Mews at Buckingham Palace, including the glass coach that was last used at the Royal Wedding.

Rugby League

Verbal abuse complaint against coach

By Keith Macklin

For the second time in a month, one of the game's top referees, Ronnie Campbell, has reported a First Division coach for using abusive language to him. Campbell has made an official complaint to League headquarters that he was "verbally abused" by the Castleford player-coach Malcolm Reilly at half-time during the Castleford v Hull John Player Trophy games last Sunday week.

On October 23 Campbell was in charge of the Salford v Cardiff City game, and after that match he alleged that he was abused with obscene language by the Salford coach, Kevin Ashcroft. In the Salford incident the controversy centred around a late winning try by Fenwick, of Cardiff City, and the sending off of a Salford player, Francis, during heated exchanges after the award of the try. It is understood that Reilly's alleged abuse followed the sending-off of both hookers.

Both complaints will be discussed at the meeting of the League's executive committee on a date to be arranged later this month.

Hockey

England take on Poland indoors and outdoors

By Sydney Friskin

Among England's overseas hockey commitments next year are two visits to Poland. An indoor team on February 27 and 28 and an outdoor side on May 23 and 24. An England outdoor team last visited Poland in 1959, and drew 1—1 at Poznan.

Poland's reputation at the indoor game has yet to develop and the records since 1973 show that England have never played them. When they do next year the side will be coached by Roger Dakin, who, in his capacity as a player and administrator, has done much for the indoor game. England's juniors, who will take part in the junior European championship in Vienna next February, will be coached by Barry Mills.

England, depending on results in the World Cup at Bombay at the end of this year, are expecting to play in the Champions' Trophy in Amsterdam next June. It is also expected that the net London international quadrangular tournament will again be held at Queen's Park Rangers football ground, but whether the home side will be England or Great Britain has yet to be decided.

The men's Great Britain Hockey Board, who met on October 17, decided to ask the constituent associations to let them know by January 31 next year whether they think the Great Britain men's team should be operative from July to December 1982 and from September 1983 to July 4 1984 in their run-up to the Olympic Games in Los Angeles. In this context it is not clear at present whether Britain will be represented in the ten nations tournament at Melbourne in December, 1982 by Britain or England. The invitation has, for the present, been accepted by the Hockey Association.

WORLD CUP PARTY: I S Taylor (Slough), J Hurst (St Albans), P J Barber (Slough), J L Duthie (Southgate), D Craig (Southgate), M D Wilkinson (Neston), N Hughes (Wakefield, captain), D G Westcott (Ladykillers), R D A Dodds (Southgate), S S Kherar (Slough), M Precious (Hounslow), R H Brookeman (Southgate), G N Francis (Guildford), R A Leman (East Grinstead), C J Rule (Beckenham), K S Bhaura (Hounslow). Manager: C J Whalley. Coach: D B Whitaker.

American football

Dream of a league of equals takes place

By a Special Correspondent

It is believed to be a National Football League dream that every team should finish the season with an identical record. One of the basic elements of the NFL's constitution is that on any given Sunday, any team is capable of beating any other. The college draft system which allows the weakest teams to get the best college players is designed for just such a purpose.

With the 1981 season moving into its second half, the dream is some way towards being realized. Last week five of the 14 teams in the American Conference had identical records (three of them in the five-team division) and aside from the unfortunate New England Patriots, Baltimore Colts and Seattle Seahawks, all the teams have a realistic chance of being in the playoffs in December.

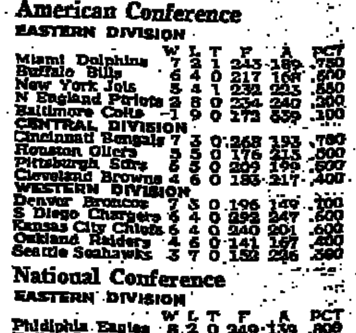
Languishing with a record of four wins and six losses are the current Super Bowl champions, the Oakland Raiders. They recently suffered the ignominy of failing to score in three successive games, a feat practically unheard of in recent times and those giants of the Seventies the Pittsburgh Steelers have a record of 5—5 on the season.

In the National Conference, three teams have outstanding 8—2 records; last year's Super Bowl losers, the Philadelphia Eagles, the inevitable Dallas Cowboys and the surprise package of the season, the San Francisco 49ers. The Eagles won their first six games this year and seemed unstoppable until neatly unstitched by the Minnesota Vikings three weeks ago. The weekend before last they lost again, 14—17 at the hands of the Cowboys, for whom quarter back Danny White has started to outdo his illustrious predecessor Roger Staubach in the art of last-ditch rallies, topping the Dolphins and Eagles in successive weeks through heavy last quarter scoring.

The 49ers came to national attention last month when they crushed the Cowboys 45—14 at Candlestick Park. Since that astounding result, neither team has lost and the 49er quarterback Joe Montana (who, if you believe the locals, doesn't need the Golden Gate bridge to cross the bay) has become the best advertisement for the team since Susan Saint James wore Gene Washington's number 18 shirt as a nightdress on MacMillan and Wife.

Whether they have enough steel to reach the Super Bowl is questionable and it seems likely that the Eagles and the Cowboys will be squaring up again to decide the National Conference contender.

Standings in the National Football League after games played on Monday:

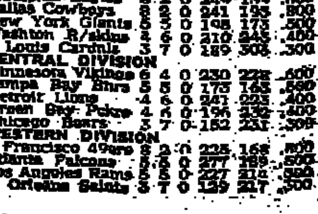


American Conference

EASTERN DIVISION	W	L	T	F	[illegible]	[illegible]
Miami Dolphins	7	2	1	243	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buffalo Bills	6	4	0	217	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York Jets	5	4	1	232	[illegible]	[illegible]
N England Patriots	2	8	0	234	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baltimore Colts	1	9	0	172	[illegible]	[illegible]
CENTRAL DIVISION						
Cincinnati Bengals	7	3	0	268	[illegible]	[illegible]
Houston Oilers	5	5	0	176	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburgh Strs	5	5	0	209	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleveland Browns	4	6	0	183	[illegible]	[illegible]
WESTERN DIVISION						
Denver Broncos	7	3	0	196	[illegible]	[illegible]
S Diego Chargers	6	4	0	292	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City Chiefs	6	4	0	240	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oakland Raiders	4	6	0	141	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seattle Seahawks	3	7	0	152	[illegible]	[illegible]

National Conference

EASTERN DIVISION	W	L	T	F	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phildlphia Eagles	8	2	0	240	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dallas Cowboys	8	2	0	241	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York Giants	5	5	0	195	[illegible]	[illegible]
Washton R/skins	4	6	0	210	[illegible]	[illegible]
S Louis Cardnls	3	7	0	189	[illegible]	[illegible]
CENTRAL DIVISION						
Minnesota Vikings	6	4	0	230	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tampa Bay Bucs	5	5	0	173	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit Lions	4	6	0	247	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay Pckrs	4	6	0	196	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago Bears	3	7	0	152	[illegible]	[illegible]
WESTERN DIVISION						
S Francisco 49ers	8	2	0	235	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlanta Falcons	5	5	0	277	[illegible]	[illegible]
Los Angeles Rams	5	5	0	227	[illegible]	[illegible]
N Orleans Saints	3	7	0	139	[illegible]	[illegible]



Tennis

McEnroe's innocence is not totally proven

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

John McEnroe, who has won the singles for the past three years, and Peter Fleming, his partner in an equally successful doubles run, instantly assumed prominent roles when the Benson and Hedges tournament began yesterday at Wembley. McEnroe was scheduled to play singles, did not do so, but was described by the tournament director, Leonard Owen, as "the innocent party". Fleming was beaten 6—7, 7—6, 6—4 by the more lowly-ranked Jonathan Smith in a match that lasted three hours.

McEnroe flew in to London on Monday convinced that he would not have to engage the necessary mental gear for a single match until today. His father who is also his manager, made such an arrangement in a telephone conversation with Owen, who readily agreed because he understood that the Wimbledon and United States champion might only be playing singles. When Owen discovered that McEnroe would also be playing doubles and could therefore have nine matches in six days, he allowed McEnroe to be scheduled for a singles yesterday.

"I thought I was doing him a favour" Owen said yesterday. "I felt that if he was playing in both events we should start him on Tuesday". Having spoken to both McEnroes, Owen realized that he had erred. McEnroe junior was prepared to play doubles yesterday, but that was not possible because one of his first round doubles opponents, Alexander Mayer, was still in transit from the final of another tournament in Stockholm.

Owen said yesterday: "The innocent party in this whole deal is 'Junior'. This time he's absolutely right. Its his father and I who screwed up the thing." Owen's disarming willingness to accept responsibility for the bungled scheduling, which misled press and public in turn explains the mess without excusing it. Moreover, is McEnroe as blameless as the tournament director generously insists?

In most areas McEnroe is a responsible, highly-principled young man. He is honouring his commitment to Wembley in spite of the fact that, for the time being, he needs a rest from tennis. But is it unreasonable to suggest that, even in this permissive era, any normal fellow, tournament should be ready to play—if required—as soon as the curtain goes up?

Simply because it concerned the best player in the world this storm in a teacup overshadowed the fact that Smith, eight days younger than Fleming, had a remarkably good win that guaranteed him at least £1,450. Smith was so modestly ranked that, in common with two more British Davis Cup players, he was granted a place in the draw only as a wild card (that is, three vacancies to be filled at the organizers discretion).

"It's marvellous that a British tournament should give wild cards to three British players," Smith said yesterday. "It gives us a chance".

Smith's chance was particularly good because Fleming has been going through a lean spell and is struggling to regain his confidence. He served 14 double faults yesterday. Let us ignore the improbability of a man 6ft 5in tall serving even one double fault. Fleming told us that he "went for broke" with his second ball. What he did not tell us—and has never told us—is why he so often defies the gambler's rule of respecting the percentages.

Never mind. One of the harsh rules of life is that winners are more interesting than losers. Smith considers that at the age of 26 he is playing the best tennis of his career. The main reasons for this seem to be Chile and Mark Cox. It was in Chile that Britain's Davis Cup team prepared for their semi-final round tie in Argentina. "I've never worked as hard as I did in Chile," Smith said yesterday, "and a few things Mark Cox said really rang bells".

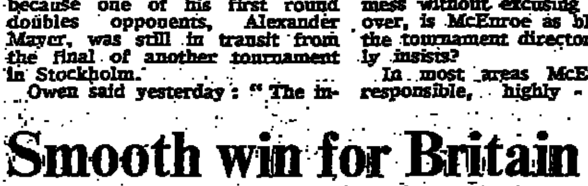
What this amounted to was that Cox, trainer-coach to the British team, had told him not to hit so close to the lines, because Cox had never seen anyone miss them by such a consistently small margin.

"I'm not making so many errors now," he said. "I'm not giving points away—and I am tough to pass because I am moving so well. I have been training very hard. I was fit—and I thought Fleming was getting a little tired in the second set. But every time I broke serve he came up with good shots and broke back. I was getting confused because I didn't know what to do. At the end I needed a double fault or a horrible error—and I got one".

In the first set Smith was always ahead—he was serving at 5—3 and deuce and had two set points at 6—5—until he lost four consecutive points in the tie break. Meantime Fleming was warned for what is quaintly known as "ball abuse". When Fleming lost the second set he threw his racket down and it skidded past the umpire's chair. That cost Fleming a penalty point

FIRST ROUND (US unless stated): Y Noah (France) beat R Meyar, 7—6, 6—3; T Mayotte beat R Lutz, 6—4, 6—1; J Smith (GB) beat P Fleming, 6—7, 7—6, 6—4; [illegible].


Stretching a point: Jonathan Smith on his way to victory against Fleming.



Smooth win for Britain

Tokyo, Nov 10.—Britain, seeded fifth, easily beat Belgium 3—0 in the first round of the women's team tennis tournament for the Federation Cup. Their next opponents will be France who beat Canada 3—0.

Britain's victories were achieved by Virginia Wade who beat Marion Dewitte 6—3, 6—3 and Jo Durie who defeated Anne Gabriel 5—7, 6—3, 6—3. Miss Durie and Susan Barker completed the rout of Belgium by winning the doubles.

The United States cruised through the first round with a 3—0 win over South Korea to stay on course for their sixth successive title.

All eight seeded nations went through to the second round of the competition which began yesterday, including fourth-ranked Australia, last year's runners-up, who swept past the Philippines 3—0.

The Americans were led by Chris Lloyd, aged 26, the world's top player, who easily beat the Asian number one Lee Duk-Hee of South Korea 6—1, 6—3.

Andrea Jaeger, aged 16, the US open clay court champion, also defeated Seol Min-Kyeong 6—1, 6—3 and the Americans wrapped up their triumph when Rosie Casals and Kathy Jordan beat Lee and Kim Soo-Ok 6—2, 6—2 in the doubles.

Czechoslovakia and the eighth-seeded Switzerland reached the second round yesterday.

FIRST ROUND: Australia beat The Philippines 3—0; The Netherlands beat Hongkong 2—1; Italy beat Yugoslavia 2—1; Romania beat Hungary 3—0; United States beat South Korea 3—0; West Germany beat Japan 3—0; Britain beat Belgium 3—0 (J. Durie beat A Gabriel, 5—7, 6—3, 6—3; V Wade beat M Dewitte, 6—3, 6—3; Miss Durie and Miss S Barker beat Miss Dewitte and Miss M De Wouters, 6—3, 6—3): Brazil beat Ireland 3—0 (C Monteiro beat R Howett, 6—0, [illegible]—Reuter and AP.

South Africa prepare to honour their outstanding miler

The black man no longer feeling the cold

From Ray Kennedy
Johannesburg, Nov 10

Sydney Maree, the black middle distance runner who this year ran the third fastest mile in history with a time of 3 minutes 48.83 seconds, is expected shortly to break another record and become the first black to be named as South African Sportsman of the Year.

Maree, 25, left South Africa four years ago on an athletics scholarship to Vilanova University, Philadelphia, where he has acquired a B.Sc degree and an American wife, Lisa. Next year he will become a United States citizen and as an athlete, will be one of the United States prime hopes for a gold medal in the 1984 Olympic Games in Los Angeles. South Africa, his native land, is barred from the Olympics.

Maree, who recently visited South Africa to see his parents in the drab Atteridgeville township, outside Pretoria, is one of five sportsmen and one sportswoman nominated by the Rand Sportswriters' Society for the Sportsman of the Year award. The winner will be named on December 3 but it appears from votes cast so far that Maree is leading the field.

It was only during this season that Maree come in from the cold and became eligible to compete on the world athletics circuit after the International Amateur Athletics Federation recognized him as an American-registered runner.

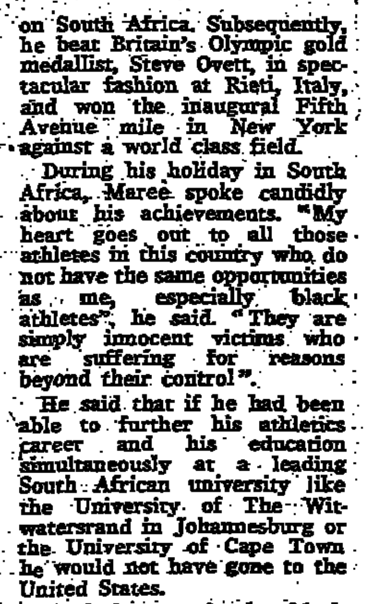
Previously, he had been barred in terms of the IAAF ban on South Africa. Subsequently, he beat Britain's Olympic gold medallist, Steve Ovett, in spectacular fashion at Rieti, Italy, and won the inaugural Fifth Avenue mile in New York against a world class field.

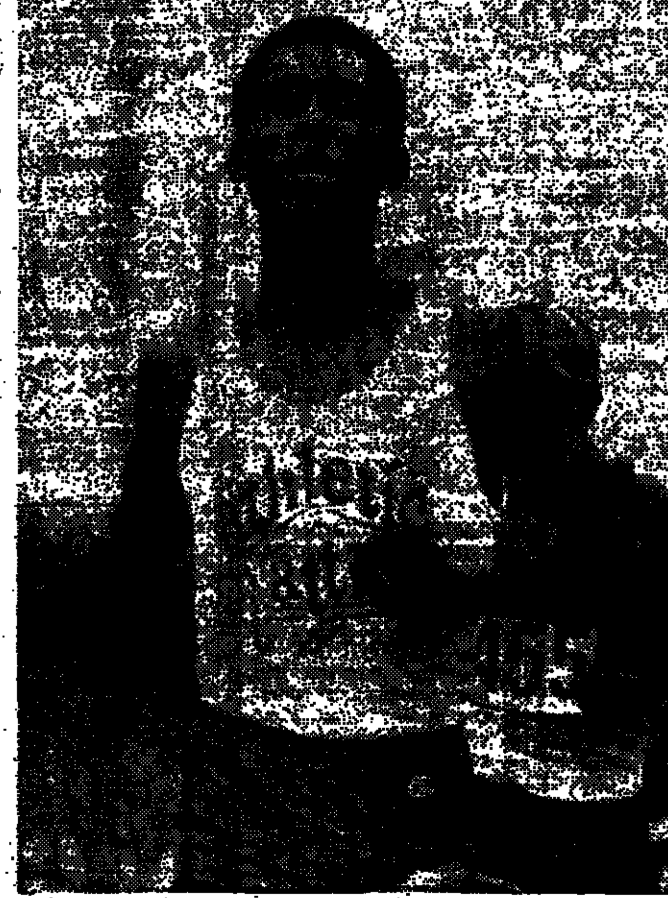
During his holiday in South Africa, Maree spoke candidly about his achievements. "My heart goes out to all those athletes in this country who do not have the same opportunities as me, especially black athletes", he said. "They are simply innocent victims who are suffering for reasons beyond their control".

He said that if he had been able to further his athletics career and his education simultaneously at a leading South African university like the University of The Witwatersrand in Johannesburg or the University of Cape Town he would not have gone to the United States.

He feels strongly that black athletes, especially those working on the gold mines, should be encouraged to use their athletic ability to further their education.

The other nominees for the Sportsman of the Year award include Clive Rice, who led Nottinghamshire to the English County Cricket Championship this year and is currently captain of the Transvaal province team and Naast Botha, the Springbok rugby fly-half, who kicked a record total of 139 points during the recent demo-plagued tour of New Zealand.




Maree: making the most of his opportunities.

Racing

Brown Chamberlin can jump ahead

By John Karter

When Brown Chamberlin won his first race over hurdles at Newbury last season press men, and other experts assembled there, spewed forth enough superlatives to cover half a dozen Arkles and a couple of Mill Houses as well. To a certain extent that high praise was justified because the way Brown Chamberlin sauntered home with Francome glancing continually left and right, like a spectator at Wimbledon, for non-existent dangers, indicated that he was obviously something out of the ordinary.

It must, therefore, have come like a series of hard punches to the solar plexus for Brown Chamberlin's swiftly-won army of supporters when he won only one of his four subsequent races, unseating his rider when long odds-on at Leicester, and then being beaten by King Ba Ba at Cheltenham and by Sir Gordon at Ascot. Jumping seemed to be his big problem, because even when he won his final race at Newbury he gave his backers momentary heart failure by treating the second-last hurdle as if it was only six inches high.

Perhaps, in view of this tendency to sloppiness, it was not as surprising as it might have seemed when Brown Chamberlin fell at the first fence on his first attempt at steeplechasing. It must have come as a bitter blow to connections, though, because, by all accounts, Brown Chamberlin had been soaring over fences like a gazelle at home. Today, in the Halloween Novices Steeplechase at Newbury (the meeting at which he made his winning debut last year), he faces several promising recruits, but if he jumps even adequately he should begin to capitalize on the undoubted talent that he has.

Among Brown Chamberlin's opponents is the useful hurdler Fire Drill, who, having his first run over fences, was beaten just half a length by Cruise Missile at Kempton Park, the race in which Brown Chamberlin fell. Then there is another hurdler of ability, Hudson's Bay, to consider. Whatever his fate today he should certainly make up into a smart chaser.

Possibly Brown Chamberlin's most dangerous opponent, though, will be Tompion, who won most impressively at Lingfield Park last week, when he had another of today's runners, Random Leg, four lengths behind in third place. Random Leg is 5lb better off today, which should, theoretically, enable him to reverse those placings, but Tompion appeared to have plenty in hand.

Fred Winter, the trainer, will be hoping to win the race that Brown Chamberlin won 12 months ago, the second division of the Wood Speen Novices Hurdle, with the newcomer Joe Sunlight, who won National Hunt flat races at Ayr and Nottingham when trained by Chris Thornton. However, talented individual that Joe Sunlight undoubtedly is, it may be best to rely on the proven hurdles form of Broadheath from the in-form stable of David Nicholson. Broadheath won the Sir Ken Pattern Hurdle at Worcester in style, beating Another Generation by five lengths.

Winter and Nicholson also appear to field the two main protagonists for the first division of the Wood Speen. On this occasion Winter's candidate, Dasman, an easy winner at Cheltenham last month, should have the better of the argument with the Nicholson representative, Sam Smith, who showed considerable promise when third to London Haze at Wincanton.

The National Hunt season is at last beginning to bubble, having been simmering quietly in the background while the Flat spluttered to a close. Saturday sees the running of the first big steeplechase, the Mackeson Gold Cup, for which 13 runners were declared at the four-day stage yesterday. The Tote make Fairy King their favourite at 5-2. This is, perhaps, a little short, but there is no doubt that he is entitled to head the market. Jimmy Fitzgerald's horse has won twice over the course and distance and was an authoratitive winner from Dramatist, who has won since at Newbury three weeks ago. The rest of the Tote betting is as follows: 4-1 Henry Kissinger, 9-2 Easter Eel, 7-1 Marshall Night, 10-1 Just Able, 12-1 Tsuru.

From the connoiseur's point of view, though, the highlight of the afternoon, and arguably the season so far, will be the Fighting Fifth Hurdle at Newcastle in which Sea Pigeon, Birds Nest and Pollardstown, who filled the first three places last year (Birds Nest was disqualified from first place) are challenged by the exciting youngster Gay Chance.

Sea Pigeon, who goes for a record-equalling third successive Champion Hurdle win in March, and Birds Nest have monopolised the Fighting Fifth in the last five years, Birds Nest having won it three times and Sea Pigeon twice. Gaye Chance, an easy Newbury winner recently, must represent a real threat to that monopoly, though. His amazing total of almost £60,000 in prize money last season is already more than half the record figure won by Sea Pigeon.

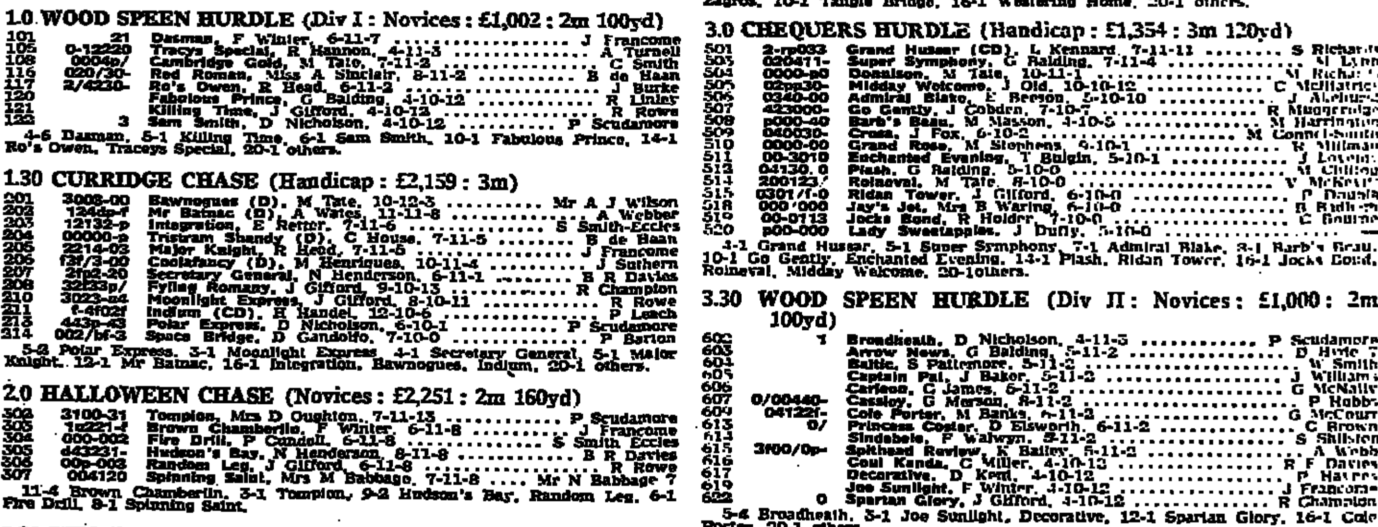
□ Silver Buck, a shock faller at Chepstow on Saturday, has come out of the race "quite well" according to his trainer, Michael Dickinson, who said, "He is not coughing and does not have a temperature, although several of my horses at Harewood have low blood counts".

□ Entries for the 1982 Arlington Million will not have to be made until March 1, next year, allowing trainers an extra three months to decide their entries. The 1982 race will be run on Sunday, August 29, over one and a quarter miles on grass, with a first prize of £325,000.

MACKESON ACCEPTORS: Western Rose 9yrs 11st 10lb; Easter Eel 10-11-7; Fairy King 8-11-7; Henry Kissinger 7-10-13; Just Able 8-10-8; Tsuru 10-10-5; Snowshill Sailor 9-10-1; Marshal Night 6-10-1; Twidale 8-10-0; Neon Light 9-10-0; Just Jake 12-10-0; Greenways 6-10-0; Keengaddy 8-10-0.

STATE OF GOING (official): Newbury, good; Sedgefield, good. Tomorrow: Stratford, good; Wincanton, good.

Newbury programme



1.0 WOOD SPEEN HURDLE (Div I: Novices: £1,002: 2m 100yd)
101 21 Dasman, F Winter, 6-11-7 .... J Francome
105 0-12220 Tracys Special, R Hannon, 4-11-3 .... A Turnell
108 0004p/ Cambridge Gold, M Tate, 7-11-2 .... C Smith
116 020/30- Red Roman, Miss A Sinclair, 8-11-2 .... B de Haan
117 2/4230- Ro's Owen, R Head, 6-11-2 .... J Burke
120 Fabulous Prince, G Balding, 4-10-12 .... R Linley
121 Killing Time, J Gifford, 4-10-12 .... R Rowe
122 3 Sam Smith, D Nicholson, 4-10-12 .... P Scudamore
4-6 Dasman, 5-1 Killing Time, 6-1 Sam Smith, 10-1 Fabulous Prince, 14-1 Ro's Owen, Traceys Special, 20-1 others.

1.30 CURRIDGE CHASE (Handicap: £2,159: 3m)
201 3008-00 Bawnogues (D), M Tate, 10-12-3 .... Mr A J Wilson
202 124dp-f Mr Batmac (D), A Wates, 11-11-8 .... A Webber
203 12132-p Integration, E Retter, 7-11-6 .... S Smith-Eccles
204 00000-2 Tristram Shandy (D), C House, 7-11-5 .... B de Haan
205 2214-03 Major Knight, R Head, 7-11-5 .... J Francome
206 f3f/3-00 Coolafancy (D), M Henriques, 10-11-4 .... J Suthern
207 2fp2-20 Secretary General, N Henderson, 6-11-1 .... B R Davies
208 32233p/ Fyling Romany, J Gifford, 9-10-13 .... R Champion
210 3023-a4 Moonlight Express, J Gifford, 8-10-11 .... R Rowe
211 f-4f02f Indium (CD), H Handel, 12-10-6 .... P Leach
213 443p-43 Polar Express, D Nicholson, 6-10-1 .... P Scudamore
214 002/bf-3 Space Bridge, D Gandolfo, 7-10-0 .... P Barton
5-2 Polar Express, 3-1 Moonlight Express, 4-1 Secretary General, 5-1 Major Knight, 12-1 Mr Batmac, 16-1 Integration, Bawnogues, Indium, 20-1 others.

2.0 HALLOWEEN CHASE (Novices: £2,251: 2m 160yd)
302 3100-31 Tompion, Mrs D Oughton, 7-11-13 .... P Scudamore
303 1u221-f Brown Chamberlin, F Winter, 6-11-8 .... J Francome
304 000-002 Fire Drill, P Cundell, 6-11-8 .... S Smith Eccles
305 d43231- Hudson's Bay, N Henderson, 8-11-8 .... B R Davies
306 00p-003 Random Leg, J Gifford, 6-11-8 .... R Rowe
307 004120 Spinning Saint, Mrs M Babbage, 7-11-8 .... Mr N Babbage 7
11-4 Brown Chamberlin, 3-1 Tompion, 9-2 Hudson's Bay, Random Leg, 6-1 Fire Drill, 8-1 Spinning Saint.

2.30 WINTERBOURNE CHASE (Handicap: £2,145: 2m 160yd)
402 1113-20 Tower-Bird, J Webber, 9-11-10 .... Mr P Webber
403 114f2b Westering Home, S Mellor, 7-11-9 .... P Blacker
405 402-311 Grey Fusilier, Mrs N Smith, 6-11-2 .... S Shilston
407 04340-1 Beacon Time, F Walwyn, 7-10-12 .... K Mooney
408 p24-bpp Anthony of Padua (C), F Yardley, 10-10-11 .... C Smith
409 04411/2- Gay Invader, F Winter, 7-10-8 .... J Francome
410 2331d-0 Zagros, N Henderson, 7-10-6 .... B R Davies
412 34223-0 Devil's Brig, R Shaw, 10-10-3 .... Mr P Nicholls 7
414 a3/112-p Tangle Bridge, D Gandolfo, 8-10-0 .... M Richards 7
418 130-003 Soul Music (B), J Bridger, 11-10-0 .... J Suthern
5-2 Beacon Time, 7-2 Grey Fusilier, 4-1 Gay Invader, 6-1 Tower-Bird, 8-1 Zagros, 10-1 Tangle Bridge, 16-1 Westering Home, 20-1 others.

3.0 CHEQUERS HURDLE (Handicap: £1,354: 3m 120yd)
501 2-rp003 Grand Hussar (CD), L Kennard, 7-11-11 .... S Richards
503 020411- Super Symphony, G Balding, 7-11-4 .... M Lynn
504 0000-a0 Donnison, M Tate, 10-11-1 .... M Richards
505 02pp30- Midday Welcome, J Old, 10-10-12 .... C McIlLatrick
506 0340-00 Admiral Blake, E Beeson, 5-10-10 .... J Akehurst
507 423000- Go Gently, J Cobden, 7-10-7 .... R Muggeridge
508 p000-40 Barb's Beau, M Masson, 4-10-5 .... M Harrington
509 040030- Cross, J Fox, 6-10-2 .... M Connell-Smith
510 0000-00 Grand Rose, M Stephens, 6-10-1 .... R Millman
511 00-3010 Enchanted Evening, T Bulgin, 5-10-1 .... J Lovejoy
513 04130-0 Plash, G Balding, 5-10-0 .... M Chilling
514 200123/ Roineval, M Tate, 8-10-0 .... V McKevitt
515 0301/f-0 Ridan Tower, J Gifford, 6-10-0 .... P Double
518 000/000 Jay's Jet, Mrs B Waring, 6-10-0 .... R Rudhrim
519 00-0713 Jocks Bond, R Holder, 7-10-0 .... C Bourne
520 p00-000 Lady Sweetapples, J Duffy, 5-10-0 .... —
4-1 Grand Hussar, 5-1 Super Symphony, 7-1 Admiral Blake, 8-1 Barb's Beau, 10-1 Go Gently, Enchanted Evening, 14-1 Plash, Ridan Tower, 16-1 Jocks Bond, Roineval, Midday Welcome, 20-1 others.

3.30 WOOD SPEEN HURDLE (Div II: Novices: £1,000: 2m 100yd)
602 1 Broadheath, D Nicholson, 4-11-5 .... P Scudamore
603 Arrow News, G Balding, 5-11-2 .... D Hyde 7
604 Baltic, S Pattemore, 5-11-2 .... W Smith
605 Captain Pal, J Baker, 5-11-2 .... J Williams
606 Carleon, C James, 6-11-2 .... G McNally
607 0/00440- Cassloy, G Merson, 8-11-2 .... P Hobbs
609 04122f- Cole Porter, M Banks, 6-11-2 .... G McCourt
613 0/ Princess Cosier, D Elsworth, 6-11-2 .... C Brown
614 Sindebele, F Walwyn, 5-11-2 .... S Shilston
615 3f00/0p- Spithead Review, K Bailey, 5-11-2 .... A Webb
616 Coul Kanda, C Miller, 4-10-13 .... R F Davies
617 Decorative, D Kent, 4-10-12 .... P Haynes
619 Joe Sunlight, F Winter, 4-10-12 .... J Francome
622 0 Spartan Glory, J Gifford, 4-10-12 .... R Champion
5-4 Broadheath, 3-1 Joe Sunlight, Decorative, 12-1 Spartan Glory, 16-1 Cole Porter, 20-1 others.

Newbury selections

By John Karter
1.0 Dasman. 1.30 Moonlight Express. 2.0 Brown Chamberlin. 2.30 Beacon Time. 3.0 Admiral Blake. 3.30 Broadheath.

Sedgefield programme

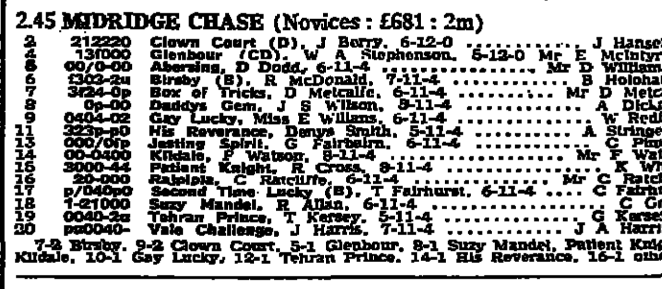


1.15 CARLTON HURDLE (Selling: £334: 2½m)
2 031 Go Lissava (C), D Chapman, 3-11-1 .... Mr T Walford
4 00000-0 Late Rose (B), A Smedley, 4-11-8 .... Mr R Smedley
5 0 Queens Aglo, J Norton, 4-11-8 .... Mr P Avery 4
6 0-00020 Stubbington Green (B), D Yeoman, 4-11-8 .... R Barry
8 Caribbean Sun, T Kersey, 3-10-10 .... G Kersey 4
10 0 Quam Celerrime, W Bentley, 3-10-10 .... D Wilkinson
11 0 Sandmoor Court, N Tinkler, 3-10-10 .... N Tinkler
6-4 Go Lissava, 2-1 Sandmoor Court, 5-1 Quam Celerrime, 8-1 Stubbington Green, 10-1 Caribbean Sun, 16-1 others.

1.45 TOTE CHASE (Handicap: £776: 2m)
1 030-00n Bannow Breeze, M Naughton, 9-11-11 .... G Bradley 4
2 04p000- Bucksome, R Woodhouse, 8-11-1 .... P Tuck
3 210413 Dear Remus (CD), J Harris, 9-11-0 .... J A Harris 4
6 u-02213 Roman King (D, B), P Watson, 10-10-5 .... C Grant
7 2-20303 Deidi (CD), J Blundell, 10-10-2 .... J Goulding
9 0000p-0 The Fast One, C Ratcliffe, 11-10-0 .... Mr C Ratcliffe
9-4 Dear Remus, 3-1 Roman King, 4-1 Deidi, 5-1 Bannow Breeze, 8-1 Bucksome, 12-1 The Fast One.

2.15 DICK BREWITT CHASE (Handicap: £1,359: 3m 600yd)
2 1042-11 Midnight Love (CD), Denys Smith, 6-11-2 .... C Grant
3 400-0p3 Tangles Brother (C), T Craig, 9-11-0 .... C Hawkins
8 p023-0u Cockle Strand, K Oliver, 8-10-0 .... S Charlton
4-5 Midnight Love, 6-4 Tangles Brother, 11-2 Cockle Strand.

2.45 MIDRIDGE CHASE (Novices: £681: 2m)
2 212220 Clown Court (D), J Berry, 6-12-0 .... J Hansen 7
4 13f000 Glenbour (CD), W A Stephenson, 5-12-0 .... Mr E McIntyre 4
5 00/0-00 Abersing, D Dodd, 6-11-4 .... Mr D Williams 4
6 f302-2u Birsby (B), R McDonald, 7-11-4 .... B Holohan 7
7 3f24-0p Box of Tricks, D Metcalfe, 6-11-4 .... Mr D Metcalfe
8 0p-00 Daddys Gem, J S Wilson, 8-11-4 .... A Dickman
9 0404-02 Gay Lucky, Miss E Williams, 6-11-4 .... W Redfern
11 323p-p0 His Reverance, Denys Smith, 5-11-4 .... A Stringer 4
13 000/0fp Jesting Spirit, G Fairbairn, 6-11-4 .... C Pimlott
14 00-0400 Kildale, P Watson, 8-11-4 .... Mr F Watson
15 3000-44 Patient Knight, R Cross, 8-11-4 .... K Whyte
16 20-000 Raipiola, C Ratcliffe, 6-11-4 .... Mr C Ratcliffe
17 p/040p0 Second Time Lucky (B), T Fairhurst, 6-11-4 .... C Fairhurst
18 1-21000 Suzy Mandel, R Allan, 6-11-4 .... C Grant
19 0040-2u Tehran Prince, T Kersey, 5-11-4 .... G Kersey 4
20 pa0040- Vale Challenge, J Harris, 7-11-4 .... J A Harris 4
7-2 Birsby, 9-2 Clown Court, 5-1 Glenbour, 8-1 Suzy Mandel, Patient Knight, Kildale, 10-1 Gay Lucky, 12-1 Tehran Prince, 14-1 His Reverance, 16-1 others.



3.15 STILLINGTON HURDLE (Handicap: £753: 2m)
2 03212-0 B and K Emperor (CD), M W Easterby, 4-11-8 .... P Tuck
4 2013-41 Shalotra (CD), T Craig, 5-11-2 .... J A Harris 4
5 100302 Pickmore, G Richards, 4-11-1 .... Mr K Darby
6 0/11000- O. I. Oyston, J Berry, 5-11-1 .... J Hansen 7
8 01/00p0 Keren Park (CD), W A Stephenson, 7-10-13 .... G Gray 7
11 043130- Jane Roy, M W Easterby, 4-10-7 .... D Swift 4
12 033-011 Strike Action (D), R Allan, 4-10-6 .... S Charlton
15 213300- Brown's Babu (D), Denys Smith, 4-10-5 .... C Grant
16 00000/3 Hasten God, G Lockerbie, 8-10-4 .... N Balmer
17 01-0001 Measure Up (D), J Blundell, 5-10-13 .... M Conroy 4
18 041-f00 Witchin (D), J Henderson, 9-10-3 .... M Barnes
19 2400-00 Carat Gold (D), C Lamb, 5-10-0 .... S P Grant 4
20 pf0f04/ Friendly Boy, D Metcalfe, 9-10-0 .... Mr D Metcalfe
21 0-00003 Lottie Lehmann (CD), Mrs G Reveley, 5-10-0 .... M Brennan 7
22 00200-0 Lunar Wind, J Parkes, 6-10-0 .... M Pepper 7
23 104fu0 Golden End (D), R Cross, 10-10-0 .... D McCaskill 4
25 b00000- Spectina, W Storey, 5-10-0 .... —
4-1 B and K Emperor, 5-1 Pickmore, 6-1 Brown's Babu, 7-1 Shalotra, 8-1 Measure Up, Strike Action, 10-1 O. I. Oyston, Jane Roy, 12-1 Hasten God, 14-1 Keren Park, 16-1 others.

3.45 CORNFORTH HURDLE (Novices: Amateurs: £276: 2m)
1 A. Kinsman, J Brockbank, 5-12-3 .... T Brockbank 7
2 00p00/ Ancient Arch, R Tate, 6-12-3 .... R Tate 7
6 Caravan Centre, R Barr, 9-12-3 .... T Smith 7
7 0/0-00 Daberto, H Walby, 8-12-3 .... T Reveley 7
8 Flying Enterprise, F Watson, 8-12-3 .... F Watson 7
15 Oak Ridge Boy, Mrs J Simpson, 6-12-3 .... Miss J Simpson 7
18 Vintage Bottle, A Corner, 5-12-3 .... Miss S Williamson 7
19 p00/n- Whistling Jet, F Carr, 9-12-3 .... M Glasby 7
20 p00f- Abervanter, D Todd, 4-11-12 .... D Williams 7
21 00- Alfred Milner (B), R Stubbs, 4-11-12 .... —
23 00p-004 Chastity Belt, R Allan, 4-11-12 .... R Shiels 7
24 024302 Czernin, R Johnson, 4-11-12 .... Mrs G Rees 7
25 High Bere, J Charlton, 4-11-12 .... D Kinsella 7
26 0 Janes Jet, G Harman, 4-11-12 .... H Bissill 7
28 0000- Lady Romeba, J Norton, 4-11-12 .... J Murray 7
29 Northern Knight, J Berry, 4-11-12 .... A Berry 7
30 p0p- Ruthelen, D Chapman, 4-11-12 .... T Walford 7
31 34 Sea Merchant, W A Stephenson, 4-11-12 .... E McIntyre 4
5-4 Czernin, 3-1 Sea Merchant, 5-1 Chastity Belt, 8-1 Northern Knight, 10-1 Flying Enterprise, 12-1 Ancient Arch, 16-1 others.

Sedgefield selections

By John Karter
1.15 Stubbington Green. 1.45 Roman King. 2.15 Midnight Love. 2.45 Gay Lucky. 3.15 Measure Up. 3.45 Czernin.

Hereford results

1.30 (1.32) FOWNHOPE HURDLE (Handicap: £835: 3m 1f)
RING TIN TIN b g by Allangrange—Militant (A Ford) 7-11-10 .... J Francome (3-1) 1
Sea Gantlet .... A J O'Brien (6-4 fav) 2
Jackstones .... R Dickin (16-1) 3
TOTE: Win: 26p; places 16p, 11p, 41p. Dual F: 59p. C.S.F. 81p. L Kennard at Taunton. 12l, 2½l. Velvet Boy (33-1) 4th. 13 ran. NR: Charles Swift.

2.0 (2.4) LUGG HURDLE (novices: £414: 2½m)
SPIDER'S WELL br g by Pitpan—Glen Rambler (R O'Byrne) 5-11-4 .... A Webber (7-1) 1
Stan's Pride .... P Warner (50-1) 2
Spartan Daisy .... J Nolan (25-1) 3
TOTE Win: £1.00; places, 15p, 17p, £2.22. Dual F: £3.96. C.S.F. £2.95. M. Oliver at Droitwich. 3l, 5l. Spartan Daisy (25-1) 4th). 16 ran. NR: John's Walk, Treasures Jubilee.

2.30 (2.33) HEREFORD HUGH SUMNER CHASE (Handicap: £1,404: 2m)
BALLYBUTLER g by Blandford Lad—Brusna (Mrs V Bishop) 9-10-0 .... Mr C Crozier (25-1) 1
Washington Heights .... W Smith (2-1 fav) 2
Tom Sawyer .... S Smith Eccles (15-2) 3
TOTE: Win: £2.06; places: 20p, 14p, 17p. Dual forecast: £1.46. CSF: £7.29. V. Bishop at Sheepcote Bamber's Security (100-30) 4th. 11 ran. NR: Tower-Bird.

3.0 (3.7) HAIG WHISKY HURDLE (Novices: £1,075: 2m)
GAYE BRIEF b g by Lucky Brief—Artiste Gaye (Sheikh Khamsin) 4-10-0 .... S Morshead (12-1) 1
Charley Fisher .... Mr N Babbage (2-1 fav) 2
Stowell Grove .... P Scudamore (9-4) 3
TOTE Win: £1.58; places: 25p, 10p, 12p. Dual forecast: £1.30. CSF: £3.43. Mrs M Rimell at Kinnersley. 2l, 4l. Mt Tasman (11-2) 4th. 16 ran. NR: Midinette.

3.30 (3.31) DEWCHURCH CHASE (£1,234: 3½m)
TENECOON, b g, by Tycoon II—Tenelee (P Smith), 12-12-0 .... P Warner (3-1) 1
Choral Festival .... Mr M Low (12-1) 2
Tarot .... R Dickin (66-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 45p. Dual F: 84p. CSF: £3.80. F Smith, at Swindon. 8l, dist. Just Jake 4—9 fav. 5 ran. Only three finished. NR: Roller-Coaster.

4.0 (4.1) ALLENSMORE CHASE (Novices: £1,111: 3m 1f)
SELECTION TRUST, ch g, by Sassafras—Lady Hazel (A Beatty), 5-10-10 .... K Mooney (16-1) 1
Royal Bowman .... S Morshead (2-1 fav) 2
Black Magic .... H Davies (7-2) 3
TOTE: Win, 95p; places, 29p, 11p, 44p. Dual F: £1.09. CSF: £4.70. F Walwyn, at Lambourn. 2l, 6l. Drumcondra (9-4) 4th. 13 ran.
PLACEPOT: £268.60.

Bangor-on-Dee

1.15 (1.17) DUCKLINGTON HURDLE (Selling handicap: £391: 2m 80yd)
PEM PEM, br m, by Blakeney—Romalia (A Sutton), 5-10-12 .... F Morris (5-1) 1
Reuterman .... J Burke (12-1) 2
Fireboury .... T Wall (16-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 40p; places, 15p, 24p, 19p. Dual F: £10.92. CSF: £6.39. A Sutton, at Malpas. 4l, 2½l. Handsome Stranger 5-2 fav. Fine Bird (20-1) 4th. 10 ran.

1.45 (1.47) TILSTON CHASE (Novices: £640: 3½m 70yd)
TWILIGHT STAG, b g, by Majetta—Sapristi (P Marsh), 7-11-7 .... R F Davies (2-1 fav) 1
Another Cygnet .... D Goulding (9-2) 2
Mount Allen .... S J O'Neill (16-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 29p; places, 12p, 28p, £2.46. Dual F: 38p. CSF: £1.30. W Jenks, at Bridgnorth. 10l, 1½l. Deep Light (10-1) 4th. 14 ran. NR: Tempest Girl.

2.15 (2.16) ELLESMERE CHASE (Handicap: £1,211: 3m 200yd)
KING VULTURE, b g, by Osprey Hawk—Ballynice (C Masterson), 8-12-2 .... N Doughty (15-2) 1
Lawn Meet .... R Champion (9-4 fav) 2
Master Socks .... J Suthern (7-2) 3
TOTE: Win, 92p; places, 34p, 16p, 41p. Dual F: 96p. CSF: £2.37. G Richards, at Greystoke. ¾l, 12l. Ballymadder (5-1) 4th. 8 ran.

2.45 (2.50) CHORLTON HURDLE (Div I: Novices: £348: 2m 80yd)
GUN, b c by Ribero-Mafia (T Mowbray), 4-10-7, D Goulding (4-1) 1
Celtic Hero .... J Suthern (5-1) 2
Barrow .... E Woods (12-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 44p; places, 11p, 15p, 41p. Dual F: 92p. CSF: £2.25. R Fisher, at Ulverston. 1½l, 5l. Wingetts 15-8 fav. Councillor Bill (10-1) 4th. 15 ran. NR: Rugby Royal, Whitley Fiesta, Willow Boy.

3.15 (3.18) WORTHENBURY CHASE (Handicap: £1,192: 2m 170yd)
RUPERTINO, ch g by Saucy Kit—Miss Kilmansegg (Ld Kenyon), 6-10-1 .... M Elliott (4-1) 1
Go Free .... R Crank (4-1) 2
Poverty Bonk .... P Barry (7-4 fav) 3
TOTE: Win, 62p; places, 34p, 14p. Dual F: £2.22. CSF: £1.94. E Owen, at Denbigh. 3l, 1½l. Blessed Boy (20-1) 4th. 6 ran. NR: Tower-Bird.

3.45 (3.48) CHORLTON HURDLE (Div II: £345: 2m 80yd)
ROCKS OF BAWN, b g by Quayside—Seamisso (A Blackham), 4-10-3 .... Mr J Cambidge (11-1) 1
Laurium .... M Elliott (6-1) 2
Sledgehammer .... R Barry (6-1) 3
TOTE: Win, £5.02; places, 90p, 26p, 38p. Dual F: £4.29. CSF: £7.80. R Cambidge, at Shifnal. 2l, 1½l. Prince Diligence, Owen Glendower (4th) 9-2 jt favs. 18 ran.
PLACEPOT: £490.70.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS: All engagements (dead): Swanky Guide, Fettered, Burrator, Master Bunbury, Corrib.

Book review

Unravelling the mystery of trout from stillwaters

By Conrad Voss Bark

Go on to a Scottish loch at high noon with a wind blowing and a ripple on the water that makes it look like a surface of moving corrugated iron; and the gillie will tell you to put up a team of flies, a Butcher on the point, a Peter Ross on the first dropper and a Palmer on the bob, and no fly much larger than a finger nail.

Then he will drift you, with the wind, across the loch, and you will cast from the boat with the wind behind you, to your front and to your side, the flies no more than an inch or so below the surface at any time, and you will take fish. That, the gillie will tell you, is the only way to fish the loch.

Go down to an English reservoir, somewhere in the Midlands which still has the same corrugated surface, though less romantic surroundings, and you will be told it is no good fishing with those tiddly bits of fly down here.

You will be given something that looks as though it has been torn from an Easter bonnet, a feather bouquet with at least two hooks in it, and you will be told this is the only thing that will take a fish; but it must be sunk at least ten or twenty yards below the corrugations, nearly scraping the bottom in fact; and they are right. This also takes fish.

Primed with our new-found expertise, we will transport our feathered concoctions to one of those small, private lakes in the chalk stream country of the south. At the sight of us holding our Ace of Spades, or whatever it is we have in our hands, for all these concoctions have delightfully fancy names, the first man to notice us will wince, lower his voice, and murmur that we don't use those kinds of things here, my dear chap, because we either fish the nymph or the dry fly.

He will pass on to us in the most kindly way possible something that looks like a piece of fluff pulled from the fibres of a carpet which turns out to be, so we are assured, an imitation of a shrimp. Nothing like a shrimp at all, of course, but this is part of the magic of deception practised by the cognoscente of imitation bait.

Why there is this vast difference of fly and method and technique and tackle in what is, after all, fishing for the same kind of fish, the trout, has never previously been satisfactorily explained, at least not in print.

Putting this right for the first time is a young theologian of the fly, Peter Lapsley, in *Trout From Stillwaters* (A and C Black, £9.95). An admirable achievement and well worth reading.

Squash rackets

LONDONDERRY CUP: Downside beat Hove 3—2, (Downside names first): G Williams beat C Frith, 9—8, 9—3, 9—1; P Chalk beat D Garbutt, 6—9, 3—9, 9—8, 9—5, 9—3; C Barrington lost to P Browning, 2—9, 6—9, 10—8, 9—7, 5—9; S Cox lost to A Hyde, 7—10, 5—9, 10—8, 6—9; A Pearson beat A Drake, 9—5, 9—5, 9—7.

Table tennis

Mrs Hammersley could prove a point today

By a Special Correspondent

Jill Hammersley, probably the greatest woman table tennis player England have ever had, faces a *stiff* task today in the European Superleague match against Yugoslavia at Southend-on-Sea.

Mrs Hammersley, the 1976 European champion, was odds-on favourite to regain her title in Berne last year after being the only player to go through the team championships unbeaten, but she was surprisingly defeated by the young hard-hitting Gordana Perkuchin.

Miss Perkuchin is Yugoslavia's selection for the women's singles and the encounter will provide an important pointer as to whether the 30-year-old Mrs Hammersley's famous float and chop defence is still good enough to give her another chance of the European title this season.

Also in the team is another former European champion Dragutin Surbek, the man who reached the semi-final round of the world championships in his home country earlier in the year and who, at 35, is a table tennis legend. He is supported in the singles by Zoran Kalinic, the left-handed penholder player who surprisingly won the Belgian Open last week, and the two should make it hard for England to repeat their 4—3 win in Yugoslavia last year. The other member of the team is Branka Batinic, who should play in the mixed doubles.

For the record

Cycling

MUNICH: Six-day competition: fifth day: 1, D Clark/D Allan (Australia), 114pts, at one lap: 2, U Freuler/R Savary (Switzerland), 231; 3, G Frank/H-H Oersted (Denmark), 120; 4, D Thurau/R Pijnen (WG/Netherlands), 107, at two laps: 5, H Schuetz/R Hermann (WG/Liechtenstein), 158.

Basketball

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: Cleveland Cavaliers 102, Chicago Black Hawks 101. (Only game scheduled).

Ice hockey

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Quebec Nordiques 5, Detroit Red Wings 3, (Only game scheduled).

Eastern Conference

	W	L	D	F	A	Pts
PATRICK DIVISION						
New York Islanders	8	2	3	51	44	19
Philadelphia Flyers	8	5	1	54	60	17
Pittsburgh Penguins	7	7	2	59	64	14
New York Rangers	6	9	0	47	64	12
Washington Capitals	1	13	0	38	66	2
ADAMS DIVISION						
Boston Bruins	9	3	3	66	48	21
Montreal Canadiens	8	2	4	77	38	20
Buffalo Sabres	7	3	5	53	45	19
Quebec Nordiques	9	7	0	72	72	18
Hartford Whalers	2	6	6	44	54	10

Campbell Conference

	W	L	D	F	A	Pts
NORRIS DIVISION						
Minnesota Nrth Strs	9	3	2	60	36	20
Chicago Black Hwks	6	4	5	79	70	17
Winnipeg Jets	7	4	2	59	55	16
Detroit Red Wings	6	6	3	57	53	14
Toronto Maple Leafs	4	8	3	62	74	11
St Louis Blues	4	8	2	58	65	10
SMYTHE DIVISION						
Edmonton Oilers	10	4	0	77	54	20
Vancouver Canucks	6	7	3	50	47	15
Los Angeles Kings	6	9	0	70	85	12
Colorado Rockies	3	8	3	42	64	9
Calgary Flames	2	10	4	50	77	8

Eton fives

NATWEST COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP: Second round: Middlesex beat Kent 2—1; Warwickshire beat Derbyshire 3—0; Hampshire beat Sussex 2—1; Suffolk beat Oxfordshire 2—1; Essex beat Cambridgeshire 2—1; Leicestershire beat Buckinghamshire 3—0.

Tennis

TAIPEI. Grand Prix: First round (US unless stated): R Van't Hof beat J Austin 6—4, 6—2; B Gilbert beat L Bourne 6—4, 7—6; R Frawley (Australia) beat C Stansbury 6—3, 6—4; M Cahill beat S Menon (India) 6—4, 6—7, 6—2; M Davies beat P Feigl (Austria) 6—3, 3—6, 6—2.

GRAND PRIX: Latest positions: 1, I Lendl (Czechoslovakia) 2,238pts, 19 tournaments played; 2, J McEnroe (US) 1,985, 13; 3, J Connors (US) 1,517, 14; 4, J L Clerc (Argentina) 1,514, 14; 5, G Vilas (Argentina) 1,316, 15; 6, B Borg (Sweden), 1,159, 9; 7, E Teltscher (US) 1,070, 17; 8, R Tanner (US) 1,029, 17; 9, G Mayer (US) 954, 13; 10, Y Noah (France) 863, 17; 11, V Pecci (Paraguay) 772, 19; 12, V Gerulaitis (US) 750, 15; 13, B Gottfried (US) 748, 21; 14, W Fibak (Poland) 746, 19; 15, B Taroczy (Hungary) 736, 17.

Golf

LAGO, Portugal: European tour qualifying school: Second round leaders: (GB unless stated): 147: B Lawsen 74, 73. 148: W Reid 72, 76; D Steele 76, 72. 149: E Rodriguez (Spain) 78, 71; G Burbidge 76, 73. 150: P Morley 75, 75; M Tapia (France) 74, 76; D Evans 75, 75; A Forsbrand (Sweden) 72, 78; R Mann 75, 77. 152: M McLean 73, 79; D Edwards 78, 74; A McKay 79, 73; D Matthew 77, 75; P Highmoor 74, 78; M McGee (Ireland) 76, 76.

American football

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Dallas Cowboys 27, Buffalo Bills 14.

Karate

MANCHESTER: European championships: Men: Team kumite (fighting): 1, England; 2, West Germany; 3, Sweden and Yugoslavia. Individual kumite: 1, F Brennan (England); 2, J Repp (WG); 3, W Garoo (Italy) and H Birkibauer (WG). Team kata (style): 1, Belgium, unsu, 42pts; 2, England, kankusho, 41.6; 3, Yugoslavia, sochin, 41.5. Individual kata: 1, P Dimitrijevic (Yugoslavia), unsu, 42.3; 2, F Brennan (England), nijushiho, 42.2; 3, G Dacyk (Yugoslavia), sochin, 41.6. Women: Team kata: 1, Yugoslavia, gojushihosho, 41.9; 2, West Germany, nijushiho 41.5; 3, England, gojushihosho, 41.3. Individual kata: 1, P Schweiberer (WG), unsu, 42.3; 2, J Simpson (England), gojushihosho, 41.8; 3, B Nenadic (Yugoslavia), gojushihosho, 41.6.

French racing

Clear chance for Diamond Prospect

By Desmond Stoneham
Paris, Nov 10

The Prix Perth, run over a mile at St-Cloud tomorrow, the penultimate race in the French group programme, has attracted the English colts Cracking Form and Princes Gate. Lester Piggott rides Daeltown for the Chantilly-based David Smaga and this filly must have a serious chance of success although I expect the eventual winner to be the amazingly-consistent Diamond Prospect.

Trained by Mitri Saliba for Mahmoud Fustok, Diamond Prospect has finished in the frame in all of his eight races this season. The colt has been beaten by such notables as Moorestyle and Vayrann but has always run his heart out. In the Prix du Rond-Point, Diamond Prospect was beaten half a length by Daeltown, but was given a rough time by several of his rivals at the beginning of the race. Last time out, Diamond Prospect ran third behind Moorestyle and Lou Piguet, but still finished ahead of Belmont Bay, Sharpo and Hilal.

Of the English pair, I have preference for Princes Gate who will be ridden by Greville Starkey.

PRIX PERTH (Group III: £14,815: 1m): Nephrit (K Nouhaus); Prospero (C Hamonet); Daeltown (L Piggott); Ardash (Y Saint-Martin); Norwegian (S Gorli); Hermes (F Peeuni); Cracking Form (P Paquet); Nyono (A Lequeux); Prince's Gate (G Starkey); Princely Ruler (M Philipperon); Lasani (R Jallu); Water Melon (J-C Desaint); Roi Regent (J-L Kessas); Diamond Prospect (A Gibert); Hayel (G Doleuze); New Grandame (G Guignard); Ionian Raja (H Samani); Premiere Danseuse (F Head).

Continued from page 23

La crème de la crème

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c £7,500

This position is a true P.A. role. While S.H. and typing skills are required, they are not used very frequently.

The Chairman, held in genuine affection and respect by his staff, is seeking a warm, friendly person to help with entertaining, becoming involved in his charity work, and arranging his travel, correspondence, etc.

Please contact Maggie Gale.

Business People RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS Duke Street House, 415-417 Oxford St, London W1 Telephone 01-629 3563

NEWSPAPER PUBLISHING PA TO MD—£7,000

As P.A. to the joint Managing Director of this large Newspaper Publisher, this is an exciting opportunity to become included in all aspects of the newspaper world. Your responsibilities will be extremely varied and in addition to normal secretarial duties, will include administrative, personnel and liaison work. You should have a mature, flexible and outgoing personality with good shorthand/typing skills (100/60) and enjoy working under pressure. Age 24-30.

Please call 628 4835

Crone Corkill Recruitment Consultants

SECRETARY TO MANAGING DIRECTOR

In a fast-growing market research company, now 9 years old. Normal secretarial responsibilities and some company admin duties; also involvement with the M.R. industry's trade association. Will suit person capable of functioning as senior confidential secretary in a friendly but efficient environment. Ring Marian Tussler on 404 5577 for a preliminary interview

MD NEEDS PARAGON OF VIRTUE
—Well, a first class P.A. anyway.

We are a small division of a giant Advertising Agency based in NW1. You are (apart from being a paragon of virtue), a good organiser able to handle any situation without panicking. Obviously paragons can type exceptionally well. Your salary will be negotiable, but good. and there's an amazingly civilized staff restaurant. We'll even give you LV's to spend in it. (Someone has to go down there!). If you are about 25, superhuman and interested, please call

Christina Lawson on 01-388 9711

P.A. to V.P.
c. £7,000 + benefits

Expanding American company based in High Street, Kensington, requires a lively P.A. to work with our V.P. international ops. Experience in marketing environment essential plus min. 100/60 skills. The position is varied and the successful applicant will be expected to liaise with our officers worldwide in the absence of the V.P. who will be travelling 40% of the year. Languages useful.

If interested please phone Maggie for early interview on 01-602 3011.

£8,000

A Secretary/PA with a real sense of dedication is needed by the Managing Director of a company designed to assist small businesses. A clear analytical mind and flexibility to approach even menial tasks in a positive manner are essentials. This is a demanding role but one offering variety and involvement.



EXPERIENCED RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

I am looking for highly successful, money motivated, professional individuals to build a strong team in the West End. If you have a proven track record but feel you could develop further and increase your earning potential by moving on, I'd like to talk. All enquiries will be treated in strictest confidence when calling Paula Langmuir on 734 0911

DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS SOMEONE TO BELIEVE IN

OIL £7,000 p.a.

As PA. Sec 25-30ish to successful W1 broker, good formal skills and telex essential but involvement in activities of rapidly expanding Org in super offices makes for happy future.

ARCHITECT'S ADMIN SEC
£6,500 p.a.

Working with successful partner in Kensington. Also taking responsibility for running subsidiary office and staff. Good formal skills.

JOYCE GUINESS BUREAU 21 Brompton Arcade, Knightsbridge SW3 01-589 8807/0010 (Cons)

OIL INDUSTRY ST JAMES'

Secretary required to work in a small international oil industry association. Interesting job looking after committees of oil industry personnel. Total package £7,000. Good prospects for advancement.

Write to E & P Forum, 37 Duke St., St James's, London SW1Y 6DH.

INVITATION TO YOUR Future . . .
. . . is yours for Thursday, November 12th from 12.00-2.00

So please join us for lunch to discuss your career and vacancies we have available. The right job could just be a lunch time away.

621 0566 58-60 Houndsditch, E.C.3

Graduate Girls Secretarial

COMMODITY CAREER
£6,500

Exceptional promotional prospects exists for a versatile secretary to assist the M.D. of this rapidly expanding firm of commodity brokers. Beyond the usual duties you will aid the Personnel Manager, liaise with top level executives and organize the vivacious team of brokers.

PHILIPPA THOMPSON on 621 0566 58-60 Houndsditch, E.C.3

Graduate Girls Secretarial

£6,500-£7,000 P.A.

Inspired, thinking, highly intelligent P.A., 20-33 who gets things done, likes to work for/with one demanding but appreciative man on a variety of non run of the mill and intriguing projects. Job satisfaction guaranteed. Good shorthand please. Great Portland St. area. 01-387 1160.

Probably the Best Offer SECRETARIES are likely to get this year!

Aramco, the largest oil company in the world, can currently offer Senior Secretaries an excellent opportunity to work on an indefinite single status contract in Saudi Arabia.

These positions are open to personnel who are aged 25+, with first class shorthand and typing, and at least 5-7 years' experience as Secretaries to Middle Management.

We are specifically looking for Secretaries who ideally have overseas experience.

In addition to a very realistic, after tax, salary and overseas cost differential, Aramco offers subsidised, furnished, air conditioned accommodation. Leave entitlement is 28 days per year plus approximately 12 local holidays. First class sports and social facilities are available and free medical care is provided.

In the first instance please complete and return the coupon below, to:

Sally J F Warton, The Co-Ordinator
Aramco Project No. 1119
Overseas Recruitment Services
37 Golden Square, London W1R 4AL
or telephone her on 01-439 9481.

£8,600-£9,700 pa after tax
plus Overseas Cost Differential of at least £2,500 pa

Full name .... Age ....
Address ....
.... Home Telephone No. ....
Speeds: Shorthand .... pm Typing .... pm Qualifications ....
How many years overseas? ....
Where overseas? 1119

ORS Limited ARAMCO



Directors' Secretary/Receptionist

Laura Ashley, the internationally renowned, design orientated company requires an attractive, personable secretary to work with the Directors based in Clapham. Applicants should have excellent telephone manner and typing skills and the ability to deal with visitors. Attractive salary and benefits for the right person.

Please write to: Managing Director
Laura Ashley Ltd 49 Temperley Road Clapham London SW12 8QE

NOT JUST A SECRETARY

The Park Court and Whites Hotels overlooking Kensington Gardens are looking for a bright, energetic person to work with their newly appointed general manager. This position offers you a varied daily routine which will incorporate general office admin., shorthand and typing and also involvement in sales promotions of the hotels. Including liaison with holiday tour operators and showing potential clients around the hotels. We offer a competitive salary, 3 meals, plus numerous company benefits.

For further details please phone Miss Yardley 402 4272

SECRETARY to Managing Director
German Speaking

Liberty of London Prints, producers of the world famous fashion fabrics and accessories, are seeking an experienced Secretary for the Managing Director.

We are seeking a committed person with ability to act intelligently within general policy and without detailed instruction. It is essential that you can speak and type in German and, preferably, one other European language. This is a career position and the salary and benefits package offered reflects this.

To apply please write in confidence, enclosing a brief c.v., to Managing Director, Liberty of London Prints Limited, 313 Merton Road, London SW18 5JS.

PERSONAL ASSISTANT
£8,000 neg

A small, but substantial partnership based in the City requires a P.A. for their very busy Senior Partner. This is a demanding position requiring the ability to liaise with clients at a senior level, organize a very busy diary and generally to assist in the smooth running of the operation. Excellent shorthand and typing is essential for correspondence and confidential partnership matters with a support audio typist being available for bulk work. Previous experience on a "one to one" basis in a demanding environment is a very necessary requirement as is good speech and appearance. Age immaterial up to 50 years.

01-408 1611

MacBlain NASH Recruitment Consultants

DESIGN PR AND ADVERTISING
£7,200

A well known international company seeks a pa/secretary to their Manager of Business Development. He is in charge of advertising PR and new business. You will have responsibility for sales and publicity projects and also the planning of promotional events. A sales or PR background would be a great asset. 90/60 skills needed. Age 26+.

W.1 TV AND VIDEO
£6,500

Join this W.1 International TV company as pa/secretary to their Director of Sales and Development.

He has particular responsibility for marketing their Video programmes and is looking for a PA to assist him. There will be client contact both by phone and in person. Benefits include 5 weeks holidays and subsidised restaurant. 80/60 skills needed. Age 23-25.

Elizabeth Hunt RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS 18 Grosvenor Street London W1 Telephone 01-499 2921

£7,500 +

This prestigious American bank, with luxurious City based offices, needs an efficient P.A./Secretary to assist their Managing Director. This would suit someone who enjoys being a top-flight secretary and takes a professional pride in their work and appearance. Speeds 110/60. Age 28-35.

ANGELA MORTIMER LTD Recruitment Consultants 629 9686 166 Piccadilly

PA/SECRETARY to MD of Personnel & Management Consultancy
c.£6500

Join a small, successful and expanding Consultancy, specialising in International Executive Search in luxurious W.1. offices.

This busy job includes very varied secretarial work • organising lunches & new business presentations • assisting with assignments • general admin. Own office with lots of responsibility. Age 25-35. You must have good experience, secretarial training & fast accurate typing (IBM Executive).

Phone Ruth Shelley—388 2051.

Property Co. Up to £7,500

The Managing Director of a leading Property Company with diverse and fascinating interests needs a secretary with senior level experience who is bright, enthusiastic and anxious to use initiative and take responsibility. 100/60 speeds. Age 25-35.

SENIOR SECRETARIES Recruitment Consultants 173 New Bond Street W1Y 9PB. 01-499 0092 : 01-493 5907

EXPERIENCED SECRETARY/P.A.

Required by International company director. Must have good education, be well groomed, energetic, able to work on own initiative and have secretarial skills of 100/60+. Hours 9.30-6. Salary in excess of £7,000 per annum + usual benefits. Please apply with full c.v. and photograph to Box No 0947 G, The Times.

LEISURE/TRAVEL
£6,500

My client, a 'blue chip' International Company, currently based W1, seks a P.A./Sec to join a Senior Executive, setting up a new Division, organizing and running a worldwide travel service. Contact liaison with a wide range of personnel. Driving licence essential. Skills 100/60.

Please call Dulcie Simpson on 01-486 7111

DAVID WHITE ASSOCIATES LTD. dwa Recruitment Consultants

CONFIDENTIALITY COUNTS £7,000

Negotiate with senior executives from distinguished companies and manage confidential responsibilities when you become Sec/PA to the senior partner of this prestigious city firm. Your assistant will deal with general secretarial matters, leaving you free to manage the office in your boss's absence. If you have good secretarial skills, call Sue Pecha on 621 0566. 58-60 Houndsditch, EC3.

Graduate Girls Secretarial

MAYFAIR PROPERTIES
£5,600+++

PA/Secretary needed to join the Marketing Manager of a famous firm of estate agents and surveyors. This is a busy position, you should enjoy talking to clients regarding current properties and assisting in a full pa capacity. Very nice offices and twice yearly salary reviews and bonus. 100/60 skills needed. Age 20+.

Elizabeth Hunt RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS 18 Grosvenor Street London W1 Telephone 01-499 2921

Art Secretary £6,000

Major Art Dealers need secretary/assistant.

Chairman's Secretary £6,000

International Company Chairman needs young secretary.

SECRETARIAL SELECTION 01-493 8960

GENEVA
P.A. £10,000

A top P.A. is required for this international magnate. Excellent French essential. German a bonus! Someone aged 28-39 with excellent shorthand and typing, good admin, and a strong personality would fit our clients requirements. World wide travel + first class accommodation en route.

Personnel Appointments, 7 New Bridge St., E.C.4 (Nr Blackfriars Stn). Tel: 583 5567 (24 hrs ans)

PROFESSIONAL P.A.
c. £6,800

Assist the Senior Partner of a prestigious property firm and partake in the chaotic whirl created by a busy boss and the demands of all his clients. Deputise in your boss's absence and utilize your good secretarial skills in this challenging environment.

Call CLAIRE ROBERTS ON 621 0566 58 60 HOUNDSDITCH EC3

Graduate Girls Secretarial

PERSONAL ASSISTANT

To busy world famous Soloist Musician, organizing and running beautiful office in private home. Accountancy and typing skills essential. Shorthand appreciated. Hours and salary to be negotiated.

Call 01-935 5896 after 10.00 a.m.

MONEY WORLD
£6,500+ MORTGAGE FAC.

Our client, a prestige Merchant Bank in the city, is looking for a first class P.A. Sec. with excellent formal skills 110/70 and a good education. Aged 30+.

Personnel Appointments, 583 5567 (24hr ans.)

A JOB TO SUIT YOU
MARKETING PERSONALITY? £7,000-£7,500

The Vice-President needs an elegant shorthand secretary with French and German for occasional use with European clients. The pace in a marketing environment is exciting and you will sometimes be under pressure. A lively quick witted personality would be appreciated.

FIGURE TYPE? £6,500-£7,000

Accountancy experience required for this West End firm of Chartered Accountants who need someone resourceful and self-reliant to take charge when bosses are away. Audio principally, shorthand useful.

LEGALLY INCLINED? £6,750-£7,000

This up-market firm of Solicitors are looking for a well presented secretary who produces excellent work. Not necessarily with previous legal experience. This is an opportunity to enter the profession. Shorthand and audio.

This is a small example of the jobs we have. We promise you a warm welcome and an interesting discussion on the job for you when you call to see us. Telephone:

CITY 377 8600
WEST END 439 7001

Secretaries Plus The Secretarial Consultants

LEGAL SHORTHAND SECRETARY
£6,400

Large but friendly firm of Lincoln's Inn Solicitors require experienced Legal Secretary aged 23+ to work for Senior Partner in full P.A. Position. Applicants should preferably be educated to GCE 'O' level standard with a formal secretarial training. Good speeds and accuracy essential. Four weeks holiday, LV's and other benefits.

For further details telephone 242 9304 (No Agencies)

PORTUGUESE BI-LINGUAL SECRETARY

An important Brazilian company setting up in London, needs a secretary (25-29) with fluent Portuguese. You will take responsibility for setting up the office and its equipment, will handle everything from travel to telex and have top level client contact. Smart, well spoken English mother tongue standard, 100 shorthand, 50 typing. Negotiate a senior level salary and grow with the company.

SENIOR SECRETARIES Recruitment Consultants 3/6 Trump Street EC2V 8DA 01-606 1611

AD AGENCY SENIOR SECRETARY
£6,000 to £6,500 neg.

If you have worked in advertising or something similar you would like this job. After five years the MD's secretary is moving abroad and we would like to find someone as good. You will need to be cheerful, smart, adaptable and not prone to panic. Of course, good shorthand and very accurate typing will be taken for granted.

Be prepared for questions and phone Marie on 01-839 3334.

EXECUTIVE SEC. ITALIAN & FRENCH
£7,500

The senior board director of an International Holding Co., requires an assistant with the ability to become wholly involved and assist him in all aspects of his many varied and exciting areas of responsibilities. Excellent shorthand and typing skills required, together with fluent Italian and French. Strong personality and capable of working under pressure. The likely candidate will be 25-40.

For full details phone Robert Milne, 439 4381. Portman Recruitment Services.

PUBLISHING CHAIRMAN'S SECRETARY

Personable senior audio Secretary required for Chairman of old established West End publishers. Sense of responsibility and initiative needed for varied duties including confidential work, office administration and arranging lunches for the company. Salary £6,500 p.a. Telephone 741 2053 mornings or write with C.V. to "Advertiser", 12 Wellie Road, W6

LEGAL S/H SEC/PA TO SENIOR PARTNER W.1

Varied conveyancing experience essential. Good speeds 100/70. Age 25-35. Salary circa £6,300. Staff benefits, informal atmosphere.

CONTACT: MISS WORLE 637 5388

£3.60 per hour

Our Temporary Team is in great demand throughout Central London. If you have speeds of 100/60 and the experience to cope with senior level assignments, do ring and join our busy team.

Ring 437 1126

Crone Corkill Recruitment Consultants

SECRETARY ACCOUNTANCY PRACTICE

Secretary required for busy accountancy practice in Gray's Inn. First class audio/word processor experience required—no shorthand—latest Olivetti equipment. Salary £7,000 + BUPA. Send c.v. to Box 0945G, The Times.

BERKELEY SQUARE
£6,500+

Chairman of Oil Co. based in sumptuous offices needs a P.A./Sec. (25-30) with excellent skills who is capable of undertaking a wide variety of duties.

01-730 5148



ADMIN/SEC
£6,500

For Educational Body in S.W.1. P.A. abilities (100/50), able to organize conferences + committee meetings.

LONDON TOWN STAFF BUREAU 836 1994

ENGLISH/ITALIAN SECRETARY

Experienced English mother tongue. Fluent Italian required for Manager of Italian Bank, good salary and working conditions.

Please ring Jane on: 580 9193/1917

SECRETARY/ADMIN. ASSISTANT

to assist in busy letting department of leading Kensington Estate Agent. Friendly informal atmosphere. Salary negotiable. Telephone: Lesley Brown or Melinda Robinson on 937 8294

Secretarial and Non-secretarial Appointments

PART-TIME VACANCIES

SECRETARY/RECEPTIONIST Harley St. area

To run leading doctor's private practice. This unusually interesting and responsible job requires an interest in people, adaptability to the individual and the occasion, a good general knowledge, a moderate ability to type from a dictating machine, and a wish to participate in private medicine. Previous medical experience not required. Minor duties include organisation of teaching courses, tending a miniature garden and a few household jobs linked with the practice which is also the doctor's home. Salary £80 for 25 hour 3½ day week. Age 30-60.

Telephone 935 7575

NON-SECRETARIAL

Albemarle Appointments Recruitment Consultants

MARKET RESEARCH FIELD CONTROLLER

An experienced Field Work Assistant of 25 years + is needed to work full time for a company based in NW1, as soon as possible. Salary c.£6,500.

Ring Simone Sykes

Albemarle Appointments 31 Berkeley Street, W1. 01-493 6010

Albemarle Appointments Recruitment Consultants

SALES PERSON UP TO £4,500

This exclusive showroom dealing with French furnishing fabrics based in W1 is looking for a young person of about 19 years who is very well presented and with a private education. Politeness and courtesy together with a sense of humour are essential.

Please ring Simone Sykes

Albemarle Appointments 31 Berkeley Street, W1. 01-493 6010

£5,000 RECEPTIONIST

This busy firm of Chartered Surveyors needs a "real" receptionist. You will be neither a part-time typist nor a telephonist so you must have the poise, education and receptionist experience which will mean that important clients will be properly greeted, taxis ordered, lunch arrangements made and everything in your smart reception area run efficiently. Age late 20's.

Bernadette of Bond St. Recruitment Consultants No. 55, (next door to Fenwicks) 01-629 1284

LA CREME DE LA CREME

SEC/RECEPTIONIST
SALARY £5,000

required for exclusive bathroom showroom in W.1. to work in small, fun loving, hard working co. for 2 young, dynamic guys. Shorthand, typing, switchboard. College leaver accepted. Smart appearance essential. For interview: Call Julie on 01-439 4315 9.30-5.30. (No agencies.)

NON-SECRETARIAL

SKI-CHALET. Girl needed. Sd. CV and photo to La Prairie, Avenue du Golf, 62-Le Touquet, France.

CONTRACT CONTROLLER £7,500. A well educated person, ideally a graduate is needed to provide full backup to the Commercial Manager of this large International Computer Hardware Manufacturing company. Experience of contract maintenance and invoicing is essential. Age 30+. January salary review.—Elizabeth Hunt Recruitment Consultants, 01-499 2921.

SECRETARIAL

INSTITUTE OF UROLOGY
(University of London)
In assoc with St Peter's Hospitals

SECRETARIAL ASSISTANT

required as part of small team in the Administrative Office. Work related to whole range of activities of this postgraduate medical school with world-wide connections, incl. organisation of courses and research programme, personnel work and general administration. Good secretarial skills and ability to work on own initiative required. Salary on scale £5,387-£6,509. 4 weeks annual leave.

Applications to: Secretary, Institute of Urology, 172 Shaftesbury Ave., London WC2H 8JE.

OILFIELD EQUIPMENT CO Maddox St, W.1.

Requires well dressed and well spoken second secretary, age 20-25, for telex and general office duties. Salary £4,500. Please call Miss Harvey McLean on

491 4148

AUDIO TYPIST

Needed for busy Estate Agents near Marble Arch. Opportunity within a few months to also train on word processor. Free lunches. Hours 9.00-5.30 p.m. Salary according to age and experience. Please write or telephone: P. WADDINGTON, 23 Albion Street, Hyde Park, London W2 2AS. 01-262 5060 (No agencies)

PUBLISHING

Opportunity for youngish sec. 18+ with good skills and some experience to join major Publishing Co in their busy Distribution Dept. Lots of telephone & telex work. Some figure typing as well as correspondence. Free lunch and Bupa. + 5 weeks hols. after 1 year. £5,200+ bonuses. COVENT GARDEN BUREAU 53 FLEET ST EC4. 01-353 7696

GERMAN/ENG. Secretary/Receptionist required for Director of German Buying Office, W1 area. Must be 100% fluent in German, able to type and telex, immediate start. Salary £6,000 after 3 months probation (starting £5,750), + LV's + perks. Phone Miss Cooper on 636 8855/6 9-5.30 for interview.

PORTUGESE OR SPANISH bi-lingual shorthand secretary, Circa £7,000 plus mortgage, to assist a charming young American Vice President in this major US City Bank. Excellent career prospects.—Tel: Déjà Vu, Recruitment Consultants, 606 4711.

JAMES GRANVILLE Furniture is a small company with exclusive furniture showrooms in W1. We seek a General Assistant with secretarial skills. Personable with good telephone manner dealing with overseas business.—Tel: 629 1138.

STEP UP to the position of Secretary to a well-known Managing Director of a leading City co. He seeks a well-educated, adaptable P.A., 22+, with shorthand, who is looking for lots of admin. and people-contact in a lively, fastmoving atmosphere.

PA/AUDIO Secretary, £6,300 + benefits. Partner Holborn Solicitors. Tel. 405 4294.

SECRETARY / ASSISTANT 25-35 needed for London bureau of group of U.S. trade newspapers. Typing and some accounting experience required. Must be able to handle correspondence. No shorthand. Call 01-353 9123 for appointment.

CENTACOM STAFF offer permanent and temporary office jobs to match your skills. Call 734 2664 (West End), 937 6525 (Kensington), 836 2875 (Strand). Personnel Consultants.

EXPERIENCED MEDICAL SECRETARY for Harley Street gynaecologist (could be part time). Salary by arrangement. Tel: 883 1067.

SECRETARY.—£7,000+. Spanish speaking for a leading firm of Brokers in the City. Speeds 100/60. Contact Susan, 626 1946. Unlimited Personnel (Agy).

CONTRACTS & TENDERS

TENDERS REQUIRED

Kingdom Of Saudi Arabia
Saudi Ports Authority
King Abdul Aziz Port, Dammam

King Abdul Aziz Port hereby announces the sale of Italian made new equipment for discharging bulk sulphur from vessels.

Those who are interested to buy these equipment may inspect them at the present location at rail road stores in Dammam.

Tenders should be submitted in sealed envelopes addressed to King Abdul Aziz Port Management on or before end of Safar 1402 (25-12-1981).

PUBLIC NOTICES

Architectural Competition

VAUXHALL BRIDGEFOOT SITES

Arunbridge Limited invite applications on behalf of their clients, Effra Limited, from architects registered in the United Kingdom to participate in the open two-stage competition to design the proposed development of this important 12 acre site on the South Bank of the Thames. The competition is being organised in conjunction with the RIBA and with the support of the Department of the Environment.

Applications from architects for the preliminary competition details and programme should be addressed to Arunbridge Limited, 364/366 Kensington High Street, London W14 8NS.

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PREVENTION OF FRAUD (INVESTMENTS) ACT 1958

Notice is hereby given that

1. I, R H G LAMPLOUGH, formerly carrying on the business of dealing in securities jointly with others under the style of LAMPLOUGH & MALCOLM, have relinquished the Principal's Licence issued to me pursuant to Section 3 of the Act.

2. I have made application to the Department of Trade pursuant to Regulation 5 of the Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Deposits Regulations 1944 (SR & O 1944 No 541) for the release of the £500 deposited in pursuance of Section 4 of the Act.

3. Any persons having a claim on the funds representing the deposit should send their names and addresses and details of their claim to the Assistant Secretary, Companies Division, Department of Trade, Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3DB not later than 25th November, 1981.

PASTORAL MEASURE 1968

The Church Commissioners have prepared a draft redundancy scheme providing for appropriating the redundant church of All Saints, Waldershare (Canterbury diocese) to use as a monument.

Copies of the draft scheme may be obtained from the Church Commissioners, 1 Millbank, London SW1P 3JZ to whom any representations should be sent within 28 days of the publication of this notice.

LEGAL NOTICES

PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTION 23 OF THE PATENTS ACT 1949 (As Amended by the Patents Act 1977)

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO PRESENT A PETITION TO THE COURT

[illegible]

JOHN F. CARTER & SON Limited. [illegible]

AKTAN SPORTSWEAR LIMITED [illegible]

CHADFRUT (UK) LIMITED [illegible]

BY SECO (ELECTRICAL & ELECTRONIC) COMPANY LIMITED AND THE COMPANIES ACT 1948 [illegible]

COMPANY MEETING NOTICES

ROLINCO

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

To be held at the Hilton Hotel, Weena, Rotterdam, on Friday, 27th November, 1981, at 2.30 pm.

AGENDA

1. Opening.
2. To receive and adopt the Report of the Managing Directors for the financial year 1980/1981.
3. To receive and adopt the Annual Accounts for the financial year 1980/1981.
4. To declare the dividend.
5. Proposal to alter the articles of association in conformity with the proposal attached to the full agenda.
6. To compose the Board of Supervisory Directors. Having reached the age of retirement Mr R. E. Marjolin will resign from the Board of Supervisory Directors on 27th November, 1981.
7. Any other business.

Copies of the full agenda and of the Annual Report for 1980/81 can be had from National Westminster Bank Limited, Stock Office Services, 5th Floor, Drapers Gardens, 12 Throgmorton Avenue, London, E.C.2.

Holders of Share Warrants to Bearer desirous of attending or being represented at the Meeting should lodge their Share Warrants by hand (postal deliveries will not be accepted for voting purposes) with the National Westminster Bank Limited, Stock Office Services, 5th Floor, Drapers Gardens, 12 Throgmorton Avenue, London, E.C.2 (between the hours of 10 am and 2 pm) in exchange for a receipt, not later than Friday, 20th November 1981.

Beneficial owners whose Share Warrants are presently deposited with a Bank must obtain a certificate of deposit signed by the Bank as evidence that such Bank is holding the Share Warrants. This certificate must be lodged against receipt by the Bank with the National Westminster Bank Limited, in accordance with the requirements stated above.

The receipt for the Share Warrants or certificate of deposit will constitute evidence of a shareholder's entitlement to attend and vote at the Meeting and should be presented at the [illegible]

[illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES

THE COMPANIES ACTS 1948 TO 1976 [illegible]

THE COMPANIES ACTS 1948 TO 1976 [illegible]

SEMINAR SERVICES SA [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

COMPAGNIE FINANCIERE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

[illegible]

Compagnie Financière de Paris et des Pays-Bas

Residential Property by Baron Phillips

Do we really want houses built to last forever?

One of the oldest sayings about property is that an Englishman's home is his castle. It conjures up images of security, privacy and perhaps more importantly durability.

Over the years we have all come to regard a house as our most important purchase and probably our only appreciating asset. The almost frenetic scramble among young single people in London and other urban areas to get a toehold on the property ladder underlines the increasing awareness that it is worth making an effort to have a home of your own.

It seems we take for granted that houses will continue to increase faster in value than other single investment and that one's home will always command a greater price than it was purchased for. At the same time we assume blithely that the house we buy will always be around.

Seldom does anyone wonder whether a house which has been standing for 20 or more years will still be standing in a further 20 years. Provided a structural survey throws up no obvious problems we are confident that the propety is going to be around for a long time to come. Indeed, only one buyer in 10 bothers about a survey.

The debate about the virtues of timber versus brick as a basic building material is beginning to produce some interesting claims, unsubstantiated I hasten to add, concerning the long-term durability of timber houses.

The brick lobby suggests, however obliquely, that there may be a point in the life of a timber house when it starts to become a depreciating asset rather than an appreciating one. This point is not in 10 years' time or possibly even 20 years but some vague date way into the future.

This is not going to affect the sale of such a house to the first or even the fourth buyer, but thereafter questions will arise if the brick lobby is to be believed.



Knight Frank & Rutley and Bidwells have sold the 465 acre Ranby Hall Estate near Lincoln for around £850,000. The imposing country house consists of four reception rooms, six main bedrooms and three dressing rooms.

Timber houses now being built in this country are of a very high standard, incorporating excellent design and insulation features which are attracting much attention.

But there is a certain scepticism about the use of so much timber in a country where most people are acccustomed to brick. The latest figures from the British Woodworking Federation indicate a growing use of timber in housing construction. Most of the increased utilization is in timber-framed houses.

According to the federation, more than a fifth of all houses being built in Britain last month were of timber-framed construction while in Scotland the method accounted for half of all new starts in the private sector. This is more than double the figure for October a year ago and four times greater than two years ago.

Many big builders are switching part of their development programme to timber-framed construction and one of the largest developers is believed to be moving over to this method totally.

In most cases the method of construction makes little difference to the buyer, providing it carries all the normal guarantees and warranties one expects from brick-built houses. For the builder there can be some economies of scale in using timber, especially time saved on site as most frames come ready made from the manufacturer.

At a time when builders are going through a very difficult period they are looking at ways to trim costs and restore declining profits. The brick lobby acknowledges that the buyer is not at risk, but it is concerned that the buyer should know that he or she is buying a timber-framed house rather than an all-brick one.

The lifespan of houses is not normally considered by buyers. There is tremendous demand for sixteenth and seventeenth century cottages. They have been around for hundreds of years and we expect all housing to last as long.

Is this a fair assumption to make? And do we actually want some of the housing which is being built now, around for another century or two? Most builders say that houses erected today are better built than their older counterparts and therefore should last at least as long.

But should we not be thinking instead about tearing down housing when it has outlived its usefulness or where more efficient use can be made of the land?

In North America, for example, there appears to be little reticence about rebuilding the housing stock when it is felt existing property is ineffecient.

Housebuilders admit, albeit privately, that one of the problems they encounter with planing authorities is the inbuilt attitude towards longevity of dwellings. Everyone believes that a bedsit erected today is going to be with us in the year 2081 — or at least gives that impression.

But is it not time that we reshaped our thinking? After all it does seem that much of the housing which is being developed today will fall far short of the requirements of the next generation.

It is time for the Government, the local authorities and the building industry to start considering the nation's long-term housing requirements. There is a destinct feeling that too much activity is devoted to producing stop gaps to satisfy the general desire to scramble onto the property ladder.

If this is the case, should we want accommodation that is being built today to have the sort of lifespan we have come to expect? Clearly we must change our thinking and stop regarding our home as a building which is necessarily going to outlive us.

Also on page 21

Thatcher facing Commons clash on spy immunity

By Craig Seton

The Prime Minister, after refusing yesterday to order a new inquiry into Soviet penetration of the security services, faces anger in the Commons today over the exact number of suspected Soviet spies who may have been offered informal immunity from prosecution by their MI5 interrogators in return for cooperation. Was it a few or one, some MPs demanded to know.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher's plea, in a long Commons written answer yesterday, that the House should concern itself with the future rather than the past which, she said, had been "very thoroughly investigated", is likely to be ignored today by MPs who considered that her response left vital questions unanswered.

In particular some MPs are concerned by an apparent discrepancy between her statement on the public confession of Mr Leo Long last week that he had spied for the Russians and replies in the Commons by Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney General, about the number of people who may have been induced, or offered informal immunity, to confess their suspect espionage activities since 1964. That was the year that Mr Long and the now disgraced Mr Anthony Blunt, his recruiter and controller, admitted to MI5, that they had spied for the Russians.

There was also considerable surprise when Mrs Thatcher said that records were not available before 1964.

The replies of Mrs Thatcher and Sir Michael yesterday revealed that Mr Long, who passed on to Mr Blunt information he gained while a wartime member of MI14, which dealt with German troop deployments, had asked his MI5 interrogators for immunity from prosecution (which Mr Blunt had been given), but was refused. However, he had been told he was unlikely to face prosecution.

Mrs Thatcher said the contacts of those known to have spied for Russians had been "extensively and exhaustively" investigated and that many had been interviewed over the years.

She had been aware of only one case other than that of Mr Long in which someone suspected of espionage "was or may have been induced to make a confession by an indication that he was unlikely to be prosecuted if her cooperated in the security service's inquiries".

Mrs Thatcher, saying that then was nothing in recent press stories which called for a new inquiry "into the events of the past", said one of those named or implicated were still in public serivece and most had died or retired.

Because the security service had no other evidence against Mr Long, there was a good deal to gain and little to lose to obtaining his cooperation in the way it was done.

While Mrs Thatcher was insisting that there was only one other case similar to that of Mr Long, Sir Michael referred MPs to his statement in 1979 that there had been a "few cases" where inducements were offered.

Parliamentary report, page 8
A spy's story, page 10
Leading article, page 11

Israel takes firm line

Continued from page 1

thing that now endangers this hope is direct or indirect American support for the Saudi plan".

Earlier Mr Begin said that Israel had gone to the absolute limits in its concessions to the Arab states. He said that the country had given up all its strategic positions in the Sinai and that autonomy was the maximum that he could now offer.

Last night Mr Shamir said that Israel may be forced to reassess its attitude towards the peace process because of the West's failure to appreciate Israeli concessions

In a speech to Jewish fundraisers in Jerusalem which clearly reflected the Cabinet's belief that Israeli concessions at Camp David have been deliberately overlooked in the West, a minister said: "Israel has done its duty and contributed more than its share towards a change for the better in the Middle East. We undertook grave risks. The uprooting of villages and townships is a very heavy price to pay, even a tragedy".

By early tonight there had been no official reaction from the Egyptian Government to the Israeli warnings but Western observers feared that they could add to the problems surrounding the talks.

Brightstar troops go in; Thatcher explains EEC policy, page 6



Poussin's 'Madone à l'escalier': Blunt says the Washington version is authentic, Lee says his is.

Museum chief defends Poussin purchase

Continued from page 1

M Hubert Landais, director of French museums, confirmed yesterday that the painting had been smuggled out of the country. "I was contacted by Mr Sherman Lee, the director of the Cleveland Museum, in July, 1980", he said. "Mr Lee asked me whether, if an export permit was applied for, the painting would be allowed out of France. My answer was that the Louvre would have to see the painting before giving an opinion."

To M Landais' amazement, the next he heard of the picture was that it was in America and had been purchased by the Cleveland.

"Either it is a major masterpiece and would never have been allowed out of France, or it is a copy. We do not know the answer, since it was in a private collection and few scholars have seen it", M Landais said.

The export of the picture was fraudulent on two counts, he alleges. All paintings that leave France must be declared to the customs and require an export licence. No export licence was applied for or issued.

Secondly, on its entry to America a "ridiculously" low price was declared; it was then sold to Cleveland for a "very high" price. Under French currency regulations the full sale price should have been repatriated to France, which is not the case.

The price paid by Cleveland has not been revealed. As an authentic work by Poussin, the value could have been more than £2m, but the disagreement among scholars may have reduced this. "We knew that it was authentic when we bought it", Mr Lee told me, "but doubts over the attribution were considered in fixing the price".

Mr Lee said that he had first seen the painting in France last year. He knew that it had been exported without a licence but he had taken legal advice before making the purchase. He suggests that the export was legal since the painting had been in France for only 70 years; it was bought by a French dealer from the Ashburton collection in England in 1907.

M Landais said: "I know what Mr Lee is saying and he is wrong". It is arguable that the French law denies museum authorities the right to stop the export of a work recently imported into France. "Even if this were the case", says M Landais, "an export permit had to be issued and the picture had to be submitted to us for authorization."

The argument that the painting is authentic is reinforced by Cleveland's purchase; Mr Lee is renowned for having a good "eye".

Professor Anthony Blunt has published the Washington picture as the authentic version with a passing reference to the possibility that the other was an autograph variant.

More recently (1974) Jacques Thuillier published the Cleveland picture as genuine, dismissing Washington's as an "old copy". The fight between Washington and Cleveland is clearly about to start.

Mlle Bertin-Mourot is the niece of a former curator of the Louvre, M Paul Jamot, and the Jamot family have never had any doubts about the authenticity of the picture. M Jamot made a scholarly study of Poussin, and another painting from his collection, *The Triumph of Pan* now belongs to the Louvre.

This has also had an unhappy history because of the discovery of a better version at Sudeley Castle, Gloucestershire. The Sudeley painting is on show in the National Gallery of Scotland's major Poussin exhibition. It was cleaned for the occasion and any remaining doubts have been removed by the stunning condition of the painting beneath the dirt. The Jamot version has been removed from the main galleries of the Louvre and hangs in the administration block.

For the Louvre to make a public objection to the export of a painting will cause a special stir in France. Since M Francois Mitterand took over as President of France, art collectors have been living under the threat of a wealth tax. Rather than declare the ownership of paintings and pay an annual tax on their value, collectors have chosen export and there is believed to have been a flood of illegal exports.

Dealers, collectors, auctioneers and the museums have argued that art should be exempted from wealth tax and ten days ago this principle was enshrined in law.

M Landais emphasizes that Cleveland's purchase is not being criticized on political grounds. It is a matter of ethics that no major museum should break the heritage laws of another country in this manner, he says.

Frank Johnson in the Commons

The baiting of Dracula by the Wilderness MP

Mr Norman Tebbit, the Secretary for Employment, rose in the Commons yesterday to the by-now traditional cry—this time uttered by the gravel-toned Scots Left winger Mr Canavan—of "On your beak . . . on your beak." Mr Tebbit must by now be regretting that remark about his father's bike.

The Minister's beak pecked away at his opponents for 35 minutes. Later, Mr Callaghan, the former Prime Minister, speaking from the backbenches, referred to Mr Tebbit as "the most unlikeable man in the House. Mr Tebbit was visibly moved. Let us hope he proves worthy of such a sacred trust.

"I turn to the matter that is perhaps the dominant question of the day," Mr Tebbit had begun. "Myself," he should have added. Throughout the rest of the debate speaker after speaker returned to him personally.

Mr Eric Varley, the Shadow Secretary for Employment, referred to Mr Tebbit as a street corner thug, and as a bovver boy whose symbol of office was the knuckle duster. During a passage in which he was trying to be less personal, he likened Mr Tebbit to Dracula. Mr Varley had seized on a certain facial resemblance.

How did this boy Tebbit from an ordinary London working class home turn out as the only Cabinet Minister regarded by his opponents as evil? Just lucky, one supposes.

Yesterday much of his speech was taken up with the usual inoffensive statistics comparing our unemployment with that of Germany, France and elsewhere.

But that was not what the punters on the Labour side had come to hear from him. Soon, he was referring to "the old Labour Party", adding with a glance at Mr Michael Foot: "Or perhaps by the look of them lately, the senile Labour Party".

Then, in a passage especially parceled for Crosby, he asked what SDP policy was on trade union law reform, reminisced about Mrs Shirley Williams's time on the Grunwick picket line, and added: "Would she change it (the new law he intended to introduce) so that she could get back on that picket line?"

Spirits rose on the Labour benches. Happily, they simulated outrage. With so many Tories losing their Right nerve and, therefore, making themselves less easy to denounce as hard-hearted, Mr Tebbit is a raft in a sea of wets.

The Tories were subdued throughout the speech. A few extremists muttered almost under their breath: "year, year, year."

Later Sir Ian Gilmour, dismissed from the Cabinet at the same time as Mr Tebbit's accession to it, rose to make his first Commons speech for his new constituency, The Wilderness. He wanted to know when the recovery would come. Perhaps the Treasury knew. "But judging by the interesting speech of the Secretary of State this afternoon, they have not told him".

The irony of the "interesting" was not lost on Mr Tebbit. From the direction of the Government front bench there was a creaking as if a vault were being opened. Mr Tebbit brought his legs to the ground. Dracula was rising.

Cautiously, Sir Ian stood back and allowed the dark-suited, pale cadaverous figure to put a question: "I assume that the Right Hon gentleman, like me, is a very practical man and has a great deal of experience of what goes on in the economy . . ."

That was Mr Tebbit's way of saying that Sir Ian, unlike the former airline pilot Tebbit, was a dreamy baronet who could not screw on a lightbulb. The minister demanded to know how Britain, after the reflation advocated by Sir Ian, could sell such goods as cars when other countries made them cheaper.

Sir Ian replied that if Mr Tebbit thought three million unemployed was the right way to run the economy, he could not agree.

Sir Ian resumed by telling us about some statistics which he had arranged to be given to something called "the Treasury model". One was not sure of the identity of this Treasury model, but she sounded a reckless and expensive girl who had led Sir Ian into trouble.

Sir Ian promised more jobs, but one was unable to say how much they would cost.

As a wet speech, Sir Ian was upstaged by that of Mr Julian Critchley, Tory member for Aldershot who, in the course of denouncing virtually the entire Government policy and the rhetoric with which it is presented, mocked the Prime Minister, the Treasury team and of course Mr Tebbit.

"What is life, Mr Speaker but a series of errors?" he asked. Year, year, Year.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

The Queen holds Investiture, Buckingham Palace, 11.

The Prince of Wales receives honorary fellowship of the Royal College of Physicians, 11, St Andrews Place, NW1, 7.45.

Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother has lunch with Court of Worshipful Company of Butchers, Butchers Hall, 12.45.

The Duchess of Gloucester, patron, British Library of Tape Recordings for Hospital Patients, attends annual general meeting, Drapers' Hall, 5.10.

The Duchess of Kent, patron of National Association of Decorative and Fine Arts Societies, attends Patricia Fay memorial lecture, Victoria and Albert Museum, 6.45.

Princess Alexandra attends luncheon given by senior officers of 'V' District, Metropolitan Police, Imber Court, East Molesey, Surrey, 12.45; attends performance to celebrate seventyfifth anniversary of Central School of Speech and Drama, Embassy Theatre, 8.30.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,676

ACROSS

1 Some anti-Government types put notice in showcase (6,7)
9 Term misused about Ibsen's work as artist (9)
10 Faith in firm in which Eric's name appears (5)
11 West Side Golf Club (5)
12 Another pound is required in Holy Isle by Roman law (4)
13 Case for inclusion of adequate tuition (4)
15 Agitated by death interfering with last month's return (7)
17 Food treated rough in hold of yacht, first and last (7)
18 Notices about test scores (7)
20 China to yield to the French (7)
21 Letter's due (4)
22 "His flashing eyes, his floating —" (Coleridge) (4)
23 Sensation in Macedonia! (5)
26 Where Italians say there's capital for scent-production (5)
27 Making, without worker-participation, an important statement (9)
28 Tradesman for Ekaterinburg tragedy? (6,7)

DOWN

1 Fruit Nora cut up for the horse (10,4)
2 Turkish sultan had me tortured (5)
3 Maugham's play too good for us (3,7)
4 Peel thus described as frank in speech (7)
5 Hence our current production of eggs (7)
6 Indent for a cooler (4)
7 Actor initiates a sort of call for branch support (4,5)
8 Maybe the setter cribbed? Churlish fellow! (3,2,3,6)
14 Moulding pattern for type of shell, also missile (3,3,4)
16 Leaving the stage, successful (6,3)
19 Examine the boy's back — it's an outrage! (7)
20 Pipe or French horn with which Sargent sounded note (4,3)
24 Imitative of ones help by Herbert (5)
25 Consolation for Melissa (4)

Solution to Puzzle No 15,675

Talks, lectures

Dr R. C. Whiting on "Suez and the British Economy 1918-1960," Rupert Beckett Lecture Theatre, the Arts Building, Woodhouse Lane, Leeds, 5.30.

Talk: the Rev Bernard Thorogood, general secretary, United Reformed Church, Bloomsbury Central Baptist Church, Shaftesbury Avenue, 1.15.

"Future of the Spa", by Denis Easterby, Concert Room, Pump Room, Bath, 1.10.

Russian Refugees Aid Society: Talk by Sir Charles Johnston on "A love-affair with Russian literature", Chelsea Old Town Hall, 6.30.

British Museum: George Hart on "Craftsmen of Deir el-Medina", 11.30; and Karnak, 1.15.

Poetry

A day and a night in the life of William Blake: The complete poems, read continuously from 7.30 until around midnight, St James's Church, Piccadilly.

Open forum: Poetry and the small press phenomenon, with Harry Chambers, Peter Scupham, Alan Tarling, question and discussion sessions, National Poetry Centre, 21 Earls Court Square, 7.30.

Exhibitions

Pauline Vincent, paintings and drawings, Christopher Hull Gallery, 670 Fulham Road, Parsons Green, SW6, 10-6.

Greece, Turkey and the Levant; Watercolours and drawings, Stella Fulwell Gallery, 2 Cecil Court, 10.30-6.

Chisel, Wheel and Brush, masterpieces of Japanese art over 12 centuries, Bluett and Sons, 48 Davies Street, 10.30-5.30.

Loot VII, Goldsmith Hall, Foster Lane, 10.30-5.

Albert Goodwin, RWS 1846-1932, Royal Museum Canterbury, 10-5.

Music

Organ recital by Martyn Steel, St Peter-upon-Cornhill, 12.30.

Organ recital by Andrew Pearmain, St Clements, 1.

Organ recital by Margaret Phillips, St Lawrence Jewry, 1.

Memorial services

Viscount Hood, St Margaret's, Westminster, noon; Lady (Oswald) Birley, St James's, Piccadilly, 11.30; Sir Henry Barnard, Gray's Inn Chapel, 5.30.

Tomorrow's events

To enable readers to make early arrangements, events will in future be listed a day in advance.

The Queen attends tea party given by 16th/5th The Queen's Royal Lancers, St James's Palace, 3.30.

The Prince of Wales, patron, the International Year of Disabled People, attends seminar on prevention of disablement, Leeds Castle, Maidstone, Kent, 3.45.

The Duchess of Gloucester attends concert for the Royal Association in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb, St John's Church, Smith Square, 7.25.

The Duke of Kent visits Rolls-Royce Limited, Bristol, 10; as patron, attends tenth anniversary reception of National Army Museum, London, 7.

"Hellas and Britain—the beginning of the affair" by Stewart Perowne, Royal Society of Arts, 8 John Adam Street, 6.

"Art and Science (2): Art and biology" by Peter Fuller, Tate Gallery, 6.30.

Exhibitions

Exhibition of paintings by Moss Fuller, John Knapp Fisher, Jane Lee, Derek Mynott, John Sergeant, Gillian Whaite, the Upstairs Gallery, Business Art Galleries, Royal Academy of Arts, Piccadilly, 10-6.

New exhibition of oil paintings by French artist Pascale Maes, Holford Gallery, 34 Tavistock Street, 10-6.

British Museum: "Medieval Limoges enamel" by Geoffrey House, 11.30; "Ancient Egyptian mummification" by George Hart, 1.15, "Goya's social and political criticism" by Nigel Glendinning, British Museum, 6.15.

The Duchess of Kent visits London Arts Educational School, Golden Lane House, Golden Lane, 2.15.

Music

Alan Brett: New Music for Solo Cello, Air Gallery, 6 and 8 Roseberry Avenue, 7.30.

Music recital by Barbara Tree, St Olave, 1.05.

Carol Leeth, mezzo soprano, St Martin-within-Ludgate, 1.15.

Church music

Bangor Cathedral: Today, Elizabeth Le Grove (organ) 1.15.

King's College Chapel, Cambridge: Tomorrow, Vienna Boys Choir, 7.30.

Thaxted Church, Thaxted: Saturday, Society Rythm Orchestra, 7.30: Sunday, Thaxted Festival Orchestra, 7.30.

St Peter's Church, Eaton Square, Chelsea: Sunday, Christian and Jewish Liturgical Music, 7.30.

St Edmund's Church, Hunstanton: Saturday, Norfolk Symphony Orchestra, 7.30.

St George's Church, Tombland, Norwich: Saturday, Bridget Rogers (flute), Alec Hone (piano), 7.30.

St Peter's Church, Westleton: Sunday, Tallis Chamber Orchestra, 3.30.

St Andrew's, Uxbridge: Tomorrow, Kenneth Eaves (organ), 8.00.

Chichester Cathedral: Today, Alison Bolton (soprano), John Coulter (piano).

St Martin's-within-Ludgate, City: Friday, Roger Cutts, piano, 1.15.

St George's Church, Bristol 1: Thursday, Marilyn de Blieck (mezzo-soprano), Roger Vignoles (piano), 1.00; Friday, Anthony Goldstone (piano), 7.30.

Canterbury Cathedral: Saturday, Whitstable Choral Society, 7.30.

Durham Cathedral: Saturday, Carys Hughes (organ), 6.30.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Continuation of debate on Queen's Speech. Main topic will be financial arrangements of National Coal Board and privatization of British National Oil Corporation and the Gas Corporation. Lords (2.30). Continuation of debate on Queen's Speech. Main topic will be foreign affairs and defence.

Sporting fixtures

Football: League Cup, third round (See page 19).

Racing: Two NH meetings: Hereford (1.30) and Bangor-on-Dee (1.15).

Tennis: Benson and Hedges championship, Wembley Arena, London.

Today's anniversaries

Martin Luther was born in Eisleben, 1483; François Couperin in Paris, 1668; William Hogarth in London, 1697; Oliver Goldsmith in Pallas, co Longford, 1728 (1730 ?).

The papers

The Sun comments today on Mr Michael Foot's first year as Labour leader. It says that there is just one service he can render his party and country. He should gather together what scraps of dignity and reputation remain to him and stand down. He is too old, too weak and too small for the job.

The Daily Mirror comments on Mr Foot's appearance at the Cenotaph service. The combined forces of Savile Row, Vidal Sassoon and Carnaby Street could not make him look tidy, it says. "He is one of nature's scruffs. He would outclass any competitor for the world's worst-dressed man award. But real respect is in the heart, not the cloth. If Mr Foot conforms to sartorial custom next time it should be to deny small-minded men the opportunity of cheapening a solemn occasion."

In Germany, Die Welt, in an editorial on the agreement between London and Dublin to set up an Anglo-Irish council, says: "Whether London wants to know or not, there is no road which by-passes Ian Paisley".

Under the heading Modest Step, the Frankfurter Rundschau points out that London has recognized for the first time the fact that no solution in Northern Ireland is possible without Dublin.

The Pound

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.69	1.62
Austria Sch	30.85	28.75
Belgium Fr	80.75	76.75
Canada $	2.33	2.24
Denmark Kr	13.90	13.20
Finland Mkk	8.55	8.10
France Fr	10.93	10.33
Germany DM	4.33	4.09
Greece Dr	122.00	115.00
Hongkong $	11.05	10.45
Ireland Pt	1.22	1.17
Italy Lira	2280.00	2180.00
Japan Yen	454.00	428.00
Netherlands Gld	4.75	4.51
Norway Kr	11.50	10.90
Portugal Esc	125.50	118.50
South Africa Rd	1.80	1.64
Spain Pta	184.00	176.00
Sweden Kr	10.74	10.20
Switzerland Fr	3.51	3.29
USA $	1.95	1.88

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd.

London: The FT index rose 16.4 to 510.9.

New York: Dow Jones industrial average rose 2.76 to 855.21.

Roads

London and South-east: M2, Medway towns: Only hard shoulder open between junction 3 (Maidstone) and Medway bridge; diversion via junction 5 (Sittingbourne). A25 Westcott, near Dorking: Temporary signal operating. A25 Buckland, near Reigate roadworks: Long delays; avoid. A12 at Brook Street and A127 at Cranham (west of Brentwood) in Essex: Numerous lane closures in connexion with M25 construction; delays.

Wales and West: M4 during working hours only one lane is open eastbound between junction 15 (A435 Swindon/Marlborough); also westbound between junction 15 (A435) and junction 17 (A429 to Cirencester and Chippenham).

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Weather

General situation: High near S Britain will move slowly away as troughs move S over most areas.

Forecasts from 6 am to midnight

London, East Anglia, Midlands, S Wales: Soon becoming cloudy with occasional rain; wind W light increasing fresh; max temp 9 to 11C (48 to 52F).

SE, Central S, SW England: Patchy fog and frost at first becoming cloudy with rain in places after midday; wind variable light becoming W fresh; max temp 8 to 10C (46 to 50F).

E, NW, NE, Central N England, N Wales, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Argyll, N Ireland: Outbreaks of rain, hill fog; wind W fresh to strong; max temp 9 to 11C (48 to 52F).

Channel Islands: Dry, sunny periods; wind variable becoming W light; max temp 8C (46F).

Borders, Edinburgh and Dundee, Central Highlands, NW Scotland: Rain at times with hill fog, some brighter intervals; wind W strong, locally gale; max temp 8 to 10C (46 to 50F).

Aberdeen, Moray Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Rain at first, becoming brighter but some showers; wind W strong, locally gale at first; max temp 7 to 9C (45 to 48F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Thursday: Becoming dry again in the S after some rain on Wednesday; showers or longer outbreaks of rain in the N but some sunnier periods.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover: Wind SW, light or moderate, increasing fresh or strong; sea smooth, becoming rough. English Channel (E): Wind SW or W, light, increasing moderate or fresh; sea smooth, becoming moderate. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind SW or W, fresh to strong, occasional gale in N Irish Sea; sea rough, locally very rough.

Sun rises: 7.10 am. Sun sets: 4.19 pm. Moon sets: 4.37 am. Moon rises: 4.08 pm.

Full Moon: Tomorrow.

Lighting up time

London 4.49 pm to 6.42 am
Bristol 4.59 pm to 6.51 am
Edinburgh 4.44 pm to 7.11 am
Manchester 4.50 pm to 6.57 am
Penzance 5.15 pm to 6.59 am

London

Temp: max, 6 am to 6 pm, 11C (52F); min, 6 pm to 6 am, 6C (43F). Humidity: 6 pm, 56 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, nil. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 6.7hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,033.2 millibars, falling. 1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

Yesterday

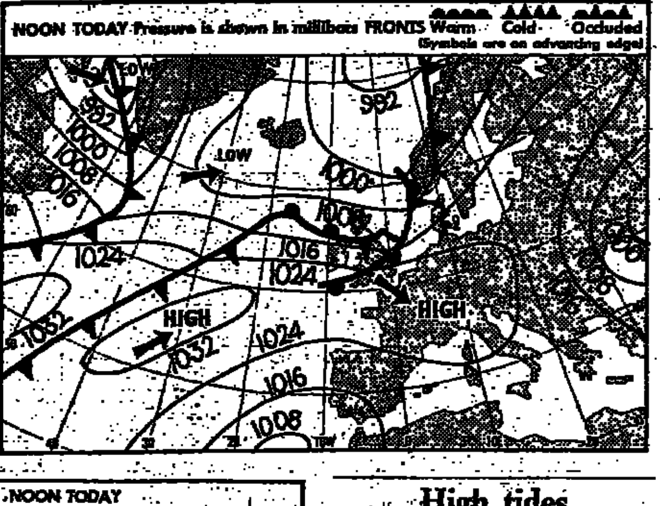
Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; s, sun.

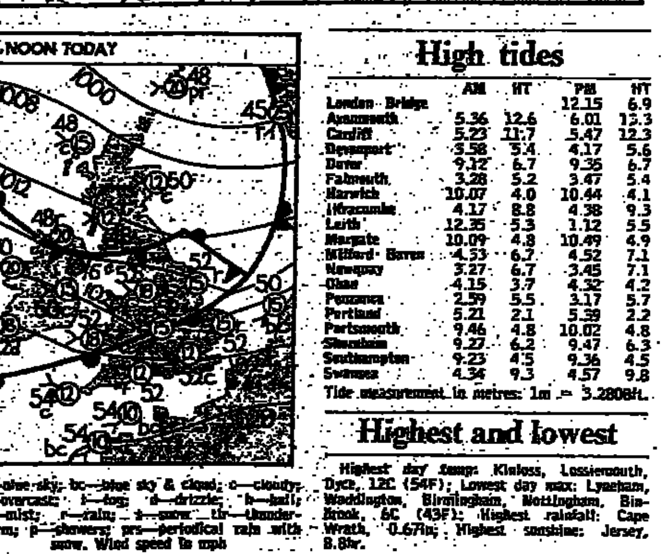
		C	F			C	F
Belfast	c	8	46	Guernsey	s	6	43
Birmingham	c	6	43	Inverness	c	11	52
Blackpool	c	9	48	Jersey	s	5	41
Bristol	c	6	43	London	c	9	48
Cardiff	c	7	45	Manchester	c	6	43
Edinburgh	c	10	50	Newcastle	c	9	48
Glasgow	c	10	50	Ronaldsway	c	10	50

Satellite predictions

LONDON: Cosmos 1518: 17.29-17.35; WNW: 40NNW; ENE. 19.8-19.10; WNW; 35NW; NW. Cosmos 2568: (Nov 11) 5.45-5.50; S; 30SE; E. Cosmos 2208: (Nov 11) 3.40-3.44; ESE; 15E; ENE. (Nov 11) 5.17-5.26; SSW; 75ENE; NNE. Cosmos 9568: 17.1-17.7; SSW; 60WNW; NNE. Seasat: 17.0-17.8; ESE; 35NE; NNW. 18.38-18.47; SSE; 55SW; NW. Aryabhata R: 17.55-18.0; WSW; 20SW; S.

MANCHESTER: Cosmos 1518: 17.29-17.35; W; 60NNW; ENE. 19.7-19.10; WNW; 50WNW; WNW. Cosmos 2568: (Nov 11) 5.45-5.50; S; 20SE; E. Cosmos 2208: (Nov 11) 3.42-3.44; E; 10E; ENE. (Nov 11) 5.18-5.27; S; 65SE; NNE. Cosmos 9568: 18.38-18.41; WNW; 16NW; NNW. Intercosmos 14R: (Nov 11) 5.55-5.56; NNW; 20NNW; N. Seasat: 18.38-18.48; SSE; 55WSW; NW. Aryabhata R: 17.54-17.59; W; 20SSW; S.





b—blue sky; bc—blue sky & cloud; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; prs—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge			12.15	6.9
Avonmouth	5.36	12.6	6.01	13.3
Cardiff	5.23	11.7	5.47	12.3
Devonport	3.58	5.4	4.17	5.6
Dover	9.12	6.7	9.35	6.7
Falmouth	3.28	5.2	3.47	5.4
Harwich	10.07	4.0	10.44	4.1
Ilfracombe	4.17	8.8	4.38	9.3
Leith	12.35	5.3	1.12	5.5
Margate	10.09	4.8	10.49	4.9
Milford Haven	4.33	6.7	4.52	7.1
Newquay	3.27	6.7	3.45	7.1
Oban	4.15	3.7	4.32	4.2
Penzance	2.59	5.5	3.17	5.7
Portland	5.21	2.1	5.39	2.2
Portsmouth	9.46	4.8	10.02	4.8
Shoreham	9.27	6.2	9.47	6.3
Southampton	9.23	4.5	9.36	4.5
Swansea	4.34	9.3	4.57	9.8

Tide measurement in metres: 1m = 3.2808ft.

Highest and lowest

Highest day temp: Kinloss, Lossiemouth, Dyce, 12C (54F); Lowest day max: Lyneham, Waddington, Birmingham, Nottingham, Bingbrook, 6C (43F); Highest rainfall: Cape Wrath, 0.67in; Highest sunshine: Jersey, 8.8hr.

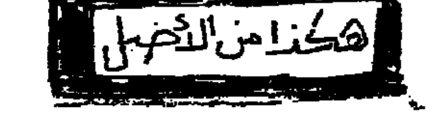
Around Britain

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Scarborough	—	—	7	45	Cloudy
Bridlington	—	—	7	45	Cloudy
Cromer	6.3	—	10	50	Sun pds
Lowestoft	8.9	—	8	46	Cloudy
Clacton	2.3	—	10	50	Sun ints
Margate	—	.02	8	46	Cloudy
Folkestone	0.3	.04	7	45	Showers
Hastings	0.4	—	7	45	Cloudy
Worthing	—	—	8	46	Cloudy
Littlehampton	0.1	—	7	45	Overcast
Southsea	—	—	8	46	Cloudy
Shanklin	1.9	—	8	46	Cloudy
Bournemouth	5.1	—	8	46	Sun pds
Poole	5.6	—	9	48	Sun pds
Swanage	3.2	—	8	46	Sun ints
Weymouth	7.2	—	10	50	Sunny
Jersey	8.8	—	7	45	Sunny
Guernsey	5.5	—	9	48	Sun pds
Exmouth	7.9	—	10	50	Sunny
Teignmouth	6.4	—	9	48	Sunny
Torquay	4.0	—	10	50	Sunny
Falmouth	0.3	—	9	48	Cloudy
Penzance	2.4	—	9	48	Sun ints
Scilly Isles	2.6	—	11	52	Sun ints
Ilfracombe	7.2	—	10	50	Sunny
Tenby	4.5	—	10	50	Sun pds
Anglesey	—	—	10	50	Cloudy
Bognor Regis	1.4	—	8	46	Cloudy
Colwyn Bay	—	—	8	46	Cloudy
Southport	—	—	10	50	Cloudy
Blackpool	—	—	10	50	Cloudy
Morecambe	—	.01	10	50	Cloudy
Douglas	—	—	9	48	Cloudy

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sl, sleet; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	c	11	52	Copenhagen	s	4	39	Malaga	f	20	68	Salzburg	sl	-1	[illegible]
Akrotiri	f	23	73	Corfu	f	11	52	Malta	f	16	61	Sao Paulo			
Alexandria	f	27	81	Dallas				Melbourne	r	20	68	S Francisco	c	27	[illegible]
Algiers	s	20	68	Dublin	c	9	48	Mexico City				Santiago			
Amsterdam	c	7	45	Dubrovnik	s	8	46	Miami				Seoul	s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Athens	f	15	59	Faro	f	20	68	Milan	s	7	45	Singapore			
Bahrain	s	25	81	Florence	s	11	52	Montreal				Stockholm	c	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barbados	s	20	86	Frankfurt	f	3	37	Moscow	sn	1	34	Strasbourg	s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barcelona	s	14	57	Funchal	f	17	63	Munich	sn	-1	30	Sydney	c	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beirut	f	24	75	Geneva	s	3	37	Nairobi	c	25	77	Tangier	s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Belgrade	c	1	34	Gibraltar	f	19	66	Naples	s	11	52	Tehran			
Berlin	c	3	37	Helsinki	f	-1	30	New York				Tel Aviv	f	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bermuda	s	23	73	Hongkong	c	16	61	Nice	c	11	52	Tenerife	c	[illegible]	[illegible]
Biarritz	fg	6	43	Innsbruck	f	1	34	Oslo	s	0	32	Tokyo			
Boulogne	c	5	41	Istanbul	r	16	61	Ottawa				Toronto			
Bordeaux	s	6	43	Jeddah	s	31	88	Paris	s	4	39	Tunis			
Boston				Johannesburg	f	26	79	Perth	s	25	77	Valencia			
Brussels	c	3	37	Las Palmas	c	23	73	Peking				Vancouver			
Budapest	sn	3	37	Lisbon	c	16	61	Prague	sn	0	32	Venice			
Cairo	s	26	79	Locarno	s	6	43	Reykjavik	c	4	39	Vienna			
Cape Town	s	26	79	Los Angeles				Rhodes	c	20	68	Warsaw			
Casablanca	s	23	73	Luxembourg	s	2	36	Riyadh	s	22	[illegible]	Washington			
Chicago				Madrid	f	14	57	Rio de Janeiro				Zurich			
Cologne	c	3	37	Majorca	c	18	64	Rome	s	11	52				



Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

9.05 For Schools, Colleges: Friction 9.38 Science: Stability 10.00 You and Me. For the under fives presented by Susan Calland (not Schools) (r) 10.15 Maths: Number Relationships 10.38 Statistics 11.00 Words and Pictures 11.17 Read On! 11.40 Opportunities for All? 12.45 French conversation 12.30 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Moira Stuart 12.57 Regional news 1.00 Pebble Mill at One. Donny MacLeod is the star chef and he prepares Steak on a Platter 1.45 Fingerbobs. A See-Saw programme with Rick Jones 2.01 For Schools, Colleges: The Body: Feet 2.18 Modern History 2.40 Merry-go-Round 3.00 Closedown 3.15 Songs of Praise from St Michaels Church, Linlithgow, introduced by Geoffrey Wheeler (r) 3.53 Regional news

3.55 Play School. For the under fives (shown earlier on BBC 2)
4.20 Laurel and Hardy Cartoon. Camera Bugged
4.25 Jackanory. Tom Conti reads another story from The Practical Princess and Other Liberating Fairy Tales
4.40 The Record Breakers presented by Roy Castle and Norris McWhirter
5.05 Newsround with Paul McDowell
5.10 God's Wonderful Railway. Part three of the serial about the making of the Great Western Railway
5.40 News with Richard Baker 6.00 Regional news magazines 6.25 Nationwide
6.55 Film: The Enemy Below (1957) starring Robert Mitchum and Curt Jurgens. Tense wartime drama about an American destroyer tracking a German U-Boat in the South Atlantic with each Captain trying to out-think the other
8.30 Love Story: Wilfred and Eileen starring Judi Bowker and Christopher Guard. It is 1914 and the secretly newly-weds decide to tell their disapproving parents of the marriage. Episode one of four
9.00 Party Political Broadcast on behalf of the Conservatives

9.05 News with John Humphrys
9.30 All Those Hard Luck Stories. The last in the series of four cases from the files of the social services department in Nottinghamshire is entitled A Danger to Themselves and deals with a Welsh drunkard; an attempted suicide; and an aged woman who does not want to be parted from her husband
10.00 Sportsnight introduced by Harry Carpenter. Highlights of one of tonight's third round matches in the Football League Cup with commentary by Barry Davies
10.50 Parkinson chats to John Romer, Joanna Lumley and Lord Carnarvon
11.50 News headlines and weather

BBC1 VARIATIONS Cymru/Wales 11.17am-11.37 I Ysgolion: Ffenestri (2) 11.40-12.00 I Ysgolion: Daearyddiaeth. Ghana: (2) 12.57pm-1.00News of Wales 2.18-2.40 I Ysgolion: Hyn O Fyd. 6.00-6.25 Wales today. 6.55-7.10 Heddiw. 7.10-7.40 Plant Y Paith: Patagonia 7.40-8.05 Angels 8.05-8.30 Taxi 11.50 News and weather. Scotland: 11.40am-12.05pm Geography for Secondary I and II: The Poor World 12.55-1.00 The Scottish News 2.40-3.00 For Schools: Around Scotland: Island Ferry 6.00-6.25 Reporting Scotland. 10.00-10.50 Sportscene: 11.50 News and Weather. Northern Ireland 12.57pm-1.00 Northern Ireland News 3.53-3.55 Northern Ireland News 6.00-6.25 Scene around Six. 11.50-11.52 News Headlines 11.52-12.07am Festival Notebook. 12.07 News and weather. England 6.00pm-6.25 Regional Magazines 11.55 Close.

BBC 2

10.20 Gharbar. A magazine programme with advice for Asian women. 10.45 Closedown. 11.00 Play School. For the under fives presented by Sheelagh Gilbey and Don Spencer. Today's story is Do You Want To Be My Friend? by Eric Carle. 11.25 Closedown. 3.55 One Man and His Dog. Heat two in the BBC's Sheepdog Championship sees three shepherds from England competing for a place in the final. Introduced by Phil Drabble with Eric Halsall (r).

4.35 Christopher Hogwood plays Mozart's Fantasia in D Minor (r).
4.40 Vikings! In part two of the story of the warrior race Magnus Magnusson investigates their seafaring skills.
5.10 The Great Liners. Robert Wall continues his history of the pre-war giants of the Atlantic.
5.40 The Five Faces of Dr Who* Episode three of The Krotons (r).
6.00 Grange Hill. The school dance is in jeopardy if the vandals are not caught (r).
6.30 Life on Earth. Episode two: Building Bodies (r).
7.25 News with sub-titles.
7.30 Villagers. A look at some villages in India (r).
7.50 Collecting Now. Among the items is a look at the boats of Exeter Maritime Museum.
8.20 Strangeways. Tonight some convicts talk about prison life and their attitude to crime (r).

9.00 M*A*S*H. Korean war comedy about the staff of an American field hospital. Tonight Klinger, out of the kindness of his heart, gives financial aid to a young Korean girl but his motives are misunderstood.
9.25 The Borgias. The King of France presents Cesare with a wife and a Dukedom in exchange for a promise of Naples. Lucrezia's new husband, Alfonso, knows of this secret treaty and fears for his life.
10.20 Out of Court. How victims of North Sea Oil industry accidents are being coaxed into suing in the States. With Nick Ross and Jane Walmsley.
10.50 Party Political Broadcast on behalf of the Conservative Party.
10.55 Newsnight. The latest news from home and abroad including an extended look at one of the main stories. Ends at 11.45.

ITV/LONDON

9.30 For Schools: For the hard-of-hearing: Eating. 9.47 Picture Box. 10.04 Refuse. 10.16 A visit to Angers in the Loire Valley. 10.38 Facism in Germany during the Thirties. 11.02 Working in the future. 11.20 Packing and cracking. 11.39 How We Used to Live 1936-1953. 12.00 The Munch Bunch. Animated vegetables for the very young. 12.10 Rainbow. Learning with puppets. 12.30 Turning Point. Colin Morris talks to a lady about her new-found confidence. 1.00 News. 1.20 Thames News. 1.30 The Circe Complex. The final episode and Oliver Milton is going mad working on the tapes of the last words of Tom Foreman (r). 2.00 After Noon Plus. David Lewis, author of You Can Teach Your Child Intelligence, talks to Mary Parkinson. 2.45 Charlie's Angels. The three detectives are the targets for an unknown killer (r). 3.45 Emmerdale Farm (r).

4.15 Cartoon: Kiddin' the Kitty.
4.20 Country Camera. The fifth in a series of seven programmes featuring 18-year-old wildlife cameraman Simon King. This week we see a nesting kingfisher and the eating habits of toads. There are also uncommon shots of buzzards rearing chicks.
4.45 Fanfare For Young Musicians presented by harpsichordist Melvyn Tan. Five groups of young musicians compete for the limelight.
5.15 The Brady Bunch. A rival school's footballer shows an interest in Marcia.
5.45 News.
6.00 Thames News.
6.20 Help! Viv Taylor Gee and Museums for disabled visitors.
6.30 Crossroads. Jill Harvey faces a serious situation.
7.00 This is Your Life. Eamonn Andrews plus red book surprises another celebrity.
7.30 Coronation Street. The verdict in the Tilsley case.
8.00 Starburst. Fast moving variety show which this week includes Charlie Drake, Anna Dawson and tenor, Joey Loren.

9.00 Diamonds. Drama series based on a family firm of Hatton Garden gem merchants. A less successful gem cutter is suspected of robbery with violence when Tom Fabricus is discovered badly hurt and with a valuable diamond missing.
10.00 Party Political Broadcast on behalf of the Conservative Party.
10.05 News.
10.35 Film: Shampoo (1975) starring Warren Beatty, Julie Christie and Goldie Hawn. Beatty plays an amoral hairdresser whose sexual appetite is satisfied by the frustrated wives of businessmen. Fed up with working for himself he decides to open his own salon but has difficulty in raising the money. However he thinks of another way of overcoming the obstacle.
12.35 Close with Anne Scott-James reading a favourite piece of literature.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.30 Today.
8.35 Yesterday in Parliament.
9.00 News.
9.05 Mid-Week: Noel Edmonds.
10.00 News.
10.02 Gardeners' Question Time visits the Randwick Gardening Club, Gloucestershire.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Morning Story: "Azaleas For Sale" by Angela Huth.
11.00 News.
11.05 Baker's Dozen. Richard Baker plays records.
12.00 News.
12.02 You and Yours.
12.27 Transatlantic Quiz. Six contests between teams in London and New York. (Round 5).
12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World at One.
1.35 Party Political Broadcast by the Conservative Party.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Play † "Deadline" by William Smethurst.
3.50 Abroad Thoughts From Home (series) Reflections of life beyond our shores.
4.00 Priestland's Progress. † Gerald Priestland offers a plain man's guide to the Christian Faith (6) "Three Ways of Being God".
4.45 Story Time: "Wild Strawberries" by Angela Thirkell (2).
5.00 PM.
5.55 Weather.
6.00 News.
6.30 The Senior Partner (series). Andrew Cruickshank in "Our Miss Campbell".
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Checkpoint. A weekly investigation into accusations of fraud and injustice.
7.45 The Reith Lectures 1981 (new series). Six talks by Professor Laurence Martin, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Newcastle Upon Tyne, on armed force in the modern world. 1. If You Knows of a Better 'ole.
8.15 A Record of War. A look at the experience of women in World War I.
8.45 Analysis. Denis Healey in conversation with Mary Goldring.
9.30 Kaleidoscope.
9.59 Weather.
10.00 The World Tonight.
10.30 Lord Peter Wimsey. "Have his Carcase" by Dorothy L. Sayers (4).
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: "The Magic Glass" by Anne Smith (3).
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News and Weather.
VHF: 6.25 Weather. 10.00 For Schools. 10.30 Listen with Mother. 11.00 For Schools. 1.55 Programme News. 2.00 For Schools. 5.50 PM (continued). 11.00 Study on 4.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather
7.00 News
7.05 Your Midweek Choice† Record requests: anon., Hook, Michael Haydn, Bach
8.00 News
8.05 Your Midweek Choice (continued) Julius Fucik, Puccini, Scharwenka
9.00 News
9.05 This Week's Composer† Strauss; records, including mono
10..00 Music for Organ† Recital on the organ of St. Mary's Church, Southampton: Marcel Dupre: "Inventions"
10.45 Maurice Bourgue† (Oboe and Cor anglais) with Colette King (piano) Recital: Nielsen, Poulenc, Rossini, Hindemith
11.25 Haydn, Bruckner† South German Radio Symphony Orchestra concert
1.00 News
1.05 Concert Hall† Recital of songs and works for saxophone and piano: Ravel, Head, Warlock, Wolf, Dominic Muldowney, Paul Creston
2.05 Music Weekly†
2.55 Bach Family Chamber Music† Chamber music recital: J. S. Bach, Bach/Mozart, W. F. Bach, J. C. F. Bach
4.00 Choral Evensong† from Exeter Cathedral
4.55 News
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure†
7.00 Medium and Message: A National Instrument? Alasdair Milne, Managing Director of BBCTV and Deputy Director-General, talks to Michael Charlton about the current state of BBCTV and its future
7.45 Giuliana† on record
8.00 The Lighthouse† Opera in one act with a prologue by Peter Maxwell Davies (Given on 18 July in Sadler's Wells Theatre, London) Part 1
8.25 Six Continents
8.45 The Lighthouse† Part 2
9.40 Bach, Chopin and Ravel† Piano recital
10.35 The Hidden Boy. A short story by the Sardinian writer Grazia Deledda
11.00 News
11.05 Bridge† on record



Professor Laurence Martin: the Reith Lecturer (Radio 4 7.45pm)



Elizabeth Bell: a reader in A Record of War (Radio 4 8.15pm)

Radio 2

5.00 Ray Moore.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Susannah Simons.† 12.00 John Dunn.† 2.00pm Ed Stewart† with Family Favourites shared with Northern Ireland. 4.00 David Hamilton.† 5.45 News. 6.00 David Symonds † 8.00 Alan Dell. 8.30 The Mitchell Minstrels.† 9.00 The Boston Pops.† 10.00 Animal Alphabet. 10.30 Hubert Gregg. 11.03 Brian Matthew,† from midnight. 1.00am Truckers' Hour † 2.00-5.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

5.00am As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.00 Dave Lee Travis. 2.00pm Paul Burnett. 3.30 Steve Wright. 5.00 Peter Powell. 7.00 Radio 1 Mailbag: Phone-in-on 01-580 4411. 8.00 David Jensen. 10.00 John Peel.† 12.00 Close.
VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2: 5.00am With Radio 2 10.00pm With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00am With Radio 2.

WORLD SERVICE

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave 648 kHz (463m) at the following times GMT — 6.00 Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-four Hours: News Summary 7.30 Letter From London. 7.40 Book Choice. 7.45 Report on Religion. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Operetta 8.30 Take It or Leave It 9.00 World News 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Ray Moore's Album Time. 10.15 Classical Record Review 10.30 Wuthering Heights. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain 11.15 Listening Post. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 Nature Notebook 12.25 The Farming World. 12.45 Sports Roundup 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 1.30 Radio Theatre. 2.15 Report on Religion. 2.30 Three Centuries of Italian Opera. 3.00 Radio Newsreel 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 That Big Band Magic. 4.45 The World Today. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Listening Post. 5.25 Operetta. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-four Hours: News Summary. 8.15 Music for Strings. 9.30 Jazz for the Asking. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Paperback Choice. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Britain's Daily Newspapers. 11.30 Top Twenty. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Listening Post. 12.45 Frank Muir Goes Into . . . 1.15 Outlook 1.45 Six Irish Writers. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Network UK. 2.30 Assignment 3.00 World News 3.09 News About Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Just a Minute. 4.00 Newsdesk. 5.45 The World Today.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz Radio 3 VHF 9 0-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152khz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94 9MHz World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

CHOICE

● WILFRED AND EILEEN (BBC 1 8.30 pm) is a four-part love story by Jonathan Smith, based on fact. He first heard about the couple from their grandson who he taught at Tonbridge School. Starring Christopher Guard and Judi Bowker in the title roles, the story starts as an unexceptional love affair — meeting at a Trinity May Ball, secret trysts because both parents thought their child was too high-born for the other, the eventual registry office wedding without the knowledge or blessing of the parents. The story becomes interesting when Wilfred Willett decides, in 1914, to halt his surgical studies and enlist in the London Rifle Brigade in order to defend King and Country. His new wife is shocked, his tutor disappointed, his parents sad. A quiet opening episode but the warfare, injuries and self doubt that comes later set it apart from the conventional love story. There are some excellent supporting roles, notably Harold Innocent as Wilfred's father and Michael Aldridge who plays his tutor, Mr Jenkins.

● A RECORD OF WAR (Radio 4 8.15 pm) illustrates from a different angle the horrors of the First World War. Reminiscences of the hostilities are, more often than not, related through the eyes of men who physically endured battle or through those who guided the destinies of the fighting men from afar. Women, too, suffered heartbreak and loss and the programme looks at the Great War from their point of view with extracts from a new anthology of women's poetry and verse of the time, Scars Upon My Heart as well as Vera Brittain's recently released war diary: Chronicle of Youth. The readers are Elizabeth Bell, Annette Crosbie and Anne Harvey.

● At 11.15 pm on the World Service there is another chance to hear the second in a series of five programmes about BRITAIN'S DAILY NEWSPAPERS. I mention this because it is about The Times. Presented by Jenny Hargreaves, the programme deals with the different editorial aspects of the newspaper and although the Editor was not available his deputy, Charles Douglas-Home, is interviewed as well as leader writer Geoffrey Smith, letters page editor, Leon Pilpel, and obituaries overlord Colin Watson. Other dailies to come in the series are The Guardian, The Mirror and the Morning Star.

Judi Bowker as Eileen in BBC 1 Love Story Wilfred and Eileen (8.30)

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO ★ BLACK AND WHITE: (r) REPEAT

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

CHANNEL
As Thames except: 12.00-12.30 pm Closedown. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.45-3.45 Strumpet City (Cyril Cusack). 5.15-5.45 How's Your Father? 6.00-6.30 Channel Report. 10.00-10.05 Life n France. 10.33 Election '81. 12.00 Epilogue followed by Closedown.

GRAMPIAN
As Thames except starts: 9.25 pm-9.30 First Thing. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.45-3.45 Strumpet City (Cyril Cusack). 5.15-5.45 Batman. 6.00-6.30 North Tonight. 12.35 am News, presented by David Bennett. 12.40 Closedown.

SOUTHERN
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Houseparty. 2.25 The Amazing Years of Cinema: Monsters. 2.45-3.45 Charlie's Angels: Island Angels. 5.15-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Day By Day. 6.30-7.00 Mork and Mindy. 12.35 am Weather followed by Exile from El Salvador.

SCOTTISH
As Thames except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.45-3.45 Strumpet City (Cyril Cusack). 5.15-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.20 Action Line. 6.30-7.00 World Worth Keeping with Fyfe Robertson. 12.35 am Late Call 12.40 Closedown.

TYNE TEES
As Thames except: Starts 9.20 am Good Word. 9.25-9.30 News. 1.20 pm News. 1.25-1.30 Where the Jobs Are. 2.45-3.45 Strumpet City (Cyril Cusack). 5.15-5.45 Here's Boomer. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25-7.00 Northern Life with Tom Coyne. 12.35 am Remembrance. 12.40 Closedown.

WESTWARD
As Thames except: 12.27pm-12.30 Gus Honeybun's Birthdays. 1.20-1.30 News 2.45-3.45 Strumpet City (Cyril Cusack). 5.15-5.45 How's Your Father? 6.00 Westward Diary. 6.35-7.00 Crossroads. 10.37 News. 10.39 Film: Shampoo. (See Thames Guide). 12.35 am Faith for Life. 12.41 Closedown.

ANGLIA
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.45-3.45 Strumpet City (Cyril Cusack). 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00-6.30 About Anglia. 12.35 am Big Question.

BORDER
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.45-3.45 Strumpet City (Cyril Cusack). 5.15-5.45 Mickey, Donald & Friends. 6.00-6.30 Lookaround. 12.35 am News. 12.38 Closedown.

YORKSHIRE
As Thames except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.45 Strumpet City (Cyril Cusack). 3.45 Entertainers new series — Judie Tzuke. 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00-6.30 Calendar. 12.35 am Closedown.

ATV
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.45-3.45 Tenspeed and Brown Shoe (Ben Vereen). 5.15-5.45 Survival. 6.00 News. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30-7.00 ATV Today. 12.35 am Closedown.

GRANADA
As Thames except: 1.20pm-1.30 Granada Reports. 2.00 Live from Two with Shelley Rohde. 2.45-3.45 Bracken. 5.15-5.45 Mickey, Donald and Friends. 6.00 Granada Reports. 6.25-6.30 This is Your Right. 12.35 am Closedown.

HTV WEST
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.45-3.45 Strumpet City (Cyril Cusack). 4.15-4.20 Ask Oscar! 5.15-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Report West. 6.30-7.00 Benson (Robert Guillaume). 10.33-10.35 News. 12.35 am Closedown.

HTV CYMRU/WALES
As HTV West except: 12.00 pm-12.10 Ffalabalam. 4.15-4.20 Kiddin' The Kitty. 4.45-5.15 Goglis. 6.00-6.15 Y Dydd. 6.15-6.30 Report Wales. 6.30-7.00 Taff Acre.

ULSTER
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 2.45-3.45 Strumpet City. (Cyril Cusack). 4.13-4.15 News. 5.15-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00-7.00 Good Evening Ulster. 12.35 am Bedtime, followed by Closedown.

Redundant dons may be taken back part-time

By Diana Geddes, Education Correspondent

Academic staff made redundant because of cuts in university finances, could be offred re-employment on a part-time basis on up to a third of their original salary.

Under the scheme drawn up by the University Grants Committee (UGC) they evidently hope that the offer of part-time pay plus ancillary benefits such as continued use of the university library, laboratory, and other facilities, continued association with colleagues, and retention of the undoubted status linked with a university post, might induce more academics to opt for early retirement or voluntary redundancy. That would avoid the potentially very high cost and unpleasantness involved in compulsory redundancies.

In a letter to vice-chancellors yesterday, Dr Edward Parkes, chairman of UGC, says that the committee would consider for claims against a £20 million fund set aside by the Government for "restructuring" the university system in 1981-82 costs of the scheme while courses were being phased out.

However, no commitment to part-time teaching should be incurred for longer than three years, the link with restructuring had to be clearly demonstrate,d, and payments could only be in respect of decisions taken since August, 1981.

The committee has asked universities to submit claims by the end of January for a share of the £20m fund which will be used primarily to meet the direct costs of early retirement and redundancy, together with details as to how many staff are likely to be shed by 1983-84.

Dr Parkes said that the UGC would be considering the proposals for a voluntary redundancy scheme recently drawn up by the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals as part of its discussions with Government.

It is estimated the scheme could cost around £200 million.

The UGC has already forwarded the vice-chancellors' proposals to the Government. It is understood it has indicated to Ministers that it has no strong objections to such a scheme.

Dr Parkes said the UGC was aware that some universities at least would need to take immediate steps to reduce staff numbers. He was therefore writing to explain what claims on the £20 million the UGC would consider.

Besides the cost of part-time employment, the committee would consider the cost of compensation to staff retiring under the existing university early retirement scheme, including maximum enhancement; costs of the premature retirement of non-academic staff; and the cost of statutory redundancy payments to all eligible staff.

Academic staff in polytechnics and other public sector institutions, none of whom enjoy tenure may be dismissed on one year's notice or less, are studying what is being offered to their colleagues in the universities.



Record prices usher in space age at Sotheby's

From Our Correspondent, New York, Nov 10

Sotheby's switched from antiques to astral considerations today when seven television companies bid more than $90m (£47m) for the use of a satellite.

In the highest priced auction ever held, 53 companies bid for seven-year leases on seven of Satcom IV's 24 transmitting and receiving units, known as transponders. Eight transponders were leased previously; two others are pre-empted and seven are unassigned.

A gold-plated model of the RCA satellite hung before the competing television executives and the bidding was fast and furious. It took 90 seconds for the first of the seven leases to soar from an opening bid of $50,000 to $14.4m. The following six leases went for between $11m and $14m.

RCA will launch the $65m satellite on January 12. It already has two orbiting communication satellites, a third was lost in space in late 1979. Rates for those three satellites were set by the Federal Communications Commission at about $50,000 a month and assigned through a lottery

But the communications company believed that because it invested the time and money and took the risk it was reasonable that it reaped the reward rather than the speculators who won leases through lotteries and then sold the rights for profit.



Royal smile puts Sir Harry on top of the world

Sir Harry Secombe, the comedian and singer, was knighted by the Queen yesterday and said afterwards: "When the Queen smiled, I could have climbed Everest."

Sir Harry received his knighthood not only for his outstanding performance in the entertainment field but also for his years of work for charity. He is seen (above) with his wife, Myra, and children

Also honoured was Celia Johnson, the actress (left), who was made a Dame Commander of the British Empire and Mr Peter May (right), the former England cricket captain, who became a Commander of the British Empire.



More MP's join rates revolt

Continued from page 1

the Bill. I am deeply opposed to referendums in principle. Referendums are foreign to our constitution. People elect MPs and councillors to make decisions. If the electorate dislikes those decisions they can turn us out next time".

Mr Robin Squire, MP for Havering, Hornchurch, said the referendum proposals might turn out to be a constitutional Trojan Horse, which under a future alternative government could be used in ways which Conservatives might find repugnant.

"If the Local Government Finance Bill passes into law in its present form," Mr Squire said in a speech in Guildford, "then it will centralize power between government and local authorities to a greater extent than any previous legislation."

This was doubly ironic because the Conservatives had always espoused the cause of decentralized power.

Another leading opponent of the Bill left the meeting angry. Mr Anthony Beumont-Dark, MP for Birmingham Selly Oak, said that Mr Heseltine's message had been that there was no alternative.

He had walked out of the meeting as a protest at not being called to speak.

Some present thought that Mr Heseltine himself was not too happy about the referendum

SDP members jumped queue

The Social Democratic Party admitted yesterday that some of its MPs behaved discourteously during the State Opening of Parliament.

Mr John Roper, chief whip, has written to Mr Walter Harrison, Opposition deputy chief whip, apologizing for the behaviour of some of his colleagues

The Opposition complaint was that Dr David Owen and some of his colleagues went ahead of front-benchers in the procession to the Lords.

Mr Harrison said: "I accept his apology. Some of his colleagues jumped the queue I refer specifically to David Owen."

Livingstone warns of fares leap

Continued from page 1

are quite impossible and impractical. Very few people read it in full. Many only know of it what they hear on television or read in the newspapers. People do not vote for the manifesto. They vote for a party, not a manifesto. Many voted Labour though on this one item it might have been against their interests."

The figure of 25 per cent chosen for the fare reductions was not explained. There was no financial reason for it being 25 per cent. That was an arbitrary figure clutched from the air in order to be attractive to the electorate.

Lord Justice Oliver said the cost to the ratepayers had been grotesquely underestimated, and Lord Justice Watkins said the reduction in fares had been carried through by "a hasty, ill-considered, unlawful and arbitrary abuse of power".

At a press conference at County Hall, Mr Livingstone said that the reduced fares only reinstated in real terms the level of subsidy that London Transport had received in 1975. "Nobody said that was illegal or penal. It is odd that now the GLC should be singled out."

In South Yorkshire fares had not been increased for years, but there had been no question of a legal challenge. "The implications of the appeal court's decision, if it is upheld, would mean there is really not much point to having elections any more."

Mr Livingstone said that if London Transport had to revise its fares to break even this year, the level of fare increase would be wel over 100 per cent.

"To get back to where we were before would now mean fare increases of 60 per cent, but there was already a deficit which we inherited, and an existing level of subsidy of 23 per cent."

He agreed with Lord Denning that the court decision created administrative chaos. He estimated that the cost of refunding supplementary rates already collected would be about £320,000 if the decision was not reversed.

In Bromley there was jubilation at the judges' decision. Mr Nigel Palk, chief executive, said: "This is a great victory for London ratepayers. It vindicates the stand we took without the support of other London boroughs."

Mr Bryan Rigby, deputy director general of the Confederation of British Industry, said businessmen would welcome the decision as defining more clearly that councils could not spend ratepayers' money regardless of cost.

Parliamentary report, page 4
Law Report, page 14

Frank Johnson in the Commons

Of traitors and treason left and right

Mrs Thatcher was heckled and questioned by left-wing Labour MPs yesterday about people who were members of the Establishment and who had spied for the Soviet Union. One suspected that their broad attitude to the matter was as follows: spying for the Soviet Union was one thing, but membership of so sinister a power as the British Establishment was always to be deplored.

Mr Canavan, the indispensably predictable Labour Member for West Stirlingshire, demanded of the Prime Minister: "How many more members of the old boy network of spies and traitors must the media reveal before she comes clean and accedes to my demand for a full-scale inquiry into this Establishment cover-up?"

This drew substantial Labour cheers. Our periodic scandals involving upper class traitors are the only known occasions to which something done on behalf of the Soviet Union incurs the wrath of the Left.

Mrs Thatcher's denials throughout the questioning were immediately conscripted by the Labour questioners as part of the cover-up. Admittedly, Mrs Thatcher is not a member of the upper classes. But she is seen as a fellow-traveller of the upper classes. There is the evidence provided by that voice. She never learnt that in Grantham.

In vain did Mrs Thatcher try to explain that you could not prosecute people who had been given to believe that, in return for their cooperation they would not be prosecuted. This was regarded as further overwhelming evidence of the cover-up.

Mr Edward Leadbitter, the Labour backbencher, whose original parliamentary question in 1979 led to the unmasking of Mr (as he rapidly became) Anthony Blunt, eventually intervened. He is not particularly left-wing by the standards of today's Labour Party. But he is something of a dogged, foot soldier in the class war. He had a slightly bitter tone of voice reminiscent of the "rancorous schoolteacher" who wins a seat at the 1945 election in one of Evelyn Waugh's novels, which is unsurprising since Mr Leadbitter's former profession was that of rancorous schoolteacher.

"Official statements and events since the period of Philby, Blunt, and Long have caused increasing public concern that the cover-up, the non-prosecution of treachery, the continuation in office and the special privileges to such persons, are matters which should not be tolerated", he triumphantly observed. He sat back with enormous satisfaction. The Prime Minister's further denial only confirmed the cover-up to his further satisfaction.

Later in her Question Time, Labour backbenchers accused a highly-placed judge, Lord Denning, of being a Conservative agent. She denied that too. The Labour members pointed to the evidence of his sinister ruling that day on the GLC cheap bus and tube fares. Further treason was implied by Ulster Unionists when the Prime Minister made a statement announcing more elaborate cooperation between the British and Irish Governments.

These fears were respectfully voiced by Mr James Molyneaux, the Ulster Unionist leader, among others. But the Rev Ian Paisley put it more forcibly: "I accuse the Prime Minister of being a traitor and a liar", he roared.

Still later, Mr William Pitt, the victor of Croydon, North-West—after a few maiden mumbles during other people's speeches in the two weeks he had been a member—made a confident well-delivered maiden speech. Naturally he accused the Government of treason towards Croydon. "Sadly, for most Croydonians, life isa gloomy prospect," he said. When visiting the place for the by-election, I did not find it as boring as that.

But it turned out that this was not what Mr Pitt had in mind. He was a patriotic Croydonian. What he objected to was what other powers were doing to the borough. "Twice each day we are obliged to travel, more like cattle than human beings, in rickety trains," he said. Then there were the roads. They were terrible.

None the less, on his own evidence, the Croydonians seemed to be surviving in increasing numbers the rigours of their homeland. "We have an increasing number of old age pensioners," he told us. To his credit, Mr Pitt was oblivious of the fact that broken pavements have become the standard term of derision for those of us who deplore community politicians.

His list of further Croydon miseries included "cracked paving stones". He seemed to be demanding a cover-up. There is no satisfying these MPs.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Tomorrow's events

The Prince and Princess of Wales visit National Railway Museum, Leeman Road, York, 9.35; later visit Chesterfield, Derbyshire.

The Duke of Gloucester visits Her Majesty's Prisons Pentonville, 9.30, and Holloway, 12.45; later, accompanied by the Duchess of Gloucester, attends dinner to celebrate 150th anniversary Belgian Dynasty, Merchant Taylor's Hall, 7.45.

The Duke of Kent, as President, visits Wellington College, 7.

The Duchess of Kent, Patron of MULU '80 Exhibition, attends lecture and reception, Royal Geographical Society, 6.40.

Princess Alexandra opens Caravan Camping Holiday Show, arranged by National Caravan Council and Angex Limited, Earl's Court Exhibition Centre, 11.30.

Talks, lectures

"Puzzles in Linguistics" by Professor N. V. Smith, Botany Theatre, University College, London, 1.20.

"Aristotle on Luck". The S. V. Keeling Memorial Lecture in Greek Philosophy by Dr A. J. P. Kenny, Master, Balliol College, Oxford, Chemistry Auditorium, University College, London, 5.30.

Splendours of The Gonzaga: "The Gonzaga Family" by Dr D. S. Chambers, Victoria and Albert Museum, 6.30.

Tate Gallery: Japan and the West (2) Impressionism by Sarah O'Brien Twohig, 1; de Staël: an introductory lecture by Laurence Bradbury, 6.30.

Lightning, John Stevenson, Science Museum, 1.

Public Meeting: Howard League for Penal Reform: "Dangerousness and Criminal Justice" by Jean Floud, Board Room, LSE, Clare Market Building, 6.30.

Poetry:

Readings by Judith Kazantzis and Anne Harvey to celebrate publication of Scars Upon My Heart: Womens Poetry and Verse of the First World War, selected by Catherine Reilly, National Poetry Centre, 21 Earls Court Square, 7.30.

Music:

Organ recital by Diana Hughes, Clifton Cathedral, Bristol, 8.

Recital of Indian Classical Music by Dharambir Singh, sitar, and Avtar Singh, tabla, Commonwealth Arts Centre, Commonwealth Institute, Kensington High Street, 7.30.

The London Welsh Annual Remembrance Singing Festival, City Temple, Holborn Viaduct, 7.30.

Anthony Halliday, piano, St Mary-le-Bow, 1.05.

Pandura Guitar Quartet, St Olave, 1.05.

Peter Holtslag, recorder, Richard Langham Smith, harpsichord, The City University, New Hall, St John Street, 1.10.

Priscilla Stevens, violin, Marjorie Alexander, piano, St Bartholomew-the-Great, 1.10.

Organ recital by Claire Davis Greenwood, St Mary-at-Hill, 1.15.

Exhibitions:

Treasures for Scotland: an exhibition to mark the jubilee of the Friends of the National Libraries, National Library of Scotland, 9.30-5.

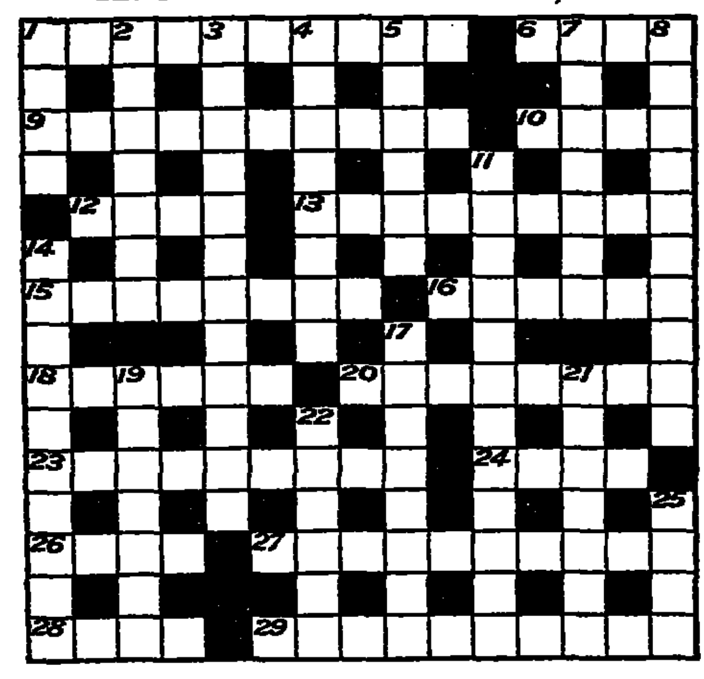
Roots: Plant World Invades Museum, Leicestershire Museum, 7-9.

An Exhibition of photographs by Elisabeth Lewis and Maureen O'Brien, Islington Central Library Gallery, 2 Fieldway Crescent, N5, 9-8.

They Were Amused: 19th and 20th century Toys and Pastimes, Church Farm House Museum, Greyhound Hill, Hendon, 10-5.30.

An exhibition of paintings by Elizabeth Shackleton, The Ginnel Gallery, 369-371 Bury New Road, Prestwich, Manchester, 9-5.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,677



ACROSS

1 Writer George King in hope of producing The Flower (10).
6 Mark unaffected by her (4).
9 Observer's position with Goodfellow and Jack Merryman (10).
10 Record's about one mile, by no means stiff (4).
12 100 here, Roman style (4).
13 One tailored to mould our readers' ideas? (9).
15 Such functions at regular intervals for mathematicians (8).
16 A symbol to resemble Mercury? Not entirely (6).
18 Rook airborne? Just fancy! (6).
20 Club players at first appear impregnable (4-4).
23 One way to give your engine the gun? (9).
24 Sulks, suffering this on board? (4).
26 Proper score's about one or two (4).
27 Troubled by rain it left to get inside (10).
28 Back in the body of the church, this Welshman (4).
29 A bit of money once for the opera? (10).

DOWN

1 Chop up hard wood (4).
2 King holds the ball in some games (7).
3 What a bind for alumni! (3,6,3).
4 No limits to audit in this country once (8).
5 It draws convergent geometric lines (6).
7 Sign — I erected one in Latin (7).
8 Limber types with a sort of square addition (10).
11 Attic drama screened (4,2,3,3).
14 Its treble six revealed as somewhat beastly (10).
17 Menial occupation ending in court (8).
19 River goddess near Ludlow Castle (7).
21 Don't sing it? (7).
22 First thing to do to this boat (6).
25 Refuse of French Empire State (4).

Solution to Puzzle No 15,676

[illegible]

Roads

The North: M6 Lancashire: Various roadworks: Through traffic unaffected. A61 West Yorkshire: Kerbing work on Barnsley road at Staincross reducing road to one lane controlled by temporary signals. A533 Cheshire: Various roadworks: Extra care advisable. A535 closed at Alderley Road, Chelford, Cheshire. Diversion.

Scotland: M74: Southbound carriageway closed between A723 (Hamilton/Motherwell) and A72 link. A90: Northbound carriageway closed from northern end of Forth Road Bridge to Admiralty Junction (junction 1 of M90). Northbound exit for North Queensferry closed. A9: Temporary lights at Blair Atholl, Quay Bridge, Pitlochry, Ballinluig, and south of Auchterarder.

The Times list of best-selling books

Hardback

Robot	Jan Pienkowski	Heinemann	£5.95
Day Job	Terry Wogan	MacDonald	£5.25
Guinness Book of Records 1982		Guinness	£4.99
Spot's First Walk	Eric Hill	Heinemann	£3.95
Scented Garden	Rosemary Verey	Michael Joseph	£10.95
Fighter Pilot	Duff Hart-Davis & C. Strong	MacDonald	£8.95
Quest for Adventure	Chris Bonington	Hodder	£14.95
Winston Churchill: Wilderness Years	Martin Gilbert	Macmillan	£8.95
Stranger from the Sea	Winston Graham	Collins	£7.95
Go Slowly, Come Back Quickly	David Niven	Weidenfeld	£6.50

Paperback

Brideshead Revisited	Evelyn Waugh	Penguin	£2.50
101 Uses of a Dead Cat	Simon Bond	Methuen	£2.25
Giles Cartoon Book 35	Giles	Daily Express	£1.35
French Lieutenant's Woman	John Fowles	Granada	£1.95
Eavesdroppings	Nigel Rees	Unwin	£1.25
Not 1982		Faber	£2.99
Paint	John Fitzmaurice	Mills	£2.75
Unreliable Memoirs	Clive James	Picador	£1.50
The Jonah	James Herbert	New English Library	£1.50
Earthly Powers	Anthony Burgess	Penguin	£2.50

The Times list is based on trade sales through Hammick's to 400 bookshops and verified retail sales through eight Hammick's bookshops and 20 others.

Robert Lacy, author of The Kingdom, Arabia and the Millenium, will be speaking tomorrow at 1.10 pm at the Manchester Library Theatre as one of the lecturers at the "Meet the Author" series of talks sponsored by three Manchester booksellers; Jardine's bookshop, Sherratt & Hughes Limited and W. H. Willshaw Limited.

This Sunday, the second Jewish Book Fair will open at the Edgware and District Reform Synagogue with nightly speakers—to include Sir Harold Wilson—and special entertainments for children.

The papers

The Daily Mirror says in its leader that Mr Alex Kitson of the Transport and General Workers Union is betraying his members by trying to turn the industrial dispute involving the petrol tanker drivers into a political strike. Mr Kitson could not destroy the Government, which could only be removed by the electorate, but was more likely by his efforts to destroy the Labour Party, the paper comments. Mr Kitson, the Mirror says, is a clumsy man who fails to understand that "the one issue which could still save Mrs Thatcher's bacon is an ultimatum from the likes of Mr Kitson".

Mr Michael Foot has outstayed his usefulness to the Labour Party. He is not up to the job and should go now, before it is too late, says the Morning Telegraph, Sheffield, in an editorial.

Sporting fixtures

Football: League Cup, third round. (See page 20.)

Racing: Two NH meetings: Newbury (1) and Sedgefield (1.15).

Tennis: Benson and Hedges championship, Wembley Arena, London (11 and 7).

Rugby Union: Devon and Cornwall v Australians, Exeter (7.0).

Table tennis: England v Yugoslavia, European league, Southend-on-Sea.

Today's anniversaries

Edouard Vuillard, French painter, was born at Cuiseaux, 1868. Søren Kierkegaard died at Copenhagen, 1855. Ned Kelly was hanged in Melbourne jail, 1880.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Conclusion of debate on Queen's Speech. Main topic will be the decline of the British economy. Lords (2.30): Continuation of debate on Queen's Speech. Main topic will be economic and industrial affairs.

The Pound

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.69	1.62
Austria Sch	30.85	28.75
Belgium Fr	81.00	77.00
Canada $	2.33	2.24
Denmark Kr	13.98	13.28
Finland Mkk	8.55	8.10
France Fr	10.97	10.37
Germany DM	4.35	4.11
Greece Dr	125.00	117.00
Hongkong $	11.05	10.45
Ireland Pt	1.22	1.17
Italy Lira	2300.00	2200.00
Japan Yn	456.00	430.00
Netherlands Gld	4.77	4.53
Norway Kr	11.46	10.86
Portugal Esc	125.50	118.50
South Africa Rd	1.80	1.64
Spain Pta	184.00	176.00
Sweden Kr	10.74	10.20
Switzerland Fr	3.51	3.29
USA $	1.94	1.87
Yugoslavia Dnr	86.00	81.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers cheques and other foreign currency business.

London: The FT index fell 8.2 to 502.7.

Auctions today

Christie's, King Street: English and foreign silver 11; important jewels 11. Phillips, Blenheim Street: Oriental ceramics and works of art 11; postcards and cigarette cards noon; scientific instruments 2. Sotheby's, New Bond Street: modern British pictures, manuscripts. Sotheby's, Belgravia: French furniture and clocks. Glendinings, Blenheim Street: English and foreign coins 10.30.

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Weather

General situation: Frontal trough over N England will move SE leaving all parts in NW airstream.

Forecasts from 6 am to midnight

[illegible]

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded (Symbols are on advancing edge)

Lighting up time

[illegible]

London

[illegible]

Yesterday

[illegible]

Satellite predictions

[illegible]

Highest and lowest

[illegible]

High tides

[illegible]

Around Britain

[illegible]

Abroad

[illegible]